



THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

MINISTRY OF WATER

DODOMA RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE WATER DEVELOPMENT AND SANITATION PROGRAM (DRSWDSP)



STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT PLAN

APRIL, 2025

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ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYM

AfDB	Africa Development Bank
BWB	Basin Water Board
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CBWSO	Community Based Water Supply Organizations
CDO	Community Development Officer
CLSO	Community Liaison Senior Officer
CSO's	Civil Society Organizations
CWC	Catchment Water Committees
DPs	Development Partners
DRSWDSP	Dodoma Resilient and Sustainable Water Development and Sanitation Program
DUWASA	Dodoma Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Authority
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESO	Environmental and Social Operational Safeguard
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
FGRM	Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GIIP	Good International Industry Practice
GoT	Government of Tanzania
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IDB	Internal Drainage Basin
IPC	Infection Preventions and Control
ISS	Integrated Safeguards System
LGA	Local Government Authority
LMP	Labour Management Procedures
MoW	Ministry of Water
NAWAPO	National Water Policy
NEMC	National Environmental Management Council
NGOs	Non- Governmental Organization
NRW	Non-Revenue Water
NUWSSP	National Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Programme
PAP's	Project Affected People
PIT	Project Implementation Team
POM	Project Operational Manual
PO-RALG	President's Office Regional Authority and Local Government

PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
RUWASA	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency
SEP	Stakeholders Engagement Plan
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SWAP	Sector wide Approach to Planning
TANESCO	Tanzania National Electricity Supply Company
TANROADS	Tanzania National Roads Agency
TARURA	Tanzania Rural and Urban Roads Agency
TAWA	Tanzania Wildlife Authority
TAWIRI	Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute
TBC	Tanzania Broadcasting Cooperation
TMA	Tanzania Meteorological Authority
UDOM	University of Dodoma
VEO	Village Executive Officer
VGPF	Vulnerable Group Planning Framework
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WEO	Ward Executive Officer
WHO	World Health Organization
WSSP	Water Sector Support Project
WTP	Water Treatment Plant
WUA	Water Users Association

DEFINITIONS OF KEY WORDS

Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM); is a locally based, formalized way to accept, assess, and resolve community feedback or complaints.

Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP); in an instrument which guide the process of undertaking community engagement and stakeholders' consultations at each phase of project implementation period.

Gender-Based Violence (GBV); is violence directed against a person because of that person's gender or violence that affects persons of a particular gender disproportionately

Labour Management Procedures (LMP); for project have been developed to identify and address labour-related risks during project implementation. These procedures ensure the fair treatment, safety, and well-being of all workers involved.

Participatory rural appraisal (PRA); is a citizen-centered method of development, the process empowers locals by including them directly in the issue identification and evaluation process and, in many cases, in the final implementation and post-construction monitoring.

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP); is an instrument used to arrangements and provide measures for avoiding, minimizing or compensating losses or other negative social impacts resulting from resettlement. It establishes the basis for the agreement with the affected parties.

Vulnerable Group (VG); includes but is not limited to the following categories: (i) PAPs falling under Below Poverty Line' (BPL) category (level of income less than 10000 Tsh/day); (ii) landless people; (iii) Women Headed Household with high dependency ratios; (iv) Children and elderly people, including orphans and destitute; and (v) Physically and mentally challenged / disabled people who cannot afford two meals in a day.

Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF); is an instrument to be used throughout project implementation. The RPF sets out the resettlement objectives and principles, organizational arrangements and funding mechanisms for any resettlement, that may be necessary during project implementation. The RPF guides the preparation of Resettlement Action Plans of individual sub projects in order to meet the needs of the people who may be affected by the project.

Project affected persons" (PAPs); are persons impacted by involuntary resettlement.

Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP); is the plan for the restoration of livelihoods of persons adversely affected by the Project, prepared in connection with the proposed Project, as approved by the Bank.

A grievance is a complaint. It can be formal, as when an employee files a grievance because of unsafe working conditions, or more of an emotional matter, like a grievance against an old friend who betrayed you. A grievance is a complaint that may or may not be justified.

A borrower is a person or business that receives money from a lender with the agreement to pay it back within a specified period of time.

Sexual Harassment is defined as any behavior of a sexual nature that affects the dignity of women and men, which is considered as unwanted, unacceptable, inappropriate and offensive to the recipient, and that creates an intimidating, hostile, unstable or offensive work environment.

Sexual Violence: any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, unwanted sexual comments or advances, directed, against a person' s sexuality using coercion, by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim, in any setting including but not limited to home and work. It involves psychological intimidation, blackmail or other threats – for instance, the threat of physical harm of being dismissed from a job or of not obtaining a job that is sought

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Stakeholder engagement (SEP) is an inclusive process conducted throughout the project life cycle. When properly designed and implemented, it supports the development of strong, constructive, and responsive relationships that are crucial for the successful management of a project's environmental and social risks. Stakeholder engagement is most effective when initiated at an early stage of the project development process and is an integral part of early project decisions, as well as the assessment, management, and monitoring of the project's environmental and social risks and impacts.

The SEP includes the process of engaging stakeholders for a clear purpose to achieve agreed outcomes. It can improve the environmental and social sustainability of projects, enhance project acceptance, and make a significant contribution to successful project design and implementation. It is now also recognized as a fundamental accountability mechanism, as it obliges an organization to involve stakeholders in identifying and understanding the specific project and responding to issues and concerns raised by the stakeholders for decisions, actions, and, ultimately, improving project performance.

This SEP will be managed and implemented by the Project Implementation Team under the Ministry of Water. The overall objective of this SEP is to define the project stakeholders' engagement process, public information disclosure, and consultation. Furthermore, the SEP outlines the ways in which project implementing agencies, consultants, and contractors will communicate with stakeholders, the mechanisms by which people can raise their concerns, and how the raised concerns will be acted upon and responded to.

The stakeholders identified are those who are either affected and/or interested parties and their formal and informal representatives. The identification of stakeholders under the project will be based on (i) their roles and responsibilities; and possible influence/interest in the project. Particular attention will be given to individuals at risk of being excluded from the project.

Stakeholders to be involved in the project include:

- National and local government authorities, influential people including religious leaders and politicians, civil society organizations including NGOs, and relevant government and private sectors.
- Positively affected: A group of persons or organizations affected by an activity, such as project-affected persons or communities.
- Negatively affected: Individuals and institutions with various interests in the land that will be used by the project activities. The majority of these are landowners with established

structures or farms who will be affected by the loss of land, structures, and economic earnings.

- Other interested parties: A group of persons or organizations interested in an activity and may include project proponents, local or national government.
- Vulnerable individuals identified include children, women, people with disabilities, the elderly, and youth.

OBJECTIVES OF STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN (SEP)

The SEP seeks to define a technically and culturally appropriate approach to consultation and disclosure. The goal of this SEP is to improve and facilitate decision-making and create an atmosphere of understanding that actively involves project-affected people and other stakeholders in a timely manner, providing these groups with sufficient opportunity to voice their opinions and concerns, which may influence project decisions. The specific objectives of the SEP are to:

- a. Identify all potential project stakeholders, including their priorities and concerns;
- b. Identify strategies for information sharing and communication with stakeholders in ways that are meaningful and accessible throughout the project cycle;
- c. Specify procedures and methodologies for stakeholder consultations, documentation of the proceedings, and strategies for feedback;
- d. Establish an accessible and responsive grievance mechanism for the project;
- e. Develop a strategy for stakeholder participation in the monitoring of project impacts and sharing results among the different stakeholder groups;
- f. Provide guidance for stakeholder engagement to meet the expectations of the AfDB Environmental and Social Framework (ESF).

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Program Components

The DRSWDSP will be implemented in three phases as follows:

Phase I of DRSWSSP

Construction of the main dam at Bubu River, with a height of 32m, using composite RCC and earth materials with a capacity of 470 Mm³ at Farkwa ward, covering two villages of Mombose and Bubutole.

- (i) A saddle dam of 15m height, made with full earth fill dam materials, including a 26 km length paved road running over the dam embankment.
- (ii) Water diversion works.
- (iii) An access road (26 km).

- (iv) The impacts resulting from the construction of the dam include the relocation of two villages upstream, where more than 2,600 people were relocated to Sankwaletto Village. Fishing activities will take place at the dam, and the flow of water will be regulated in their farms. There will also be a loss of biodiversity upstream.

Phase II of DRSWDSP will include the following components:

Component 1: This component will involve;

- (i) Construction of a conveyance system from the dam to WTP to Dodoma City, Bahi Town, and Chamwino Town.
- (ii) Rehabilitating and expanding the distribution network (about 500 km) to improve water supply coverage in Dodoma City and Chamwino Town.
- (iii) Enhancing Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) facilities in 20 public amenities in Dodoma city and the districts of Bahi, Chamwino, and Chemba.
- (iv) Procurement of a sewage suction truck (10,000 lts) for DUWASA.
- (v) Construction of three water storage tanks at Bahi, Chamwino, and UDOM with a total capacity of 10,000 m³. The total cost for this component is estimated at USD 332.37 million (equivalent to UA 254.92 million).

Component 2: Catchment protection and management. This component will involve consultancy services for; (i) service for environmental and social management and monitoring of the Catchment Management Plan and (ii) Updating an Integrated Water Resources Management Development Plan; (iii) Also, procurement of seedlings for catchment protection; (iv) Catchment management conservation interventions, including hydrometric weather stations and check dams. The total cost for this component is estimated at USD 1.70 million (equivalent to UA 1.30 million).

Component 3: Institutional strengthening and DRSWDSP phase II management. This component will involve: Construction of DUWASA's new office building, including the supply of office furniture and equipment; Consultancy services for the supervision of the construction of the DUWASA building, hygiene and nutrition promotion at the community and school levels, undertaking of audits, TA to support PIT, institutional strengthening of DUWASA through NRW reduction and asset management, purchase of program vehicles, operation costs, and implementation of the RAP. The total cost for this component is estimated at USD 26.05 million (equivalent to UA 19.98 million).

Component 4: Preparatory activities for future investments. This component will involve consultancy services for: Design of a pipeline from the off-take to Chemba district town; Design of a water-use efficiency downstream irrigation scheme in Bahi; Consultancy service for feasibility study, ESIA, design, and tender documents for the Lake Tanganyika

Project (Kigoma, Katavi, Rukwa, and Mtwara-Ruvuma). The total cost for this component is estimated at USD 7.2 million (equivalent to UA 5.52 million).

Phase III of DRSWDSP will include the following interventions:

- (i) Improvement of the Dodoma City Sewerage system by constructing sewers in six wards, including Zuzu, Nala, Ntyuka, Iyumbu, Mtumba, and Ihumwa.
- (ii) Chamwino, Bahi, and Chemba, the sanitation option will include communal septic tanks, DEWATS, and cesspits with truck emptier.

DRSWDSP PROGRAM BENEFICIARY

An estimated 500,000 people will benefit from the project, including residents living in Dodoma City and those in areas neighboring the project infrastructure (Bahi, Chamwino, and Chemba towns and villages along the pipeline within a 24 km corridor). They will directly benefit from the expansion of the water distribution system, the small-pipe systems, and improvements in Non-Revenue Water (NRW) and sanitation infrastructure. Other beneficiaries include the Swagaswaga Games Reserve, irrigation schemes in the Bahi catchment, sellers of construction materials, providers of food and shelter, and the communities who will secure temporary jobs during construction. After the completion and filling of the Farkwa Dam, fish farming is expected to take place, and the communities around the area will benefit from the fishing business. The construction of a recreation site at Sankwaleto Village will attract more economic activities and boost the livelihoods of surrounding communities.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Regulatory requirements at the national level

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan is developed to comply with the EIA and Audit Regulations (2005), the Land Act (1999), the Village Land Act (1999), the Land Disputes Courts Act (2002), the Land (Compensation Claims) Regulations (2001), the Graves Removal Act (1969), the Valuation and Valuers (General) Regulations (2018), and AfDB safeguard policies. All these instruments advocate for meaningful involvement of project stakeholders in decisions that affect them, participatory planning, and transparent grievance management mechanisms.

International regulatory requirements

The African Development Bank Group has developed a comprehensive Integrated Safeguard System to ensure compliance with environmental and social safeguards during project implementation. The prepared SEP will comply with a number of applicable operating safeguards standards, such as:

OS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts.

OS 2: Labour and Working Conditions.

OS 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management.

OS 4: Community Health, Safety, and Security.

OS 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement.

OS 6: Habitat and Biodiversity Conservation, and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources.

OS 7: Vulnerable Groups.

OS 8: Cultural Heritage.

OS 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure.

STAKEHOLDER'S IDENTIFICATION

To develop an effective SEP, it is necessary to determine who the stakeholders are and understand their needs and expectations for engagement, as well as their priorities and objectives in relation to the project. This information is then used to tailor engagement to each type of stakeholder. As part of this process, it is particularly important to identify individuals and groups who may find it more difficult to participate and those who may be disproportionately affected by the project due to their marginalized or vulnerable status. Stakeholder identification is based on the following principles:

- i. Those involved in program preparation.
- ii. Those whose activities coincide or overlap with those proposed by the program (such as relevant ministries, environmental, and local authority officials).
- iii. Those directly affected by the program (individuals, groups, communities).
- iv. Those likely to be indirectly affected either due to their proximity to the program or disruption of access to communal property within the project footprint.
- v. Those likely to be impacted by the project activities.
- vi. Those with influence on project development.
- vii. Those whose interests make them stakeholders.
- viii. Those with the capacity to be partners in development.

STAKEHOLDER'S ANALYSIS

A stakeholder refers to individuals or groups who are affected or likely to be affected by the project (Project-affected parties) and may have an interest in the project (Other interested parties). Stakeholder analysis is an entry point to Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and participatory work. It addresses strategic questions, e.g., who are the key stakeholders? What are their interests in the project or policy? What are the power differentials between them? What relative influence do they have on the operation? This information helps to identify institutions and relations that, if ignored, can have a negative influence on proposals or, if considered, can be built upon to strengthen them. Identified stakeholders were analyzed and assessed for their interest in the project as well as their level of influence. The results of that process were used to identify the key stakeholder groups prioritized for further engagement during the implementation phases. The

stakeholder list will be continuously updated as and when more stakeholders are identified.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND DISCLOSURE METHODS

Stakeholder engagement program is a formal strategy to communicate with project stakeholders to achieve their support for the project. This Stakeholders' Engagement Plan (SEP) specifies the frequency and type of communications, media, contact persons, and locations of communication. It involves interactions between identified groups of people and provides stakeholders with an opportunity to raise their concerns and opinions at different stages of the project cycle (e.g., by way of meetings, surveys, interviews, and/or focus groups), and ensures that information is taken into consideration when making project decisions. Stakeholder engagement should be free of manipulation, interference, coercion, and intimidation, and conducted based on timely, relevant, understandable, and accessible information in a culturally appropriate format.

PROJECT CLOSURE

Prior to the project completion of the DRSWDSP, the Ministry of Water, Internal Drainage Basin Water Board, Wami-Ruvu-Basin Water Board (BWB), Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Authority (UWSSA) (Dodoma), including the LGAs (Dodoma City and the three towns of Bahi, Chemba, and Chamwino), will organize a stakeholders' workshop to elaborate the exit strategy and future plans, if any, in addition to presenting the final project report. For each subproject, the following will be conducted:

Community Sensitizations – A plan to engage all project fence-line communities on the closure of the project. This may include, but is not limited to: Status of the project; a) Dates of completion and demobilization of equipment; b) Presentation of demobilization and rehabilitation plans for all auxiliary facilities, e.g., borrow pits, quarry sites, camps; c) Redundancy plan for the workers; d) Status of grievance management; and e) Request for any concerns or grievances from the community.

Project Workforce Sensitization – The contractors, with the supervision of subcomponent implementation entities, will prepare redundancy plans that show step-by-step engagement of project staff on the implementation of the redundancies and their legal rights as prescribed by the law.

Local Administration and CSOs Engagement – The sub-project will also organize and engage with the local administration and CSOs on project status; project closure; grievance management and status of the same at the time of completion; decommissioning status and plan for all facilities; redundancy of workers and timelines associated with the same; and solicit their concerns and address them prior to decommissioning.

RESOURCES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR IMPLEMENTING STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

The Environmental and Social Team of MoW PIT (with the support of subcomponent implementing entities when applicable) will be in charge of managing and implementing the Stakeholder Engagement Plan. To facilitate the task of the E&S team to effectively perform and deliver stakeholder engagement activities, part of the funds allocated in DRSWDSP for Community Engagement, Inclusion, and Protection will be used. The executing budget for the effective implementation of SEP will be allocated through the prepared annual work plan of the project, where specific items related to E&S will be set aside.

GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)

A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is a process for receiving, evaluating, and addressing project-related complaints from affected communities at the level of the project component or activity. The terms ‘grievance’ and ‘complaint’ are used interchangeably. The aim of GRM is generally to strengthen accountability to the beneficiaries and provide a way for project stakeholders to provide feedback and/or express complaints related to project activities.

Grievances raised by stakeholders will be managed through a transparent process, readily acceptable to all segments of affected communities and other stakeholders at no cost and without retribution. This grievance mechanism will be appropriate to the scale of impacts and risks presented by a project and beneficial for both a proponent/operator and external stakeholders. The mechanism must not impede access to other judicial or administrative remedies whenever needed for greater satisfaction.

The Ministry of Water includes a Grievance Redress Mechanism that will be available for project stakeholders to submit their opinions, comments, suggestions, and/or complaints, or provide any form of feedback on all project activities that may cause beneficiaries to feel treated unfairly. This grievance mechanism will ensure that complaints and grievances are addressed in good faith and through a transparent and impartial process, but one which is culturally acceptable.

THE STATUS OF GBV MANAGEMENT IN TANZANIA

GBV in Tanzania is widely accepted, 58 percent of women and 40 percent of men believe that a husband is justified in beating his wife under certain circumstances. It is often underreported and survivors who report their experiences risk “scorn” as communities consider sexual violence and IPV¹ private issues (*WB report on GBV assessment 2017*). According to the TDHS² 2015-2016, only 54 percent of women who experienced physical or sexual violence sought help. The project especially in district of Chemba there has been incidences of GBV. The national response to GBV in Tanzania is anchored on key

¹ Intimate Partner Violence.

² Tanzania Demographic Health Survey

legal, policy and development frameworks which illustrate improved commitments to the rights and protections of women and girls however enforcement of laws continues to be a challenge. This is due to, among other factors, weak investigations, insufficient evidence, social norms against reporting and delays within the court system.

MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND REPORTING

Stakeholder engagement will be monitored as the project progresses, and a database and activity file detailing all public consultations, disclosure information, and grievances collected throughout the project will be available for public review upon request. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan will be revised and updated quarterly as necessary during the course of project implementation to ensure that the information presented here is consistent and current, and that the identified methods of engagement remain appropriate and effective in relation to the project context and specific phases of development. Any major changes to the project-related activities and its schedule will be duly reflected in the SEP.

Monthly summaries and internal reports on public grievances, inquiries, and related incidents, together with the status of implementation of associated corrective/preventive actions, will be collated by responsible staff from the contractor, consultant, and PIT and referred to the senior management of the project(s). The monthly summaries will provide a mechanism for assessing both the number and the nature of complaints and requests for information, along with the project's ability to address those in a timely and effective manner. Information on public engagement activities undertaken by the project during the year may be conveyed to the stakeholders in two possible ways.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, through the Ministry of Water, is implementing the Dodoma Resilient and Sustainable Water Development and Sanitation Program (DRSWDSP). The DRSWDSP development objective is to improve and expand water supply for domestic and industrial use, sanitation services, and food and nutrition security by harnessing water resources and developing infrastructure and water and sanitation systems for Dodoma City, Bahi, Chemba, and Chamwino towns.

The implementation of the DRSWDSP requires the direct involvement of a diverse range of stakeholders, all of whom have a substantial capacity to influence the program positively or negatively. The geographical scope, nature, and impact of activities envisaged, coupled with the complexity of the social setting in which it is being planned, dictates the involvement of a diverse range of stakeholders in the planning, land acquisition, grievance management, construction, operation, and maintenance of the program. In addition, the implementation and execution of the proposed environmental and social mitigation measures will require a multi-sectoral approach to achieve the intended objectives. For this reason, a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been prepared as a guiding document to ensure proper coordination and management of all stakeholder interests and concerns in a prompt and well-coordinated structure.

Stakeholder engagement (SEP) is an inclusive process conducted throughout the project life cycle. When properly designed and implemented, it supports the development of strong, constructive, and responsive relationships that are important for the successful management of a project's environmental and social risks. Stakeholder engagement is most effective when initiated at an early stage of the project development process and is an integral part of early project decisions, as well as the assessment, management, and monitoring of the project's environmental and social risks and impacts.

The SEP includes the process of engaging stakeholders for a clear purpose to achieve agreed outcomes. It can improve the environmental and social sustainability of projects, enhance project acceptance, and make a significant contribution to successful project design and implementation. It is now also recognized as a fundamental accountability mechanism since it obliges an organization to involve stakeholders in identifying and understanding the specific project and responding to issues and concerns raised by stakeholders, thus improving project performance.

This SEP will be managed and implemented by the Environmental and Social experts from the Project Implementation Team under the Ministry of Water. The overall objective of this SEP is to define the project stakeholders' engagement process, public information disclosure, and consultation. Furthermore, the SEP outlines the ways in which project implementing agencies, consultants, and contractors will communicate with stakeholders, the mechanisms by which people can raise their concerns, and how the raised concerns will be acted upon and responded to.

1.1 Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)

The Stakeholders' Engagement Plan (SEP) for the DRSWDSP Project is designed to guide the Ministry of Water (MoW) and the Project Implementation Team in the stakeholder engagement processes during DRSWDSP implementation by defining stakeholders' engagement concepts, methodologies, tools, and procedures that should be applied during the "project cycle" to comply with national laws and the AfDB Environmental and Social Framework (ESF).

1.2 Purpose of Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)

The SEP seeks to define a technically and culturally appropriate approach to consultation and disclosure. The goal of this SEP is to improve and facilitate decision-making and create an atmosphere of understanding that actively involves project-affected people and other stakeholders in a timely manner, providing these groups with sufficient opportunity to voice their opinions and concerns that may influence project decisions. The SEP also aims to identify the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders and ensure their participation throughout the entire project cycle.

1.3 Objective of Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)

The purpose of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) is to facilitate stakeholder engagement through various stages of the project's life cycle in its components. The objectives of this stakeholder engagement plan are:

- i. To identify all potential project stakeholders, including their priorities and concerns.
- ii. To identify strategies for information sharing and communication to stakeholders in ways that are meaningful and accessible throughout the project cycle.

- iii. To specify procedures and methodologies for stakeholder consultations, documentation of the proceedings, and strategies for feedback.
- iv. To establish an accessible and responsive grievance mechanism for the project.
- v. To develop a strategy for stakeholder participation in the monitoring of project impacts and the reporting or sharing of results among different stakeholder groups.
- vi. To provide guidance for stakeholder engagement such that it meets the expectations of the AfDB ESF.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

2.1 Introduction

The Government of Tanzania (GoT) recognizes the need to develop institutions and methods capable of rapidly expanding water supply and sanitation services across the country. The Government has therefore prepared a National Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (NUWSSP) and developed a comprehensive plan to build water resource management capacity and to improve and extend water supplies. To this end, the GoT submitted an investment package to the African Development Bank (AfDB), the development partner, for the improvement of water supply and sanitation services in Dodoma City. After evaluating the submitted GoT investment package, the development partner confirmed its commitment to finance the water supply and sanitation improvement in Dodoma City, Bahi, and Chamwino Districts.

The overall objective of the project is to improve and extend water supply and sewerage services in Dodoma City in order to meet 2030 water supply demands and wastewater disposal needs. The proposed water supply and sanitation project shall entail an initial water resources study to confirm the current and future water demand needs for Dodoma City, carry out an assessment of the capacities of the existing sources, assess the expected maximum abstraction capacities if additional expansion is undertaken, and assess additional potential water sources that can be developed to meet future demand deficits. In recognition of the challenges of financing development activities in water authorities, including DUWASA, the Government of Tanzania (GoT) has been making efforts to secure funds from both internal and external sources to support investment. To speed up the fund mobilization effort and project implementation, the government formulated the Water Sector Development Programme (WSDP 2007 – 2025). Efforts under the program, among other things, include developing a comprehensive plan for building water resources management capacity, improving water supply and sanitation services and ensuring sustainability, and building institutions and methods capable of the rapid expansion of water supply and sanitation services across the country.

The development objective of the DRSWDSP is to improve water supply for domestic and industrial use, sanitation services, and food and nutrition security by harnessing water resources and developing infrastructure and systems for Dodoma City, Bahi, Chemba, and Chamwino towns up to 2051. This will be done while ensuring the sustainability of the water resources and building resilience against climate change and variability. The

estimated cost of the program is US\$ 500 million (1,323,495,000,000 TZS), and its implementation will be done in three phases, which will overlap based on the readiness and availability of financing for the program activities. The estimated number of people who will benefit from potable water supply and sanitation services is 2.5 million and 1.5 million people, respectively, by 2051.

The specific objective of the first phase of the DRSWDSP is to develop water storage and treatment capacities and prepare for transmission and distribution systems to meet the current and future water demand for water supply, sanitation, irrigation, fisheries, and industrial use. This will be achieved through the construction of the 32-meter-high Farkwa Dam (including a saddle dam for controlling sediment flow), which will impound raw water (470 million m³), the construction of a 128,000 m³/day Water Treatment Plant (WTP), and preparation of designs for water conveyance systems to Dodoma City, Bahi, and Chamwino towns, wastewater treatment facilities, catchment protection and management, and capacity development. The total cost of the first phase of the program is estimated at UA 95.4 million (equivalent to US\$ 129.4 million), including contingencies but excluding taxes and duties.

2.2 Program Components

In line with NUWSSP and NAWAPO 2002 (version 2025), the Ministry intends to improve water supply and sanitation services in Dodoma City to meet the additional water supply needs of an average of 140,000 cubic meters daily up to 2034 and to improve wastewater disposal services by implementing the entire project. The DRSWDSP program is implemented in three phases:

2.2.1 DRSWDSP Phase I

The first phase of the program will involve the development of water storage and treatment capacities and preparation of transmission and distribution systems to meet the current and future water demand for water supply, sanitation, irrigation, fisheries, and industrial use. The total cost of the first phase of the program is estimated at UA 95.4 million (equivalent to US\$ 129.4 million), including contingencies but excluding taxes and duties. The main activities under the first phase of the program are:

- i. Construction of a 32-meter-high Farkwa Dam, which will impound raw water (470 million m³).
- ii. Construction of a 128,000 m³/day Water Treatment Plant (WTP).

- iii. Preparatory studies/designs for water conveyance systems to Dodoma City, Bahi, and Chamwino towns, wastewater treatment, and sanitation facilities, fisheries development.
- iv. Catchment protection and management and capacity development.
- v. Preparatory activities for subsequent investments.

Phase I of the DRSWDSP will include the following components:

2.2.1.1 Dam Project

The Water Infrastructure Development component will focus on the construction of the main dam, known as the Farkwa Dam, which will also include a saddle dam with a peak discharge of 1,204 m³/s and a WTP with a capacity of 128,000 m³/day. The Farkwa Dam will be built across the valley downstream of the confluence of the Bubu and Mkinki rivers, located at Bubutole and Mombose villages, in Chemba District, Dodoma Region. The proposed dam is about 130 km north of Dodoma City, towards Kondoa District, in a semi-arid region of Tanzania, which experiences only seasonal rivers with a mean annual rainfall of 500-900 mm per year.

The impacts resulting from the construction of the dam include the relocation of two villages upstream, where more than 2,600 people were relocated to Sankwaleto Village. Fishing activities will take place at the dam, and the flow of water will be regulated in their farms. There will be a loss of biodiversity upstream.

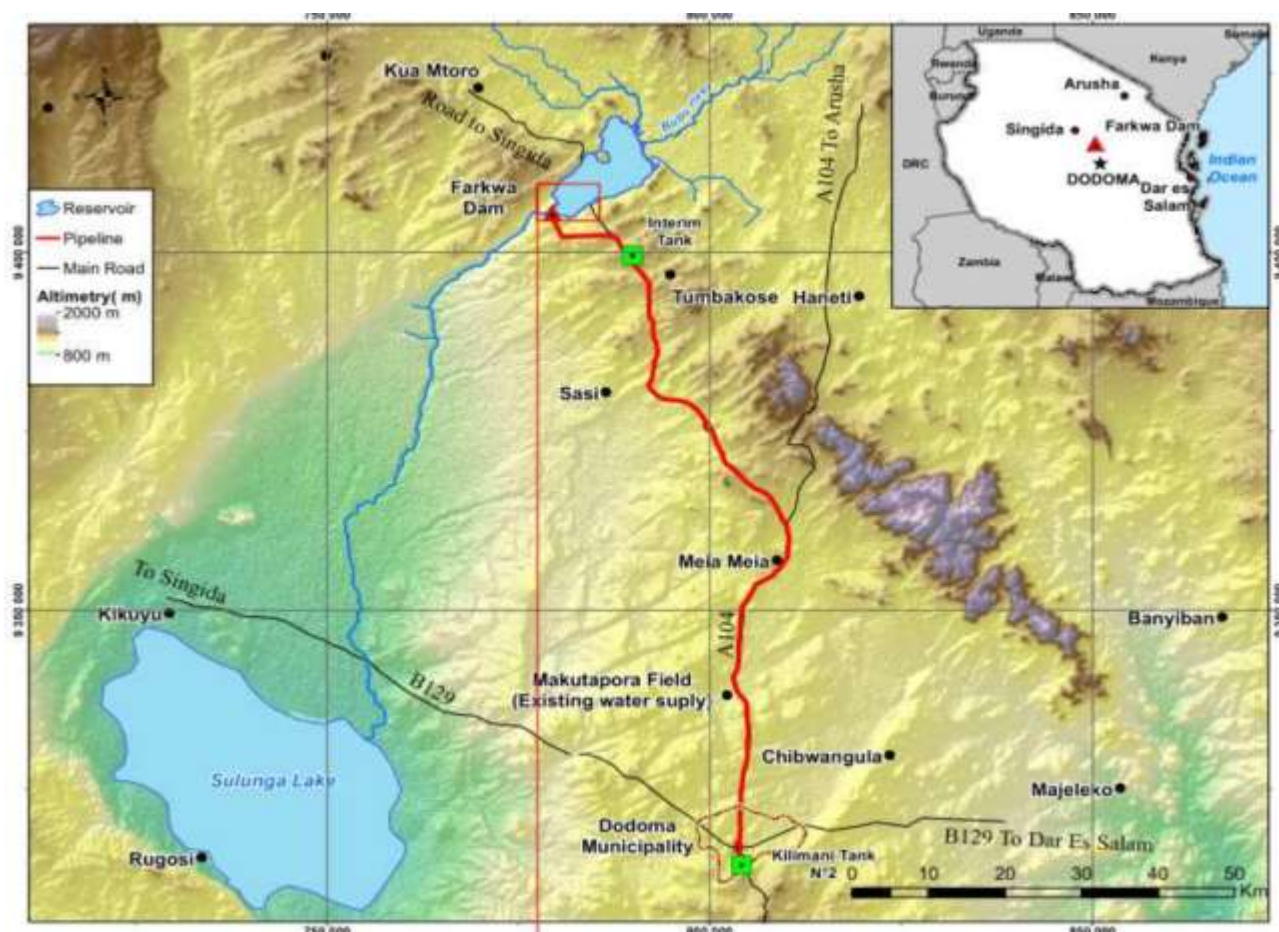


Figure 2.1: Location of the proposed Farkwa dam

2.2.1.2 Catchment Protection and Conservation

The Bahi Swamp Catchment (26,445Km²) is one amongst nine (9) hydrological catchments of the Internal Drainage Basin (IDB) in the United Republic of Tanzania. The catchment is located between latitude 04⁰ to 07⁰ South of the Equator, and Longitude 34.5⁰ to 36.1⁰ East of the Greenwich, due south of Internal Drainage Basin in Tanzania

The catchment has the highest elevation of 3,390, and the average of 1,235 masl. Its southern part, which is the lowest part of the catchment, is in the form of a lake during the rainy seasons, and becomes a swamp during the dry seasons. It extends over the following Districts in Tanzania: Chemba (5241.02Km²), Kondoa (2585.83Km²), Bahi (5033.65Km²), Chamwino (441.57Km²) and Dodoma Urban (765.18Km²) in Dodoma Region; Hanang (2549.78Km²), Babati rural (547.67Km²) and Babati urban (129.57Km²) in Manyara Region; and Manyoni (5483.09Km²), Ikungi (2627.75Km²), Singida Rural (1059.19Km²) and Singida Urban (232.46Km²) in Singida Region.



Figure 2.2: Bahi Swamp Catchment

2.2.1.3 Catchment Protection and Conservation

Catchment conservation will be undertaken through the prepared catchment conservation plan, which has been clustered into four result areas: environmental conservation and management, water resources protection and management, livelihood improvement, and institutional strengthening. Risks and impacts of catchment protection and conservation on the environment and community are discussed in detail in the catchment plan.

- i. Enhancing integrated water resources management practices;
- ii. Controlling and reducing the effects of land degradation on the catchment and watershed in general;
- iii. Enhancing the hydrological and meteorological monitoring network for the improvement of weather, hydrological, and flood/drought forecasting

2.2.1.4 Capacity Building

The project will build capacity among the staff from the Ministry of Water and the Project Implementation Team (PIT) to learn the bank procedures and ensure the adequate preparation of program documents and the successful implementation of the program, which can be replicated in future development projects or programs. Through the procured equipment, the operating staff will receive tailor-made training for operation and maintenance. A master plan study of other sources of water to cover the increasing demand for Dodoma, and specific actions for water resources conservation and quality management, especially upstream of Farkwa Dam, will also be conducted. Capacity building for PIT in managing the project and DUWASA for operation and maintenance Master plan study of other sources of water to cover the increasing demand for Dodoma, and Specific actions for water resources conservation and quality management, especially upstream of Farkwa Dam

2.2.2 Phase II of DRSWDSP

Phase II of the DRSWDSP will include the following components:

Component 1: Water Infrastructure Development. This component will involve:

- (i) Construction of the conveyance system from the Dam to WTP to Dodoma City, Bahi Town, and Chamwino Town;
- (ii) Rehabilitating and expanding the distribution network (about 500 km) to improve water supply coverage in Dodoma City and Chamwino Town;
- (iii) Enhancing Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) facilities in 20 public amenities in Dodoma City and the districts of Bahi, Chamwino, and Chemba; Procurement of a sewage suction truck (10,000 liters) for DUWASA
- (iv) Construction of three water storage tanks at Bahi, Chamwino, and UDOM with a total capacity of 10,000 m³.

The total cost for this component is estimated at USD 332.37 million (equivalent to UA 254.92 million).

Component 2: Catchment Protection and Management. This component will involve consultancy services: (i) Environmental and social management and monitoring of the Catchment Management plan; (ii) Consultancy services for updating an Integrated Water Resources Management Development Plan; (iii) Seedling for catchment protection; (iv) Catchment Management Conservation interventions, including hydromets, weather stations, and check dams. The total cost for this component is estimated at USD 1.70 million (equivalent to UA 1.30 million).

Component 3: Institutional Strengthening and DRSWDSP Phase II Management. This component will involve the construction of DUWASA's new office building, including the supply of office furniture and equipment. It will also involve consultancy services for the supervision of the construction of the DUWASA building, hygiene and nutrition promotion at the community level and in school settings, undertaking audits, TA to support PIT, institutional strengthening of DUWASA through NRW reduction and asset management, purchase of program vehicles, operational costs, and implementation of the RAP. The total cost for this component is estimated at USD 26.05 million (equivalent to UA 19.98 million).

Component 4: Preparatory Activities for Future Investments. This component will involve consultancy services for the design of pipelines from the offtake to Chemba District towns; design of water use efficiency for downstream irrigation schemes in Bahi; consultancy services for feasibility studies, ESIA, design, and tender documents for the Lake Tanganyika Project (Kigoma, Katavi, Rukwa, and Mtwara-Ruvuma). The total cost for this component is estimated at USD 7.2 million (equivalent to UA 5.52 million).

2.2.3 Phase III of DRSWDSP

Phase III of the DRSWDSP focuses on the improvement of sanitation services. It will include the following components:

- i. Improvement of the Dodoma City sewerage system by constructing sewers in six wards: Zuzu, Nala, Mtyuka, Iyumbu, Mtumba, and Ihumwa.
- ii. Chamwino, Bahi, and Chemba: The sanitation option to be used includes communal septic tanks, DEWATS, and cesspits truck emptier.

2.3 DRSWDSP Program Beneficiaries

The DRSWSDP is intended to improve and expand water supply for domestic and industrial use, sanitation services, and food and nutrition security by harnessing water resources and developing infrastructure and water and sanitation systems for Dodoma City, Bahi, Chemba, and Chamwino towns. The estimated number of direct beneficiaries who will have access to potable water supply and improved sanitation services by 2051 through this program is 2.0 million and 1.5 million people, respectively. This will be achieved while ensuring sustainability of the water resources and building resilience against climate change and variability. Specific beneficiaries include the villages/Mtaa along the pipeline within a 24 km corridor, who will directly benefit from the expansion of the water distribution system and the small pipe systems networks.

Other beneficiaries include the Swagaswaga Game Reserve, irrigation schemes located at Bahi catchment, sellers of construction materials, providers of food and shelter, and a number of communities that will secure temporary jobs during construction, which will take place throughout the project phases. After the Farkwa Dam is completed and filled with water, it is expected that fish farming will take place, and communities around the area will benefit from the fishing business. The construction of a recreation site at Sankwaleto Village will attract more economic activities and boost the livelihood of local communities.

Affected parties include local communities, community members, and other interested parties that may be subject to direct impacts from the project, such as land acquisition and impacts associated with the construction phase. Communities from the following villages, part of their land will be taken for project construction: Bubutole, Mombose, Masimba, Babayu, Makorongo, Kubunku, Donsee, Farkwa, Sankwaleto, Bahi Sokoni, Kongogo, Lamaiti, Lukali, Bankolo, Mkakatika, Zanka, Mayamaya, Makutupora Mahomanyika, Kitelela, Mahoma, Makulu, Ihumwa, Majengo, Mtumba, Vikonje B, Iyumbu, Mbwimbwi, Msangalalee Mashariki, Njedengwa, Salimi, Sechelela, Amani, Chinyoyo, and Bwigiri.

Other beneficiaries, who are likely to fall under the category of stakeholders who are interested parties, include local or national politicians, religious leaders, civil society organizations such as NGOs, CBOs, faith-based organizations (FBOs), and relevant academic institutions. For this project, the following stakeholders were identified: Tanzania Research Youth and Economic Development (TRIED) based in Farkwa Ward; Kijani Consultant; Foundation Civil Society; Social Reconstruction for the Future (SURF); DONET; Institute of Rural Development Planning (IRDP); University of Dodoma; and Hombolo Local Government Training Institute.

Vulnerable individuals, such as women, the disabled, and the elderly, will require specific attention to ensure the inclusion of their voices in stakeholder engagement processes. Their input will be provided through a range of techniques including focus group discussions (based on age, gender, and occupation), interviews, and key informants. Consultations will be conducted at a time that is conducive to the participants based on their input. To remove obstacles to participation of members from vulnerable groups, various strategies/methods will be considered.

There are those stakeholders who are likely to be positively affected during different phases of the project. For instance, contractors and those selling construction materials will benefit only during the construction phase, while other stakeholders such as road users, etc., will benefit more during the operational phase of the sub-projects.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 Legislations Governing Land Acquisition, Compensation and Resettlement

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been developed as a result of the need to comply with the EIA and Audit Regulations (2005), Land Act (1999), Village Land Act (1999), Land Disputes Courts Act (2002), Land (Compensation Claims) Regulations (2001), Graves Removal Act (1969), the Valuation and Valuers (General) Regulations (2018), and the AfDB safeguard policies. All these instruments unanimously advocate for the meaningful involvement of project stakeholders in decisions that affect them, participatory planning, and transparent grievance management mechanisms

The Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania

Theme	Relevant Sections
Information and communication	Part III, Article 18, states that every person - (a) has a freedom of opinion and expression of his ideas; (b) has out right to seek, receive and, or disseminate information regardless of national boundaries; (d) has a right to be informed at all times of various important events of life and activities of the people and of issues of importance to the society.

Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations, 2005

Theme	Relevant Sections
Information and communication	Part IV, Section 7, requires that project proponents shall in consultation with the Council, seek the views of any person who is or is likely to be affected by the project and shall publicize the project and its anticipated effects and benefits by a) posting posters in strategic public places in the vicinity of the site of the proposed project informing the affected parties and communities of the proposed project; b) publishing a notice on the proposed project for two successive weeks in a newspaper that has a nationwide circulation; and c) making an announcement of the notice in both Kiswahili and English languages in a radio with a nationwide overage for at least once a week for two consecutive weeks; d) hold, where appropriate, public meetings with the affected parties and communities to explain the project and its effects, and to receive their oral or written comments; e) ensure that appropriate notices are sent out at least one week prior to the meetings

Theme	Relevant Sections
	<p>f) and that the venue and times of the meetings are convenient for the affected communities and the other concerned parties; and</p> <p>g) ensure, in consultation with the Council, that a suitably qualified coordinator is appointed to receive and record both oral and written comments and any translations of it as received during the public meetings for onward transmission to the Council.</p>

Environmental Management Act, 2004

Theme	Relevant Sections
Information and communication	<p>Section 89 of the Environmental Management Act advocates for public participation in the process of conducting environmental and impacts assessments and emphasises the need for consultations with those directly affected by the proposed project. It also highlights the need for a multisectoral approach to the review of the EIS.</p> <p>Section 46, advocates for the public participation and disclosure during the preparation of the Environmental action plan.</p>

The Land Act, 1999

Theme	Relevant Sections
Notice for acquisition of public way leave	<p>Part XI, Sub-part 3, Section 152, Sub-section 4 requires the applicant of a way leave to serve notice to all</p> <p>(a) all persons occupying land under a right of occupancy over which the proposed wayleave is to be created, including persons occupying land in accordance with customary pastoral rights;</p> <p>(b) All local government authorities in whose area of jurisdiction land over which the proposed wayleave is to be created is located.</p> <p>(c) All persons in actual occupation of land in an urban and peri-urban area over which the proposed way leave is to be created;</p> <p>(d) Any other interested person.</p>
Grievance resolution	<p>Part X, Section 156, Sub-section 4 stipulates that in case of a disagreement on the amount or method of payment of compensation or in case of dissatisfaction with the time taken by the body under a duty to pay that compensation, , recipient of the compensation may apply to the High Court to determine the amount and method of payment of compensation and the High Court may in making any award, make an additional costs and inconvenience incurred by the person entitled to compensation through the dilatory or other unsatisfactory procedures of that public authority.</p>

Theme	Relevant Sections
Institutions for grievance resolution	Part XIII, Section 167-(1) vests exclusive the following land courts with the responsibility to hear and determine all manner of disputes, actions and proceedings concerning land. (a) the Court of Appeal; (b) the Land Division of the High Court established in accordance with law for time being in force for establishing courts divisions; (C) The District Land and Housing Tribunal
Information disclosure	Part XIV, Sections 168 and 169 offer guidance on how detailed information should be disclosed to affected persons occupying general or village land. Information should be disclosed both in written and oral format in either English or Swahili.
Advance notice prior to land entry	Part XIV, Sections 170 requires any person authorized by the commissioner to give an advance notice of not less than 48 hours prior to entry of any land for inspection and to inspect at reasonable times between 6:00am and 6:00pm. Any damages caused during such inspections shall be promptly assed and compensation paid.

The Land Acquisition Act, 1967

Theme	Relevant Sections
Notice of intention to acquire land	Part 2, Section 6 requires that once a resolution to acquire land for a public purpose has been made, a notification in regard to the intention to acquire the land should be given to the persons interested or claiming to be interested in such land, or to the persons entitled to sell or convey the same, or to such of them as shall, after reasonable inquiry, be known.
Notice to take over land	Part 2, Section 7, Sub-sections 1, requires the parties interested in land to officially publish a notice to take over land in a gazette and give at least 6 weeks' notice period to the previous owners prior to takeover of land ownership. The 6 weeks begin from the day of the published notice in the gazette. In section 8, Sub-section 1, it is preferable that all notices are delivered in person to all the concerned. Owners who cannot be easily identified or located, the notices should be given to the current occupiers of land or left within their land boundaries. In case of a corporation, the notice should be delivered to the company premises or to the company representative.

The Village Land Act, 1999

Theme	Relevant Sections
Notification of village councils upon identification of land	Part III, Section 4, Sub-section 3 requires that once such land has been identified a notification should be forwarded to the village council, specifying (a) the location of the area of the village transfer land (b) the extent and boundaries of the village transfer land
Notification of affected households	Part III, Section 4, Sub-section 4 requires the village council to disseminate the details of the contents of the notice to the affected villagers.
Notification for transfer of village land	Part III, Section 13 stipulates that a transfer of village land to general or reserved land shall be notified in the Gazette and shall come into effect thirty days after the date of the publication of the notice.
Conflict resolution	Part IV, Section 15, Sub-section 9 recommends that where there is a dispute between two or more persons, family units or groups of persons as to which of the parties is entitled to land under any of the provisions of subsections (1), (2) or (3), the village council shall refer the matter to the Village Land Council to mediate between the parties and where the Village Land Council is unable to resolve the dispute between the parties, the village council shall refer the dispute to the Ward Tribunal and may further refer the matter to court having jurisdiction in the area where the Land

The Land (Compensation Claims) Regulations, 2001

Theme	Relevant Sections
Participation Valuation	Section 6 requires that the following procedures be followed to ensure participation and involvement of the land subject to compensation. I. publish a notice in a public notice board/gazette notifying the occupiers of land subject to compensation II. occupiers to submit their claims for compensation III. Physical presence of the occupier during the assessment

The Valuation and Valuers (General) Regulations, 2018

Theme	Relevant Sections
Information sharing and disclosure	Section 57(1 and 2) requires that valuation for compensation purpose is preceded by sensitization meetings to be attended by the Valuer with the objective of conveying the purpose of valuation, procedures

Theme	Relevant Sections
	<p>involved, duration of the exercise, the rates applicable in valuation, legal rights and obligations.</p> <p>Section 59(3) Verbal or written communication, for non-statutory valuations may be served to property owner or authorized representative specifying date and time of proposed entry. Section 62 requires that upon completion of the property inspection for compensation, there shall be a formal certification for the completion of inspection work so carried out to be filled by property owner, local government officials and the field Valuer for each property inspected.</p>
Mobilisation for valuation	<p>Section 64 (1) In undertaking valuation for compensation a Valuer shall: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) receive formal instructions from the acquiring authority indicating all necessary information to enable him undertake the valuation; (b) satisfy himself that the acquisition of the said land is satisfactory; (c) conduct preliminary inspection of the project site which shall include the following:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) identification of boundaries of the project area; (ii) determination of compensation value rates to be used for the project; (iii) identification and notification of local leaders who will participate; and (iv) mobilization of resources and tools; (d) participate or convene in sensitization and awareness meetings for all interested parties; and (i) make known the purposes of the exercise, name of the acquiring authority; (ii) inform coverage of the project area; (iii) define compensable items; (iv) describe the valuation methodology to be used; (v) share value rates to be applied; (vi) make known all statutory entitlements and obligations; (vii) give cut-off date and entitlements to people affected with the project; (viii) indicate duration of the exercise; (ix) oversee distribution of statutory forms; (x) any other relevant information stakeholders might require.

Theme	Relevant Sections
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) identification of boundaries of the project area; (ii) determination of compensation value rates to be used for the project; (iii) identification and notification of local leaders who will participate; and (iv) mobilization of resources and tools; (d) participate or convene in sensitization and awareness meetings for all interested parties; and (i) make known the purposes of the exercise, name of the acquiring authority; (ii) inform coverage of the project area; (iii) define compensable items; (iv) describe the valuation methodology to be used; (v) share value rates to be applied; (vi) make known all statutory entitlements and obligations; (vii) give cut-off date and entitlements to people affected with the project; (viii) indicate duration of the exercise; (ix) oversee distribution of statutory forms; (x) any other relevant information stakeholders might require.
Verification of valuation report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (2) The Chief Valuer shall approve valuation reports and compensation Schedules after verification by the following in the following order: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) field Valuer in-charge; (b) Valuer in-charge; (c) Executive Officers in-charge for the Villages (in rural areas) and Mtaa (in urban areas); (d) Executive Officers in-charge of the Wards (in both urban and rural areas); (e) Authorized Land Officer and authorized Valuer; (f) District Commissioner (DC). (3) Valuation report and compensation schedule for the purpose of payments shall be read together.

The Graves (Removal) Act, 1969

Theme	Relevant Sections
Notification of interested parties	Section 4 requires that all parties (individuals, families, religious communities) with an interest in

	<p>the grave should be notified in person and the notice should also be published in a gazette, as soon as may be practical.</p> <p>Section 5, specifies the contents of the notice as the following</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) A description of the land from which it is intended to remove the grave or dead body; b) An address at which particulars of the graves and dead bodies concerned may be inspected; c) The name or description of the cemetery or burial ground where it is proposed to re- inter such dead bodies and the manner in which it is proposed to reinstate such graves or any parts thereof;
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3.2 Requirements of the AfDB Integrated Safeguards System

The Environmental and Social Standards set out the requirements for Borrowers relating to the identification and assessment of environmental and social risks and impacts associated with projects supported by the Bank through Investment Project Financing. The application of these standards, by focusing on the identification and management of environmental and social risks, will support Borrowers in their goal to reduce poverty and increase prosperity in a sustainable manner for the benefit of the environment and their citizens.

The standards will: (a) support Borrowers in achieving good international practice relating to environmental and social sustainability; (b) assist Borrowers in fulfilling their national and international environmental and social obligations; (c) enhance non-discrimination, transparency, participation, accountability and governance; and (d) enhance the sustainable development outcomes of projects through ongoing stakeholder engagement.

3.2.1 ISS OS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risk and Impact

This standard applies to all projects supported by the Bank through Investment Project Financing. The Borrower will engage with stakeholders as an integral part of the project's environmental and social assessment and project design and implementation, as outlined in ESS1. Moreover, as pointed out in ESS10, the Borrower will continue to engage with, and provide sufficient information to stakeholders throughout the life cycle of the project, in a manner appropriate to the nature of their interests and the potential environmental and social risks and impacts of the project.

The aim of this overarching Operational Safeguard (OS), together with the OSs that complement it, is to mainstream environmental and social (E&S) considerations, including

those related to climate change vulnerability. into Bank operations and thereby contribute to sustainable development in the continent. Environmental and Social Assessment (ESA) work carried out under this OS helps to determine the scope and extent to which other OSs are addressed. It sets out the Borrower's responsibilities for assessing, managing, and monitoring E&S risks and impacts associated with each stage of an operation supported by the Bank Group. The Bank reviews and discloses all documentation related to an operation's ESA in accordance with this OS, OS10, and the Bank's *Policy on Disclosure and Access to Information*, prior to presenting an operation to the Bank's Board of Directors.

3.2.1.1 Relevance of OS 1 to the project

It is applied to all projects, activities, and other initiatives for which Bank financing is sought. It establishes the importance of: (i) the Borrower's existing Environmental and Social Framework in addressing the risks and impacts of the project; (ii) an integrated ESA to identify the risks and impacts of a project, activity, or other initiative; (iii) effective stakeholder engagement through the disclosure of relevant information, consultation, and effective feedback; and (iv) the management of E&S risks and impacts, including climate risk and adaptation, by the Borrower throughout the lifecycle of operations.

3.2.2 ISS OS 2: Labour and Working Conditions

Labour and Working Conditions recognizes the importance of employment creation and income generation in the pursuit of poverty reduction and inclusive economic growth. Borrowers can promote sound worker-management relationships and enhance the development benefits of a project by treating workers in the project fairly and providing safe and healthy working conditions. Respect of workers' rights is one of the keystones for developing a strong and productive workforce. This OS is informed by the International Labour Organization's (ILO) Declaration on the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work,¹⁰³ and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

3.2.2.1 Relevance of OS2 to the project

The standard is applicable to project workers including full-time, part-time, temporary, seasonal, and migrant workers. Contractors, primary suppliers, and other service providers should be made aware of OS2 requirements in invitations to tender, contracts, and other documents so that they can internalize the costs of meeting OS2 requirements in their technical and financial proposals. The Borrower and third parties shall refrain from entering into disguised employment relationships such as contractual arrangements that have the effect of depriving workers of their due protection. Situations may arise where people do not fit readily into the above categories. The Bank will identify the applicable requirements in such circumstances.

3.2.3 ISS OS 3: Resources Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

This Operational Safeguard (OS) recognizes that economic activities often cause air, water, and land pollution, and consume finite resources that may threaten people, ecosystem services, and the environment at the local, regional, and global levels. The current and projected atmospheric concentration of greenhouse gases (GHGs) threatens the welfare of current and future generations. In addition, more efficient and effective resource use, pollution prevention, and GHG emission avoidance, and mitigation technologies and practices have become more accessible and achievable.

3.2.3.1 Relevance of OS3 to the project

The OS 3 ensures the Borrower shall include resource-efficiency and pollution-prevention principles in the project activities or initiatives in accordance with the principles of cleaner production. The Borrower takes into consideration ambient conditions and apply technically and financially feasible resource efficiency and pollution prevention measures in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy. The measures will be proportionate to the risks and impacts associated with the project and consistent with GIIP, in the first instance, the ISS guidance notes.

3.2.4 ISS OS 4: Community Health, Safety and Security

This Operational Safeguard (OS) recognizes that projects, activities, equipment, and infrastructure can increase community exposure to risks and impacts. In addition, communities that are already subjected to impacts from climate change may also experience an acceleration or intensification of impacts due to a project or activities. The standard addresses the health, safety, and security risks to and impacts on project-affected communities and the corresponding responsibility of the Borrower to avoid or minimize them, with particular attention to people who, due to their circumstances, may be vulnerable

3.2.4.1 Relevance of OS4 to the project

The applicability of OS4 is established during the Environmental and Social Assessment (ESA) described in OS1. This OS addresses potential risks to and impacts on communities that may be affected by project activities. Occupational health and safety (OHS) requirements for project workers are set out in OS2, and measures to avoid or minimize impacts on human health and the environment due to existing or potential pollution are set out in OS3.

3.2.5 ISS OS 5: Involuntary Resettlement Instruments

This standard describes the elements of the plans addressing physical and/or economic displacement described. These plans shall be referred to as 'resettlement plans. Resettlement plans include measures to address physical and/or economic displacement,

depending on the nature of the impacts expected from a project. Projects may use alternative nomenclature, depending on the scope of the resettlement plan, where a project involves only economic displacement, the resettlement plan may be called a 'livelihood plan', or where restrictions on access to legally designated parks and protected areas are involved, the plan may take the form of a 'riparian communities involvement plan'.

The scope of requirements and level of detail of the resettlement plan²⁰³ vary with the magnitude and complexity of resettlement. The plan is based on up-to-date and reliable information on: (i) the proposed project and its potential impacts on the displaced persons and other adversely affected groups; (ii) appropriate and feasible mitigation measures; and (iii) the legal and institutional arrangements required for effective implementation of resettlement measures.

3.2.5.1 Relevance of OS5 to the project

This OS applies to all Bank Group-funded operations, both public and private sector, and to projects funded through all financial instruments managed by the Bank. The applicability of OS5 is established during the ESA described in OS1. This OS applies to permanent or temporary physical and economic displacement resulting from the different types of land acquisition or restrictions on land access or use undertaken or imposed in connection with project implementation. This OS does not apply to disputes between private parties in land titling or related contexts. However, it will apply where people are required to vacate land as a direct result of a project-supported determination that the land in question is state land.

3.2.6 ISS OS 6: Habitat and Biodiversity Conservation, and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

The OS reflects the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity to conserve biological diversity and promote sustainable management and use of natural resources. It also aligns with the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna, the World Heritage Convention, 207 the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, and the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. Its recommendations also align with the International Plant Protection Convention, which covers the movement of invasive alien species and pests, as well as pest risk analysis for quarantine pests, including an analysis of the risks and impacts of genetically modified organisms.

3.2.6.1 Relevance of OS5 to the project

The applicability of this OS is established during the Environmental and Social Assessment (ESA) described in OS1. Based on the ESA, the requirements of this OS are applied to all projects that may affect biodiversity or habitats, either positively or negatively, directly or

indirectly, or that depend on biodiversity for their success. This OS also applies to projects that involve primary production and/or harvesting of living natural resources.

3.2.7 ISS OS 7: Vulnerable Groups

This OS recognizes that some cultural groups, due to their lifestyle, culture, and strong dependence on the natural environment, have identities and aspirations that are distinct from mainstream groups in national societies and are often disadvantaged by traditional models of development. In many instances, they are among the most economically marginalized and vulnerable segments of the population. Their economic, social, and legal status frequently limits their capacity to defend their rights to, and interests in, land, territories, and natural and cultural resources, and may restrict their ability to participate in and benefit from development projects. In many cases, they do not receive equitable access to project benefits.

3.2.7.1 Relevance of OS7 to the project

The applicability of this OS is established during the ESA described in OS1. This OS applies to vulnerable groups regardless of whether they are affected positively or negatively, regardless of the significance of any such impacts. This OS also applies irrespective of the presence or absence of discernible economic, political or social vulnerabilities, although the nature and extent of vulnerability will be a key variable in designing plans to promote equitable access to benefits or to mitigate adverse impacts.

3.2.8 ISS OS 8: Cultural Heritage

The ESOS 8 recognizes that cultural heritage is an inherent and essential part of self-identification, and that it provides continuity in tangible and intangible forms between the past, present, and future. People identify with cultural heritage as a reflection and expression of their constantly evolving values, beliefs, knowledge and traditions. It is defined as tangible and intangible resources inherited from the past that people identify, independently of ownership, as being a reflection and expression of their constantly evolving values, beliefs, knowledge, and traditions. Cultural heritage is part of every culture throughout the world. In its many manifestations, it is an integral part of people's cultural identity, practice, and self-identity, and is important as a source of valuable scientific and historical information, and as an economic and social (E&S) asset for development. Cultural heritage is also deeply connected to the surrounding environmental and natural world. Operational Standard (OS)8 sets out measures designed to protect cultural heritage throughout the project life cycle.

3.2.8.1 Relevance of OS8 to the project

The OS 08 is applicable to all projects that are likely to cause risks to or have impacts on cultural heritage. This will include a project that involves; excavations, demolition, movement of earth, flooding or other changes in the physical environment; the project located within a legally protected area or a legally defined buffer zone; located in, or in the vicinity of, a recognized cultural heritage site; and is specifically designed to support the conservation, management and use of cultural heritage and is located in an area that a stakeholder community believes contains cultural heritage of significance to their community.

3.2.9 ISS OS 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

This Environmental and Social Operational Safeguard (OS) therefore recognizes the importance of open and transparent engagement between the Borrower and project stakeholders as an essential element of good international practice. Effective stakeholder engagement can improve the environmental and social (E&S) sustainability of projects, enhance project acceptance, and make a significant contribution to successful project design and implementation.

Stakeholder engagement is an inclusive process conducted throughout the project life cycle. When properly designed and implemented, it supports the development of strong, constructive, and responsive relationships that are important for successful management of a project's E&S risks. Stakeholder engagement is most effective when initiated at an early stage of the project development process and is an integral part of early project decisions and the assessment, management, and monitoring of the project's E&S risks and impacts.

3.2.9.1 Relevance of OS10 to the project

OS10 applies to all of the Bank Group's funded operations where DRSWDS is subjected to these kinds of projects. In this regard, the Borrower is obliged to engage with stakeholders as an integral part of the project's ESA and project design and implementation, as outlined in OS1. To this OS10, 'stakeholder' refers to individuals or groups who are affected or are at risk of being affected by the operation, directly or indirectly (project-affected parties); and/or may have an interest in the operation (other interested parties).

Borrowers shall engage with stakeholders throughout the project life cycle, commencing as early as possible in the project development process and in a time frame that enables meaningful consultations with stakeholders on project design. The nature, scope, and frequency of stakeholder engagement will be proportionate to the nature and scale of the project, and its potential risks and impacts. Borrowers shall facilitate meaningful consultations with all stakeholders by providing them with timely, relevant, understandable, and accessible information, and consulting with them in a culturally appropriate manner.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 STAKEHOLDER'S IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Stakeholder Identification

To develop an effective Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), it is essential to identify who the stakeholders are, understand their needs and expectations for engagement, and comprehend their priorities and objectives in relation to the project. This information is then used to tailor engagement to each type of stakeholder. As part of this process, it is particularly important to identify individuals and groups who may find it more difficult to participate, as well as those who may be disproportionately affected by the project due to their marginalized or vulnerable status. It is also important to understand how each stakeholder may be affected – or perceives they may be affected – so that engagement can be tailored to inform them and understand their views and concerns in an appropriate manner. Stakeholders have been, and will continue to be, identified on an ongoing basis by considering:

- Various stakeholder categories that may be affected by or interested in the project, and
- Specific individuals, groups, and organizations within each of these categories, considering:
- The expected project area of impact, i.e., the geographical area over which the project may cause both positive and negative impacts over its lifetime, and therefore the localities within which people and businesses could be affected.

4.2 Stakeholder Analysis

A stakeholder refers to individuals or groups who are affected or likely to be affected by the project (project-affected parties) and those who may have an interest in the project (other interested parties). Stakeholder analysis is an entry point to Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and participatory work. It addresses strategic questions, such as: Who are the key stakeholders? What are their interests in the project or policy? What are the power differentials between them? What relative influence do they have on the operation? This information helps identify institutions and relationships that, if ignored, could negatively influence proposals, or if considered, can be leveraged to strengthen them.

The DRSWDS project stakeholders are individuals, organizations, or groups who are directly or indirectly affected by the project activities, as well as those who may have an interest in the project and/or the ability to influence its outcome, positively or negatively. These stakeholders include both affected and interested parties and their formal and

informal representatives. The DRSWDS project will identify stakeholders based on the following criteria:

- a) their roles and responsibilities
- b) their possible influence/interest in the program

Individuals who are at risk of being excluded from sub-project engagement will receive particular attention. Additionally, the inclusion of vulnerable groups will be guided by the Vulnerable Group Planning Framework (VGPF), which is developed by the Ministry of Water.

4.3 List of Stakeholders

The table below gives the list of stakeholders and their roles and responsibilities.

Table 4.1 Identified Stakeholders in DRSWDSP

No	Institution	Role and Responsibility	Influence/interest
1	Ministry of Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Lead implementing agency/project developer on behalf of government, manage and oversee project execution including ii. ESMP and stakeholder engagement iii. Ensure compliance with environmental and social standards iv. Spearhead the formation of the bulk water supply organisation as well as v. Urban Water and Sanitation Authorities (UWSAs) in Bahi and Chemba 	High
2	Vice President's Office - (Division of Environment, DoE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Coordinates Environmental Management Policy, Act and EIA guidelines ii. Approval and signing of EIA certificate 	High
3	National Environment Management Council (NEMC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Approval of ToR, review of EIA Issuing of Environmental Certificate ii. Environmental Monitoring and Compliance Auditing iii. Advise Government on all environmental matters 	High
4	Ministry of Works, Transport and Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Responsible for the construction sector, including roads and bridges Promoting a quality, efficient, environmentally friendly, and cost-effective construction industry 	Low
5	Ministry of Energy and Minerals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Coordinator of the energy and mining sector and spearheads the implementation of the sector strategies 	Low
6	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Responsible for sustainable conservation of natural and cultural resources and tourism ii. Advise the contractors in regard to national occupational health and safety requirements 	High
7	Ministry of Lands, Housing and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Responsible for land use planning, surveying and demarcating land/parcel/ farms, and provision of land ownership Support the project and communities in regard to 	High

No	Institution	Role and Responsibility	Influence/interest
	Human Settlements Development (Office of the Chief Valuer)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> land use planning, surveying and demarcating land/parcel/farms, and provision of land ownership ii. Support MoW in the acquisition of wayleaves for the main pipeline Support MoW in the process of land transfer and preparation of residual titles for PAPs iii. Regulator valuation and compensation process iv. Approval of compensation schedule and valuation report 	
8	Ministry of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Support agricultural based Livelihood Restoration Initiatives ii. Provision of data during the computation of crop compensation values technical support for the implementation of the climate resilient agriculture component 	High
9	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Responsible for the overall management and development of livestock and fisheries resources 	High
10	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development (Office of the Chief Valuer)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Responsible for land use planning, surveying and demarcating land/parcel/ ii. farms, and provision of land ownership iii. Support the project and communities in regard to land use planning, surveying and demarcating land/parcel/farms, and provision of land ownership iv. Support MoW in the acquisition of wayleaves for the main pipeline Support MoW in the process of land transfer and preparation of residual titles for PAPs v. Regulator valuation and compensation process vi. Approval of compensation schedule and valuation report 	High
11	Ministry of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Support agricultural based Livelihood Restoration Initiatives ii. Provision of data during the computation of crop compensation values technical support for the 	Low

No	Institution	Role and Responsibility	Influence/interest
		implementation of the climate resilient agriculture component	
12	Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Health social marketing ii. Support during emergencies iii. Support with the implementation of preventive health campaigns Women empowerment initiatives in relation to health and hygiene Coordinates NGOs in the health sector 	Low
13	Department of Antiquities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Responsible for preservation of cultural heritage resources ii. Provide technical advice in case of chance finds 	Low
14	EWURA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Regulator of the electricity, petroleum, natural gas and water sectors, ii. including licensing, tariff and standard setting in respect to water supply and sanitation iii. Monitor water quality and standards of performance for the provision of water supply and sanitation services iv. Promote the development of water supply and sanitation services in accordance with recognized international standard practices and public demand v. Approval of business plans for the Urban Water Authorities. 	High
15	TANROADS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Responsible for planning and development of road infrastructure in the country, including road reserves ii. Guidance on the use and management of road reserves iii. Advisory to the contractors in regard to road reserve use and management iv. Sharing information with the contractor in regard to surface and underground installations in the road reserve. 	High
16	TARURA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Responsible for planning and development of road infrastructure in rural areas, including road reserves. ii. Guidance on the use and management of road reserves in the rural areas. 	High

No	Institution	Role and Responsibility	Influence/interest
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. Advisory to the contractors in regard to rural roads reserve use and management. iv. Sharing information with the contractor in regard to surface and underground installations in the rural road reserve. 	
17	TANESCO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Regulator of electricity transmission and owner of transmission lines Give advice to the project developer and contractors in regard to energy installations in the road reserve, including safety issues related to transmission lines ii. Provide power supply to the project facilities like pumping stations, camp sites, etc. 	High
18	Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) is the designated national authority for the development and review of standards which include water quality and effluent discharge standards, among others. ii. The water quality standards (TBS- TZS 789) is among the compulsory environmental standards which has been developed as part of the TBS' National Environmental Standards Compendium (NESC). iii. The implementation and compliance to water quality standards by TBS (TZS 789) stand to be a mandatory requirement for all Water Supply and Sanitation Authorities including DUWASA. 	Low
19	Irrigation Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Operating and maintaining irrigation systems to ensure efficient water delivery and distribution ii. Developing, managing, and regulating irrigation systems to support sustainable agricultural production and food security iii. Formulating and promoting policies and regulations related to irrigation and water management. 	High

No	Institution	Role and Responsibility	Influence/interest
20	Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Provider of rail transport services and manage rail infrastructure ii. Railway reserve areas fall under TRC jurisdiction iii. Responsible for providing permits for the project to use rail reserve areas 	Low
21	The Occupational Safety and Health Agency (OSHA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Responsible organ for labour management issues including OHS ii. Follow up on occupational health & safety issues iii. Advise the contractors regarding national OHS requirements iv. Responsible for providing permits for the easements for water pipeline to pass through OSHA land 	High
22	Tanzania Police Force (TPF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Responsible for providing permits for the easements for water pipeline to pass through TPF land 	Low
23	Tanzania Peoples Defence Force (TPDF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Owner of land at Ihumwa where Ihumwa reservoir will be constructed ii. Responsible for providing permits for MoW to use Ihumwa land for construction of reservoir 	High
24	PO-RALG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Oversee and advise on implementation of national policies at National level ii. Oversee enforcement of laws and regulations iii. Advise on implementation of development projects and activities at National level iv. Monitoring of project activities 	High
25	Wami/Ruvu Basin Water Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Coordinating and guiding water resources development, including preparing plans, managing water allocation, monitoring water use, and resolving intra-basin conflicts 	Low

No	Institution	Role and Responsibility	Influence/interest
26	Internal Drainage Basin Water Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Coordinating and guiding water resources development, including preparing plans, managing water allocation, monitoring water use, and resolving intra-basin conflicts ii. Implement the catchment conservation plan at Farkwa sub catchment area 	High
27	TMA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Providing weather condition (metrological) at the project area 	Low
28	Tanzania Forest Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Responsible for conservation of forests and bee resources in Tanzania; ii. Responsible for conservation of Chinene forest reserve at Bahi district iii. Balance the socio-economic needs of local communities to safeguard Tanzania's forests; iv. Responsible for implementation of forestry policies in Tanzania; v. Responsible for mitigation of deforestation, promote reforestation initiatives, and foster responsible forest utilization practices; vi. Owner of Land at Zamahero located at Chinene Forest Reserve where Zamahero reservoir will be constructed; vii. Responsible for providing permits for MoW to use part of Chinene Forest Reserve land for construction of reservoir 	High
29	Dodoma Regional Secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Provide technical advice and capacity building to Local Government Authorities (LGA) ii. Ensure that social and economic activities are harmonized and aligned to the iii. national development policies and strategies iv. Ensure peace and tranquillity prevail in the region by creating enabling environment for LGAs to perform their functions 	High

No	Institution	Role and Responsibility	Influence/interest
30	LGAs (Dodoma Municipal council, Bahi District council, Dodoma District Council, Chemba District Council and Chamwino)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Provide technical advice and capacity building ii. Ensure that social and economic activities are harmonized and aligned to the national development policies and strategies at District and municipal level iii. Ensure peace and tranquillity prevail in the district and municipal by creating enabling environment for LGAs to perform their functions 	High
31	Ward Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Oversee general development plans for ward level ii. Provide information on local conditions and extension services iii. Project monitoring in their area of jurisdiction 	High
32	Villages Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Maintain peace and tranquillity ii. Protect public and private properties iii. Promote social and economic development iv. Potential PAPs as a result of the proposed water supply scheme 	High
33	DUWASA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Support to the bulk water supplier during operation phase ii. Operation and maintenance of the supply reservoirs and distribution networks iii. Technical support to CBWOS's in the Operation and Maintenance of the water supply facilities iv. Install water meters for the purpose of measuring the amount of water supplied to the customer v. Charge fees for services rendered vi. Restrict, diminish, withhold or suspend the supply of water vii. Supply water fittings to any person to whom a water authority supplies water 	High
34	Community Based Water Supply Organizations (CBWSO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Manage, operate and maintain public taps and waterworks and provide an ii. Adequate and safe supply of water to its consumers 	High

No	Institution	Role and Responsibility	Influence/interest
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. Make rules for the use of public taps and or water works by consumers Install water meters for the purpose of measuring the amount of water supplied to a public tap or a consumer iv. Charge consumers for the water supplied from public taps and waterworks v. Limit access of any persons from the water source, public taps or from supplies from the water works who are not complying with the rules, regulations or the constitution of the community organization vi. Consult and cooperate with the village council or any other institution vii. Responsible for land to plan and control use of land in the immediate vicinity of water points and or water works viii. Own movable and immovable properties including public taps and ix. waterworks 	
35	RUWASA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Responsible for developing and managing rural water supply and sanitation services to all villages ii. Responsible for ensuring the efficient and effective delivery of water supply and sanitation services to rural communities iii. collaborates with local government authorities to promote and sensitize communities to form community organizations to manage and operate water supply and sanitation services 	High
36	TAWA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Responsible for the sustainable management of Swagaswaga Game reserve ii. Direct beneficiary of the Farkwa dam (water for wildlife will be available) 	High
37	Magodoro Dodoma Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Direct beneficiary of the DRSWDSP 	Low

No	Institution	Role and Responsibility	Influence/interest
		ii. Sustainable availability of water supply will increase their production	
38	Dodoma Wine Industry	i. Direct beneficiary of the DRSWDSP. ii. Sustainable availability of water supply will increase their production.	Low
39	Iron Sheet Industry	i. Direct beneficiary of the DRSWDSP ii. Sustainable availability of water supply will increase their production	Low
40	Small scale Building Industries	i. Direct beneficiary of the DRSWDSP ii. Sustainable availability of water supply will increase their production	Low
41	Dodoma Integrated Development Programme (DODEP)	i. Capacity Building and trainings ii. Community awareness	Low
42	Water Efficient Maize for Africa (WEMA)	i. Capacity Building and trainings ii. Community awareness	High
43	Project affected people from Bubutole, Mombose, sakwaleto, and Donsee villages and all other villages from Bahi, Chemba and Dodoma Municipal	i. Providing land for the construction of a project ii. their lives will be better due to access to water iii. reduction of water related diseases caused by water scarcity iv. The project will improve their lives through access to clean water and improved sanitation services	High
44	Water Users Associations	i. Responsible for water allocation and management at their areas, Implementer of the catchment management plan ii. Conflicts management among water users	High
45	Representative from irrigation associations	i. Focusing on the operation, maintenance, and equitable distribution of water, ii. Collecting irrigation fees and resolving local disputes	High

No	Institution	Role and Responsibility	Influence/interest
		iii. Responsible for the day-to-day operation and maintenance of the irrigation and drainage systems, including canals, ditches, and other infrastructure	
46	World Vision	i. Capacity Building and trainings ii. Community awareness iii. improve the well-being of children, families, and communities iv. Focusing on tackling poverty and injustice through child-focused development, disaster management, and promoting justice	Low
47	Lead Foundation SEMA	i. Promotion of wash and public health campaigns ii. Training and research	High
48	Environmental oriented training and support (EOTAS)	i. Provision of education to pupils with special needs ii. Capacity Building and training iii. Awareness creation to communities	High
49	African Development Bank	i. Potential financier ii. Ensure that funds are available for completion of the project iii. Monitor project implementation including environmental and social performance	High

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT PROGRAM

5.1 Stakeholders Engagement Techniques

Stakeholder consultation methods or techniques determine the likely relationship between stakeholders and the project, and help identify the appropriate consultation methods for each stakeholder group throughout the project's lifecycle. For an effective and meaningful stakeholder engagement process, a range of techniques must be applied. These techniques will vary from one group of identified stakeholders to another. For example, methods used for consulting with statutory officials will differ from those used for liaising with local communities (e.g., focus group discussions, displays, and visuals with less emphasis on technical aspects). International standards increasingly emphasize the importance of consultations being 'free, prior, and informed,' which implies an accessible and unconstrained process that is accompanied by the timely provision of relevant and understandable information.

Information communicated before public consultations primarily includes an announcement in the public media – local, regional, and national – as well as the distribution of invitations and full details of the forthcoming meeting well in advance, including the agenda. For the project area where this project will be implemented, information can be communicated by sending it to the public. It is crucial that this information is widely available, readily accessible, clearly outlined, and reaches all areas and segments of the target community. Detailed stakeholders' consultation was conducted during the preparation of ESIA and RAP reports as part of engaging the stakeholders for SEP preparation (***refer annexes B and C***).

The implementation of DRSWDSP projects will use a range of techniques to fulfill the main purpose of its consultation activities, which is to raise community and stakeholder awareness about the planned and current activities undertaken by the project, as well as to solicit public feedback that can subsequently be used in the project's mitigation and enhancement measures. For future use, an attendance list should be prepared and used at the commencement of the consultation/hearing to record all participants who are present at the meeting and their affiliations. In most cases, and as a general practice, the introductory part of the public meeting should be delivered in a format that is readily understandable to the participants and free of unnecessary technical terminology. If necessary, preference should be given to oral and visual communication methods.

Where technical specifics of the project's particular activities or solutions are required to be delivered in greater detail, it will be ensured that the information provided remains coherent to all members of the audience and that complex technicalities are adapted to their level of understanding, thereby enabling productive feedback and effective

discussion. It should be taken into consideration that meeting records/minutes are very important for the purposes of transparency, accountability, and the accuracy of capturing public comments and opinions. Meeting minutes/records can be captured through audio recording, assigning a secretariat to record and produce the minutes, and photographing.

The table below presents a diversity of approaches to facilitate the processes of information provision, information feedback, as well as participation and consultation.

Table 5.1 Stakeholder engagement and techniques

Stakeholders	Activities	Engagement Technique	Most Appropriate application of the technique	Required resources
Respective Ministries, Government Officials, Agencies and companies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Implementation Team Management meetings • Project Technical and Steering Committee meetings • Project. Inception, ESIA workshop. • Share midterm and final project evaluation. • Participation in high level advocacy meetings. • Clearance and approval of project documents; • Disclosure of environmental and • Social risk management documents. • Strategic land use planning meetings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correspondence by phone/email/Text/Instant messaging • Survey/ studies, meetings • Project website and leaflet, Meetings and workshops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute project information • Invite stakeholders to meetings and follow-up • Gather opinions and views from individual stakeholders • Gather baseline data • Record data • Develop a baseline database for monitoring impacts. 	Staff time; travel support, Meeting venue and conference package
Local Government Authority (LGAs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Inception and ESIA workshop. • Share midterm and final project evaluation. • Strategic land use planning meetings. • Grievance Redress Management as required. • Disclosure of environmental and social risk management documents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • face to face interviews, workshops and public meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminate project information to large audiences, and illiterate stakeholders. • Inform stakeholders about consultation meetings. • Solicit views and opinions. • Enable stakeholders to speak freely and maintain confidentiality about controversial and sensitive issues. 	Staff time; travel support, Meeting venue.

Stakeholders	Activities	Engagement Technique	Most Appropriate application of the technique	Required resources
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build personal relations with stakeholders • Recording of interviews • Seeking views and opinions 	
Project Affect People (PAPs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Inception and ESIA workshop. • Share midterm and final project evaluation. • Strategic land use planning meetings. • Grievance Redress Management as required. • Disclosure of environmental and social risk management documents. Involvement in land acquisition and compensation. Land use planning meetings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • face to face interviews, Public meetings, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminate project information to large audiences, and illiterate stakeholders. • Inform stakeholders about consultation meetings. • Solicit views and opinions. • Enable stakeholders to speak freely and maintain confidentiality about controversial and sensitive issues. • Record discussions. • Record discussions, comments/questions raised and responses. • Use participatory exercises to facilitate group discussions, brainstorm issues, analyse information, and develop recommendations and strategies 	Staff time; travel support, Meeting venue.
Academic Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide relevant data and information on the project • Conduct research together relevant information of the project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal meetings, Emails, workshops, face to face interviews 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute project information • Invite stakeholders to meetings and follow-up 	Staff time; travel support, Meeting venue and conference package

Stakeholders	Activities	Engagement Technique	Most Appropriate application of the technique	Required resources
CSO's and NGOs,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engaged in the discussions of project design; Project Inception workshop and ESIA. Share midterm and final project evaluation. Grievance Redress Management as required. Disclosure of environmental and social risk management documents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formal meetings, Emails, workshops. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present project information to a group of stakeholders. Allow the group of stakeholders to provide their views and opinions. Build impersonal relations with high level stakeholders. Distribute technical documents. Disseminate technical information. Record discussions. Facilitate meetings using PowerPoint presentations. Record discussions, comments/questions raised and responses. Use participatory exercises to facilitate group discussions, brainstorm issues, analyse information, and develop recommendations and strategies 	Staff time; travel support, Meeting venue and conference package
Project beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Range of activities may include: participatory appraisals of community needs using standard PRA methods and tools; capacity building and awareness raising; feasibility studies for Conservation and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public meetings; Focus group discussions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present project information to a large audience of stakeholders, and in particular communities Allow the group of stakeholders to provide their views and opinions Distribute non-technical project information 	Staff time; travel support, Meeting venue.

Stakeholders	Activities	Engagement Technique	Most Appropriate application of the technique	Required resources
	construction agreements; data collection for studies;		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate meetings using PowerPoint presentations, posters, models, videos and pamphlets or project information documents Record discussions, comments/questions raised and responses Build relationship with the communities, especially those impacted Distribute non-technical information Facilitate meetings with presentations, PowerPoint, posters etc. Record discussions, comments, questions 	
Vulnerable Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participatory appraisals of community needs using standard PRA methods and tools; capacity building and awareness raising; feasibility studies for Conservation and construction agreements; data collection for studies; Consultations to attain Free, Prior and Informed Consent; Involvement in land acquisition and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus group meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Print media, text messaging and radio announcements Public meetings Focus group meeting Surveys Information Centre Present project information and progress updates Brief project information to provide regular update Site specific project information, Share information on timing of resettlement and compensation. 	Staff time; travel support, Meeting venue.

Stakeholders	Activities	Engagement Technique	Most Appropriate application of the technique	Required resources
	compensation. Land use planning meetings.			

5.2 Stakeholder Engagement and Disclosure Methods

A stakeholder engagement program is a formal strategy to communicate with project stakeholders to gain their support for the project. This Stakeholders' Engagement Plan (SEP) specifies the frequency and type of communications, media, contact persons, and locations of communication.

It involves interactions between identified groups of people and provides stakeholders with the opportunity to raise their concerns and opinions at different stages of the project cycle (e.g., through meetings, surveys, interviews, and/or focus groups). This process ensures that stakeholder input is taken into consideration when making project decisions. Stakeholder engagement should be free from manipulation, interference, coercion, and intimidation, and should be conducted based on timely, relevant, understandable, and accessible information, in a culturally appropriate format.

Table 5.2 Stakeholder Engagement and Disclosure Methods

Stakeholder Group	Project Information Shared	Means of Communication/ Disclosure
Local population in the Project Area of Influence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESIA, RAP and Stakeholder Engagement Plan; • Public Grievance Procedure; Regular updates on Project development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public notices • Dissemination of hard copies at designated public locations (public offices – Bahi, Chamwino and Dodoma Rural Districts, markets, hospitals, churches, mosque, commercial centers etc. • Consultation meetings • Separate focus group meetings with Vulnerable groups, as appropriate
Non-governmental and community-based organizations	RAP and Stakeholder Engagement Plan; Public Grievance Procedure; Regular updates on Project development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public notices • Dissemination of hard copies at designated public locations • Consultation meetings
Government authorities and agencies	ESMP, Executive Summary, and Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Regular updates on Project development.	Dissemination of hard copies of the ESMP package, at the district Project status reports. Meetings and round tables
Related businesses and enterprises	Stakeholder Engagement Plan and ESIA and ESMP; Public Grievance Procedure; Updates on Project development; Tender/procurement announcements.-	Electronic and hard copy publications and press releases on the Project web-site Procurement notifications
Project Employees	Employee Grievance Procedure, ESMP, ESIA, SEP, LMP; VPP; Updates on Project development - to be done	Staff handbook Email updates covering the Project staff and personnel Regular meetings with the staff Posts on information boards in the offices and on site Reports, leaflets

Table 5.3 Stakeholder Engagement Program by stages of the Program

Stage	Target stakeholders	Topic(s) of engagement	Method(s) used	Location/frequency	Responsibilities
STAGE 1: Project Preparation (Project Design, Scoping, Resettlement Planning, RPF/SEP Disclosure)	<u>Project Affected People:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People potentially affected by land acquisition • People residing in project area • Vulnerable households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESMP, RPF, SEP, RAP disclosures • Land acquisition process • Assistance in gathering official documents for authorized land uses • Compensation rates, methodology • Compensation packages • Project scope and rationale • Project E&S principles • Resettlement and livelihood restoration options • Grievance mechanism process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public meetings, separate meetings for women and vulnerable • Face-to-face meetings • Mass/social media communication (as needed) • Disclosure of written information • Grievance mechanism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous communication through mass/social media and routine interactions • Throughout RAP development as needed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental and Social Officers for the PIT in partnership with DUWASA, Dodoma City, Bahi, Chemba and Chamwino district Officials. • ESIA and RAP consultant

Stage	Target stakeholders	Topic(s) of engagement	Method(s) used	Location/frequency	Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other Interested Parties (External) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESMP, RPF, SEP, RAP disclosures Land acquisition process Identification of land plots and uses Resettlement and livelihood restoration options (if needed) Project scope, rationale and E&S principles Grievance mechanism process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Face-to-face meetings Joint public/community meetings with PAPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Throughout RAP development as needed Project launch meetings Quarterly meetings in affected villages Disclosure meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental and Social Officers for the PIT in partnership with DUWASA, Dodoma City, Bahi, Chemba and Chamwino district Officials. ESIA and RAP consultant
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other Interested Parties (External) Press and media NGOs Businesses and business organizations National Government Ministries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESMP, RPF SEP RAP disclosures Grievance mechanism Project scope, rationale and E&S principles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public meetings, trainings/workshops (separate meetings specifically for women and vulnerable as needed) Mass/social media communication Disclosure of written information Grievance mechanism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project launch meetings in Meetings in affected villages as needed Communication through mass/social media (as needed) Information desks with brochures/posters in affected villages (continuous) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PIT, DUWASA and Bahi, Chemba and Chamwino Social and Environment Officers RAP consultant

Stage	Target stakeholders	Topic(s) of engagement	Method(s) used	Location/frequency	Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other Interested Parties • (Internal) • Supervision Consultants • Supervision contractors, sub-contractors, service providers, suppliers, and their workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project information: scope and rationale and E&S principles • Training ESMP requirements and other management plans • Grievance mechanism process • E&S requirements • Feedback on consultant/contractor reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face-to-face meetings • Trainings/workshops • Invitations to public/community meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As needed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PIT Environment and Social Experts, • Bahi, Chemba and Chamwino Districts Social and Environment Officer • ESIA and RAP consultant
STAGE 2: Construction and Mobilization ACTIVITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Affected People • People potentially affected by land acquisition • People residing in project area • Vulnerable households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grievance mechanism • Health and safety impacts • (EMF, community H&S, community concerns) • Employment opportunities • Project status 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public meetings, open houses, trainings/workshops • Separate meetings as needed for women and vulnerable • Individual outreach to PAPs as needed • Disclosure of written information: brochures, website • Information boards • Notice board(s) at construction sites • Grievance mechanism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarterly meetings during construction seasons • Communication through mass/social media as needed • Notice boards updated weekly • Routine interactions • Brochures in local offices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervision and • ESIA and RAP consultants • Contractor/subcontractors

Stage	Target stakeholders	Topic(s) of engagement	Method(s) used	Location/frequency	Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other Interested Parties • (External) • Representatives in villages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project scope, rationale and E&S principles • Grievance mechanism • Project status • Government compensation requirements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face-to-face meetings • Joint public/community meetings with PAPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As needed (monthly during construction season) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervision and ESIA and RAP consultants • Contractor/subcontractor
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other Interested Parties • (External) • Press and media • NGOs • Businesses and business organizations • Workers organizations • Academic institutions • National Government • Ministries • General public, tourists, • Jobseekers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project information - scope and rationale and • E&S principles • Project status • Health and safety impacts • Employment opportunities • Environmental concerns • Grievance mechanism process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public meetings, open houses, trainings/workshops • Disclosure of written information: • brochures, posters, flyers, website, • Information boards - Notice board(s) at construction sites • Grievance mechanism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same as for PAPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervision and ESIA and RAP consultants • Contractor/subcontractor

Stage	Target stakeholders	Topic(s) of engagement	Method(s) used	Location/frequency	Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other Interested Parties (Internal) • Supervision Consultants • Contractor, subcontractors, service providers, suppliers and their workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project information: scope and rationale and E&S principles • Training on ESMP requirements and other sub-management plans • Worker grievance mechanism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face-to-face meetings • Trainings/workshops • Invitations to public/community meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily, as needed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervisors
STAGE 3: Operation and Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Affected People: • People residing in project area • Vulnerable households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satisfaction with engagement activities • Grievance mechanism process • Damage claim process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outreach to individual PAPs • Grievance mechanism • Newsletter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outreach as needed • Meetings in affected and villages (as needed/requested) • Monthly (newsletter) 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other Interested Parties (External) • Press and media • NGOs • Businesses and business organizations • Workers organizations • Academic institutions • Local Government • General public. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grievance mechanism process • Issues of concern • Status and compliance reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grievance mechanism • Face-to-face meetings • Submission of reports as required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As needed 	

5.3 Stakeholders Engagement Activities

During the feasibility study, design, environmental and social impact assessment, and compensation, various stakeholders were involved. Most stakeholders welcomed the idea of constructing the Farkwa Dam and associated distribution facilities at Bubutole and Mombose villages in Chemba District. The need to address current water scarcity and meet future demand for local and other stakeholders in the Dodoma region was emphasized. The possibility of utilizing the water from the proposed dam and its ecosystems for industrial and domestic use, irrigation farming, environmentally friendly fishing, tourism, and trading was seen as an opportunity to boost the socio-economic status of nearby communities and Dodoma.

In general, stakeholders provided positive feedback on the implementation of the program, as it will address water challenges in Dodoma City, as well as in Chamwino, Bahi, and Chemba Districts.

Table 5.4 Summary of Stakeholder Consultation

Issues	Stakeholders Concerns	Response
General perception about the project	The stakeholder commended the effort made by GoT through the Ministry of Water and AfDB to solicit funds for the project. They praise and congratulate the general project idea as will solve the existing water scarcity problem along the alignment and Dodoma in general while restoring more time (which were previously lost in collecting water) for other activities.	No response
Support of local people for the proposed project	All the participants urged that they would extend full support to the project implementation. They assured us of their cooperation in both technical and non-technical project activities; i.e security, locally available skilled and unskilled labor and local raw materials.	Agreed to involve the surrounding communities during construction of Farkwa Dam
Land acquisition	Members from LGAs emphasized proper land acquisition procedures to ensure project sustainability. They explained proper community engagement techniques to be adapted to ensure that the communities are ready to contribute,	It was agreed that all PAPs will be compensated and involved during construction period for those who will be interested. Priority will be given to the PAPs at Sankwaletto Village

Issues	Stakeholders Concerns	Response
	<p>participate in the activities and offer land without compensation.</p> <p>The stakeholders were concerned about the impact of the project on peoples' properties (disturbances or resettlement might be caused by construction of dam and associate distribution facilities). Also there were concerns about some houses been built on proposed pipeline system (conveyor).</p> <p>Further stakeholders wanted to know if there would be any possibility of diverting the new distribution system where transverse within clustered residential houses</p>	
Handling of Grievances	Participants proposed a set out mechanism to handle grievances. during project implementation at all levels.	Community was informed that GRM committees at all level will be formed
Project Commencement	<p>Need to be informed on advance when they are supposed to leave the area.</p> <p>No clear boundary between Farkwa and Mombose as a result this can be source of land conflict</p>	<p>Boundaries for the Project areas has already been in place.</p> <p>All PAPs after compensation were given a notice of 09 days to vacate project area. All communities are aware of it.</p>
Construction Phase	It was urged that local people within the project areas should get first priority for available job opportunities during mobilization and construction phases.	Constructor will use the prepared labor management plan for recruiting laborers during construction. Also it was agreed that youth and other who want to work with contractors to be committed to the work to avoid not being selected for job
Identification of hotspot areas and Environmental & Social sensitive location/issues	Participants identified hotspot degraded areas in Chemba District and proposed appropriate interventions to be considered to achieve project objectives.	Was noted and the catchment conservation consultant will include all hotspot areas in the prepared catchment management plan for the Farkwa sub catchment

Issues	Stakeholders Concerns	Response
	No environmental/socially sensitive locations were identified although the use of ESMP was emphasized during project implementation.	
Other Issues	Stakeholder wanted to know if project will install water facilities such as receiving and storage tanks at Tumbakose, Rofati and Gwandi villages	DRSWDSP phase III will install water facilities in all villages where water conveyance is passing through
Loss of income generating activities	Participants were worried about communities practicing activities in the buffer zone and proposed an alternative source of income like bee keeping, fish farming and making energy saving stoves.	Livelihood installation plan will come up with other alternative sources of income to PAPs
Consideration of special groups	Participants pointed out that women need to be equally and actively involved in the process to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity because they play critical roles as primary land managers and resources users, and they face disproportionate impacts both from biodiversity loss and gender-blind conservation measures.	This was discussed and agreed that the prepared GAP will be implemented during project implementation to make sure that gender issues are getting high attention.
General socio-economic impact	Since agriculture (farming and livestock keeping) is the major economic activity in the catchment, water resources management through promotion of sustainable land use management (agroecology and agroforest) to be emphasized.	This was discussed and agreed that the Catchment management plan which has been prepared by the consultant to be implemented soon.

The listed stakeholders in table 4.1 most of them have already been on program implementation and they have ensured their full participation during program implementation. Other stakeholders will be identified and consulted during the whole period of program implementation.

5.4 Stakeholders Consulted During RAP and ESIA Review

During the ESIA and RAP review process, consultations were conducted from the village to district level. Additionally, other direct and indirect stakeholders were identified and consulted. The consultation was done through discussions and public meetings. The aim of the engagement and consultation process was to solicit public views and concerns on the project, explore ways of avoiding or minimizing concerns, and reach a consensus that all concerns have been adequately addressed.

The Ministry of Water (MoW) distributed official letters to the Dodoma Regional Secretariat, informing them about the proposed project and the upcoming consultation activities, and requesting them to further mobilize the lower-level stakeholders. Therefore, the first stage commenced by informing high-level

stakeholders prior to consultations. An introductory letter was also provided to the District Commissioners (Chemba, Bahi, Chamwino, and Dodoma), the City Director, and the District Executive Directors of Dodoma, Chemba, Bahi, and Chamwino, to inform them about the project as well as seek permission to work in their respective wards and Mitaa. The letter was then channeled to the Ward Executive Officers (WEOs) for the same purpose and to seek appointments to consult the local officials at the lower levels. Letters were also distributed to government institutions such as TANROADS, DUWASA, the Immigration Department, TARURA, TRC, TANESCO, UDOM, OSHA, TFS, TPF, TISS, Wami Ruvu Basin Water Board, and the Internal Drainage Basin Water Board.

5.4.1 Consultation Meetings with Government Institutions and Local Leaders

Consultation meetings were held with different government institutions. Consultative meetings with government institutions took place during the ESIA process to disclose project information and solicit opinions. These institutions included TANROADS, DUWASA, the Immigration Department, TARURA, TRC, TANESCO, UDOM, OSHA, TFS, TPF, TISS, Wami Ruvu Basin Water Board, and the Internal Drainage Basin Water Board. A list of participants is included as part of the appendix in the ESIA report.

Consultation meetings with local ward and street leaders were held at Farkwa, Babayu-Chemba, Babayu-Bahi, Zanka, Makorongo, Majengo, Lamaiti, Mpamatwa, Makutupora, Nzuguni, Chahwa, Ihumwa, Iyumbu, Dodoma Makulu, Tambukareli, Kilimani, Mtumba, Buigiri, and Bahi wards between 10th – 28th February 2025. During these meetings, the ESIA team disclosed project information, the duration of the project, the intended information to be shared with community members, and explained the expected environmental and social impacts. A total of 260 local leaders participated in these meetings.

Table 5.5 List of Stakeholder's Consulted during ESIA and RAP Review

Date	Area	Male	Female
10 Feb, 2025	Farkwa Ward	10	01
11 Feb, 2025	Zanka Ward	16	04
13 Feb, 2025	Mpamatwa	07	03
13 Feb, 2025	Lamaiti	19	6
14 Feb, 2025	Babayu	19	05
17 Feb, 2025	Mtumba	14	08
17 Feb, 2025	Chahwa	09	06
18 Feb, 2025	Kilimani	04	11
18 Feb, 2025	Iyumbu	04	08
18 Feb, 2025	Dodoma Makulu	13	10
Total		115 (64%)	62 (35%)

During consultation only 35 percent of women were involved from different ward and village offices. This shows that there is a need of increasing their participation during the implementation of the project.

5.5 Incorporation of Views of Vulnerable Groups.

Generally, the entire population in the project area could be categorized as vulnerable due to the prevailing high levels of poverty, weather-dependent livelihoods, and very poor access to basic services. However, in the context of this project, the definition of vulnerable groups will be limited to women, children, the elderly (irrespective of gender), seasonal land users, livestock keepers, and households at risk of physical displacement.

It is a well-known fact that women and children in most communities bear the burden of fetching water, irrespective of the distances involved. Consultations with the ward leadership and the communities revealed that, in some areas, women spend up to 6 hours of their productive time in search of water. The search for water also exposes women to several risks, such as attacks from animals, insecurity, and family breakdown. School children were observed in some areas going to school with buckets for fetching water since the schools had no access to water supply, resulting in at least 2 hours of school time dedicated to the search for water.

To ensure that the views of the vulnerable groups are considered in the planning of the project, efforts were made during the ESIA consultations at the community level to solicit their opinions and contributions on how the project is likely to affect them, as well as proposals for mitigation.

It is further recommended that in future stages of project development (detailed design), the opinions of women, children, and livestock keepers be sought to gather their input on key issues such as the location of standpipes, location of cattle watering facilities, determination of an adequate number of taps/water fetching points, and distribution of watering points in villages. Mobilization of these groups can be done through informal discussions at existing water supply facilities or through formal discussions with community-based women's associations or NGOs supporting either women or livestock farmers. Key informant interviews with extension workers at the ward level could also be useful.

5.6 Future Phases of the Program

5.6.1 Project Design

During project design (Dam, Water Supply and Sanitation, and Conservation and Protection), MoW PIT and DUWASA will ensure that consultation with a representative group of the beneficiary and project-affected communities is conducted. To ensure this, the implementing agencies will:

- i. Introduce and inform the communities of the proposed interventions under the project;
- ii. Listen to and record stakeholder and community needs, challenges in using the roads at the moment, and proposals;

- iii. Jointly assess project alternatives and influence design to increase the project's benefit to the community;
- iv. Scope potential risks and impacts resulting from the proposed intervention and jointly assess mitigation measures to be adopted.

To ensure this, Environmental and Social Specialists from MoW PIT will:

- i. Discuss with the Project Engineer to understand the proposed intervention and the location of its implementation. At this point: Understand the justification for the proposed design and location; Preliminarily scope impacts and the zone of impacts;
- ii. Using the stakeholder identification strategy in this SEP, identify all stakeholders, including: beneficiary communities; vulnerable individuals and groups (as applicable); communities impacted by the project; and stakeholders within and neighboring the project area with an interest or requirement during project implementation;
- iii. Develop a stakeholder engagement plan or strategy for the said intervention showing: Community/stakeholder location of the sub-project; Interest of stakeholders in the project; How stakeholders would be impacted by the project; Expected outcome of the consultations; Message content to be discussed during consultations; Timeline to execute consultations, factoring in planned design and implementation programs;
- iv. Conduct consultations and develop a Stakeholder Engagement report to be shared with the Head of Social Section for review and approval (these consultations are encouraged to be multidisciplinary in approach);
- v. Conduct presentations to the design team to discuss consultation outcomes and agreed actions. The outcomes of the consultations will be considered for adoption by the design engineer as practically possible;
- vi. The Project Sociologist and/or Consultant will record this in the stakeholder engagement register and also analyze and include it in the other sub-project preparation safeguard documents;
- vii. Upon finalization of the reports and intervention design, the Project Sociologist and/or Consultant will disclose a summary in a language understandable to the community and in accessible locations.

5.6.2 Project Construction Phase

This phase is critical for ensuring two-way dialogue, as it is the phase most likely to lead to grievances if not transparent and participatory. Stakeholder engagement and consultations should be continuous and form part of the scope of work. The sub-project Stakeholder Engagement Plan should be updated regularly to reflect project developments and/or changes. Any future consultation and disclosure activities will provide feedback to stakeholders on the concerns and issues raised. The activities should be properly documented, and the output properly recorded in the form of meeting minutes (detailing information such as issues raised by

participants, responses provided to participants, pending questions that the project needs to respond to, actions required by either communities or the project, etc.). In addition, the documentation should include information on participants, including names and signatures of those consulted and pictures of the activities.

The purposes of these engagements will be:

- i. To scope project risks and impacts and collaboratively find ways to mitigate them;
- ii. To create project ownership and sustainable management and implementation of best practices introduced by the project by several agencies;
- iii. To keep all stakeholders informed of sub-project implementation progress;
- iv. To find ways to collaborate in managing sub-project concerns and impacts;
- v. To find ways to collaborate in the provision of necessary services and risk mitigation measures to the project staff and communities.

As stipulated in the stakeholder register, some of the stakeholder groups are:

- i. Beneficiary and affected communities;
- ii. Local administration – District and Village government representatives;
- iii. Non-governmental organizations working in the project area (there may be some regional or national-level NGOs that are relevant);
- iv. Government agencies and line ministry departments.

The consultation team from PIT and the contractor should be composed of experts related to the fields that will be discussed during the meetings, including engineers, environmental and social safeguards, and health and safety officers. The SEP implementation will be championed by the Environmental and Social Specialists from DRSWDSP - PIT. The forms of engagement to be conducted during project construction will include:

- i. Public consultations, key informant interviews, and focus group discussions, depending on the target group and topic;
- ii. Formal coordination meetings with government agencies;
- iii. Monthly update meetings for progress presentations;
- iv. Official correspondence;
- v. Disclosure meetings and workshops;
- vi. HIV/AIDS sensitization workshops and community sensitizations;
- vii. Community Consultation and Sensitization (CCS) – operational updates and design consultations;
- viii. GBV/SEA community sensitization;
- ix. Formal coordination consultations – Local governments and CSOs update and consultation meetings;
- x. Dam Safety Awareness campaigns;
- xi. Daily OHS toolbox with workers to explain issues on general project implementation and community relations.

5.6.3 Project Closure

Prior to project completion of the DRSWDSP, the Ministry of Water, Internal Drainage Basin Water Board, Wami-Ruvu-BWB Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Authority (UWSSA - Dodoma), and the LGAs (Dodoma City and three towns of Bahi, Chemba, and Chamwino) will organize a stakeholders' workshop to elaborate the exit strategy and future plans, if any, in addition to presenting the final project report. For each sub-project, the following will be conducted:

Community sensitizations – a plan to engage all project fence-line communities on the closure of the project. This may include but not be limited to: a) Status of the project; b) Dates of completion and demobilization of equipment; c) Presentation of demobilization and rehabilitation plans for all auxiliary facilities (e.g., borrow-pits, quarry sites, camps); d) Redundancy plan for the workers; e) Status of grievance management; and f) Request for any concerns or grievances from the community.

Project Workforce Sensitization– The contractors, under the supervision of sub-component implementation entities, will prepare redundancy plans that outline the step-by-step engagement of project staff regarding the implementation of redundancies and their legal rights as prescribed by law.

Local Administration and CSOs Engagement– The sub-project will also organize and engage with the local administration and CSOs on project status, project close-down, grievance management, and the status of the same at the time of completion. Additionally, it will cover decommissioning status and plans for all facilities, redundancy of workers and associated timelines, and solicit concerns from these stakeholders to address them prior to decommissioning.

5.7.4 Stakeholder Engagement During Project Implementation in Pandemic Situations

In the event of a pandemic outbreak where people are advised, or may be mandated by national or local law, to exercise social distancing and avoid public gatherings to prevent and reduce the risk of disease/infection transmission, the project will adopt necessary measures. Should the country impose restrictive measures, such as strict restrictions on public gatherings, meetings, and people's movement, the project will carefully manage relations with the community, focusing on measures being implemented to safeguard both workers and the community. The project, through the Social Specialist of the respective implementing agencies, will also ensure that consultation measures adopted under the pandemic environment include the following:

- Ensure active outreach to collect feedback from persons with disabilities.
- Disseminate information using clear and simple language. Provide information in accessible formats, such as braille and large print.
- Offer multiple forms of communication, such as text captioning or signed videos for hearing-impaired individuals, and online materials for people who use assistive technology.

- Involve organizations of persons with disabilities in consultation and decision-making.

The preparation and implementation of site-specific SEPs and stakeholder engagement in the sub-projects will ensure meaningful consultations while complying with the projects' SEP, the Government of Tanzania (GoT), and World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines on global pandemics such as COVID-19 Infection Prevention and Control (IPC).

5.8 Methods of Consultations During Restriction of Public Gatherings

MoW and IAs will use a selection of the following platforms to engage project stakeholders during project implementation, especially under pandemic-related restrictions. These methods may include:

- Conducting meetings on online platforms where stakeholders have access to technology and internet connections, such as Webex, Zoom, Skype, etc.
- Adopting project-specific dedicated social media and online channels, including: (i) A dedicated chat group on WhatsApp; and (ii) Discussion forums on Facebook.
- Sharing information through traditional communication channels, such as: (i) Television (TV); (ii) Newspapers; (iii) Radio; (iv) Dedicated phone lines; (v) Public announcements; and (vi) Mail to share information.
- Adopting call-in shows on television and radio as ways to share information, engage with large numbers of people, and obtain feedback from stakeholders on specific subject matters, as reviewed and recommended by the project's Social Specialist from PIT.
- Setting up a dedicated phone line to engage with individual stakeholders. These can also be used to obtain feedback after or during online sessions.
- All communication channels need to clearly specify how stakeholders can provide their feedback and suggestions.
- Producing project-related information on posters and brochures and transmitting them to target communities at strategic locations.

The project's Social Specialist in MoW and IAs will ensure that the means used for stakeholder engagement consider the ability of different members of the community to access them and ensure that communication reaches these groups.

5.8.1 Guidance on Process-Related Issues in Conducting Virtual Consultations

Online meetings should observe protocols similar to face-to-face meetings:

- Identify participants to be included in the invitation.* Meetings should be based on a stakeholder analysis. The sub-project Social Specialist will identify which stakeholders are relevant but may have challenges accessing

- the proposed meeting format. They will also identify which medium works best for them (e.g., phone calls) and engage with them through that medium.
- ii. Send invitations ahead of the meeting using an accessible medium (email, phone, WhatsApp, etc.). Invitations should be sent at least seven days before the meeting.
 - iii. Register participants by doing a roll call or registering online.
 - iv. Distribute materials prior to the meeting. This may include the agenda, project documents, presentations, questionnaires, and discussion topics, sent via email or courier (at least seven days in advance).
 - v. Ensure appropriate opportunities for discussion and feedback. Participants can be organized into smaller chat groups or have smaller virtual sessions. Feedback can also be provided through electronic questionnaires or feedback forms emailed to the team.
 - vi. Share the conclusion and summary of the meeting. The meeting chair should summarize the virtual workshop discussion, formulate conclusions, and share them with all participants in an accessible medium.
 - vii. Document the meeting as you would a face-to-face meeting. Ensure that the meeting is well-documented, including information on how stakeholders were identified, how invitations were sent, how the meeting was held, and the measures taken to ensure the meeting was accessible. It is important to document details such as invitations, online platforms, accessibility, etc.

5.9 Resources and Responsibilities for Implementing Stakeholder Engagement Activities

5.9.1 Resources

The Environmental and Social Team of MoW PIT (with the support of sub-component implementing entities when applicable) will oversee managing and implementing the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

To facilitate the task of the Environmental and Social team in effectively performing and delivering stakeholder engagement activities, part of the funds allocated in DRSWDSP for Community Engagement, Inclusion, and Protection will be used. The executing budget for the effective implementation of the SEP will be allocated through the prepared annual work plan of the project, with specific items related to Environmental and Social (E&S) activities set aside.

If people have comments or questions about the project or the consultation process; they may send their comments/opinion/concerns to:

Name	
Title of responsible person	
Phone number	
Address	
E-mail address	

5.10 Management functions and responsibilities

The PIT Team will be managing and implementing the Stakeholder Engagement Plan. Wamiruvu-BWB, IDB-BWB, DUWASA, Dodoma CC, Bahi DC, Chemba DC, Chamwino DC Environmental and Social experts will be responsible for carrying out each of the stakeholder engagement activities.

CHAPTER SIX

6.0 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM) AND GBV/SEA/SH MANAGEMENT

Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is a process for receiving, evaluating, and addressing project-related complaints from affected communities at the level of project components or activities. The terms 'grievance' and 'complaint' are used interchangeably. The aim of the GRM is generally to strengthen accountability to the beneficiaries and provide a way for project stakeholders to offer feedback and/or express complaints related to project activities.

6.1 Key Definitions

- **Complaint:** An expression of dissatisfaction related to an impact caused by a project activity, which has affected an individual or group. The affected party wants the project proponent or operator (or contractor) to address and resolve it (e.g., problems related to dust, land acquisitions, compensation, deposition, noise, or vibration).
- **Grievance:** A claim raised by an individual or group whose livelihood, health and safety, property, cultural norms, and heritage have been affected (harmed) by a project activity. If not addressed effectively, this may pose a risk to project operations (e.g., through stakeholder actions such as road blockages) and the livelihood, well-being, or quality of life of the claimant(s).

Grievances raised by stakeholders will be managed through a transparent process that is readily acceptable to all segments of affected communities and other stakeholders, at no cost and without retribution. This grievance mechanism will be appropriate to the scale of impacts and risks presented by the project and beneficial for both the proponent/operator and external stakeholders. The mechanism must not impede access to other judicial or administrative remedies, wherever needed, for greater satisfaction.

The Ministry of Water includes a Grievance Redress Mechanism that will be available for project stakeholders to submit their opinions, comments, suggestions, and/or complaints or provide any form of feedback on all project activities that may cause beneficiaries to feel treated unfairly. This grievance mechanism will ensure that complaints and grievances are addressed in good faith and through a transparent and impartial process, which is culturally acceptable.

For workers/laborers hired by contractors, the contractors will be required to produce their GRM procedure as a prerequisite for tender. The GRM procedures must be transparent. Once engaged, contractors will be required to prove that each employee has been inducted and has signed that they have been briefed on the procedure. The details of the workers' GRM are presented in the Labour Management Procedures (LMP).

6.2 Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), Sexual Harassment (SH), and Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

6.2.1 The status of GBV in Tanzania

GBV in Tanzania is widely accepted, 58 percent of women and 40 percent of men believe that a husband is justified in beating his wife under certain circumstances. It is often underreported and survivors who report their experiences risk “scorn” as communities consider sexual violence and IPV³ private issues (*WB report on GBV assessment 2017*). According to the TDHS⁴ 2015-2016, only 54 percent of women who experienced physical or sexual violence sought help. The project especially in district of Chemba there has been incidences of GBV. The national response to GBV in Tanzania is anchored on key legal, policy and development frameworks which illustrate improved commitments to the rights and protections of women and girls however enforcement of laws continues to be a challenge. This is due to, among other factors, weak investigations, insufficient evidence, social norms against reporting and delays within the court system.

Along with the project specific GBV plan and GAP to be developed in line with the national government approach, there are Gender and Children Police Desks at all district offices including Chemba, Chamwino, Dodoma City and Bahi which respond and offer services for survivors of GBV. In addition, there is a One Stop Centre in Dodoma housed at the Police central station which provides comprehensive and holistic GBV services under one roof. Other national NGOs conduct outreach activities for legal awareness on GBV/SEA, provide legal aid and train paralegals such as the Women in Law in Development (WILDAF), Tanzania Association of Women Lawyers (TAWLA), Tanzania Media Women Association (TAMWA). Other non-governmental organizations present include Save the Children, Integrated Rural Development Organization, Christian Council of Tanzania, The Life hood of Children and Development Society, SOS Children’s Villages Tanzania and Plan International.

6.2.2 Legal guidance to GBV Management in Tanzania

The Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania explicitly prohibit discrimination based on gender and has enshrined the principle of gender equality inserting the Bill of Rights and Duties. For instance, sections 12 and 13 of the Constitution states that all human beings are born free, equal and are equally entitled to the recognition and respect of their rights.

The legal and policy framework that responds to GBV is found in a number of specific laws including: Law of the Child, Law of Marriage, Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act, Criminal Procedure Act, Employment and Labour Relations Act, Education Act, Customary Laws Declaration Order of 1963, HIV and AIDS (Prevention and Control) Act, Land Act, Indian Succession Act, Probate and

³ Intimate Partner Violence.

⁴ Tanzania Demographic Health Survey

Administration of Estates Act, Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act and Village Land Act.

National commitments to addressing GBV are captured in the National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children in Tanzania 2017/18 – 2021/22 and the National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children Zanzibar 2017-2022. Legislation like the Land Act and the Village Land Act, 1999 portray the equality aspect. The Sexual Offences Special Provisions Act, (SOSPA) 1998 (as incorporated into the Penal Code 2002), criminalizes various forms GBV offences including rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment. SOSPA increases the criminal penalties for sexual violence and made illegal the crimes of trafficking in persons, sexual harassment and Female Genital Mutilation.

The Law of the Child Act prohibits amongst other things, child labour and sexual exploitation of children. It also establishes multisectoral procedures that provide standards for identifying, referring, and responding to cases of child abuse and other forms of violence. The amendments to the Education Act 2016 prohibit child marriage and Act No. 4 of 1998, Sexual Offences Special Provisions Act, 1998 also prohibits sex with minor (under 18 years).

6.2.3 Actions that will be taken once the GBV cases are confirmed

The Ministry of Water has established a gender desk with a Gender Focal Person who will be responsible for all gender issues including GBV. The focal person will be part of the PIT team in receiving grievances related to GBV/SEA and SH and during project implementation which they will refer to the recruited GBV Service Provider. They will train/sensitize other actors in the project on survivor centered approaches to prevent and respond to GBV. They will also be responsible for identifying and mapping GBV service providers and actors to ensure effective and safe referrals are put in place and collaboration in GBV prevention is enhanced. The Gender Focal person will also document and log all GBV/SEA cases and provide status updates whether one is ongoing, completed or closed. The Gender Focal Person who is MoW staff under the Directorate of Human Resource Management will work in collaboration with Gender Specialist in the PIT during implementation.

The Gender Specialist will work closely with the grievance mechanism (GM) officers to ensure that they implement the survivor centred approach to survivors of GBV, work with the Gender Focal person to sensitize the community on the GBV/SEA/SH Plan, monitor the implementation of the GBV Action Plan, notify the PIT on any matters relating to GBV/SEA/SH. More capacity building will be required for the whole PIT in order to make them conversant with GBV/SEA/SH issues and survivor centered approach in order to know how to handle incidents when they occur during project implementation. A comprehensive training programme on GBV/SEA/SH will be developed and rolled out throughout the project implementation for the PIT and project workers

6.2.4 Inclusion of GBV in the code of conduct

The Institution arrangement will include different groups with different roles and responsibilities as follows: -

Gender Focal Person (MoW staff under Human Resource Department)

- She will be responsible in implementing and follow up on gender-related activities and
- provide support to Counterpart staff, partners and donors on mainstreaming gender in their programs and activities including design and implementation of trainings on gender- related topics.
- Monitor the integration of gender mainstreaming through regular visits to project location, draws the attention on all gender affairs including sexual harassment and Gender Based Violence (GBV) Work closely with Gender Specialist (Individual Consultant) and NGO when dealing with GBV, SEA, SH issues during the project implementation and reviewing reports submitted by Gender Specialist and NGO.

Gender Specialist from PIT Team

- Develop follow-up mechanisms to be implemented in TAZA project sites for GBV prevention and response based on WB GBV good practice note.
- Support and supervise implementation of GBV prevention and response awareness raising and capacity building trainings to PIU, government officials, the community and other stakeholders in the DRSWDSP.
- Ensure that contractors prepare gender responsive Labor Influx Plans with appropriate mitigation measures for any potential GBV risks.
- In collaboration with PIU team to regularly follow up and report on the operation of the GRM and resolution of grievances received under the Project.

The role of NGO's

The recruited NGO will be responsible for implementation of measures to prevent and respond to Gender-Based Violence (GBV), including Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment (SH), in support of TAZA Project. Other roles and responsibilities include: -

- Update mapping GBV risks and services in the project implementation;
- Training and awareness raising;
- Support for survivors
- Support for the project's Grievance Redress Mechanism
- Monitoring and evaluation

6.2.5 Prevention plan for GBV

Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) is a specific form of exploitation where individuals in positions of power abuse their authority to extract sexual favors in return for benefits, employment, or other services. Sexual Harassment (SH)

involves unwelcome behaviours such as inappropriate remarks, gestures, or advances that create hostile or uncomfortable environments.

For the case of this Program, PIT will prepare a Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Action Plan that details the operational measures to be put in place to assess and mitigate risks of gender-based violence, including sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) and sexual harassment that are project-related. The plan will include procedures for preventing and responding to GBV, managing GBV-related grievances, and supporting survivors.

Specific measures for mitigating GBV, SEA/SH risks under the DRSWDSP will be developed and implemented in the life time of the project cycle. These include the mitigation measures already in place as well as steps to be undertaken to further mitigate and respond to risks and allegations of GBV/SEA/SH in the project sites. This Action Plan will be designed to inform the integration of Gender Based Violence (GBV) prevention and response within the project implementation.

The interventions are largely on awareness raising and advocacy to promote knowledge of rights, resources, and available services. The activities include the development of GBV knowledge and competencies, production of training PIT, project workers and awareness materials, community outreach, a GBV responsive GBV, as well as signing of Codes of Conduct by construction workers. In terms of design for facilities such as workers camps and/or offices at construction sites, there is need for gender friendly facilities to ensure safety for all as well as fair sharing of project benefits amongst women and men. It is anticipated that these broad interventions will infuse a gender responsive culture in the project as well as ensure protection from GBV for women and men, girls and boys.

Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) is a specific form of exploitation where individuals in positions of power abuse their authority to extract sexual favors in return for benefits, employment, or other services. Sexual Harassment (SH) involves unwelcome behaviors such as inappropriate remarks, gestures, or advances that create hostile or uncomfortable environments.

For the case of this Program, PIT will prepare a Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Action Plan that details the operational measures to be put in place to assess and mitigate risks of gender-based violence, including sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) and sexual harassment that are project-related. The plan will include procedures for preventing and responding to GBV, managing GBV-related grievances, and supporting survivors.

6.3 Scope and Users of GRM

Complaints Handling Mechanisms will be provided for stakeholders and other interested parties to raise questions, comments, suggestions, and/or complaints or provide any feedback from all activities funded by the project. Users of this GRM include:

- i. Project beneficiaries (people who will and/or directly or indirectly benefit from the project).

- ii. Project workers, including construction workers.
- iii. Project affected persons (PAPs) and other citizens.

Further, GRM serves as a mechanism to identify and solve problems related to the project. By ensuring the mechanism is accessible and reliable, systemic issues will be identified and addressed in a coordinated and timely manner, increasing transparency and accountability. The operationalization of the GRM will reduce risks when the project inadvertently affects citizens/beneficiaries and serve as important feedback and learning mechanism that can help increase the project's positive impacts.

This mechanism is not only to receive and record complaints but also to solve and communicate the status of resolutions back to the complainants to ensure transparency and accountability. Although feedback must be handled at the level closest to the complaint, all complaints must be recorded and follow the basic procedures as required.

The GRM represents a process of receiving, recording, evaluating, and handling complaints from target communities and broader stakeholders who may be affected or have an interest in the project. Grievances may be reported in the form of claims, complaints, or issues related to benefit-sharing, resettlement, or the compensation process. A wide range of project-affected people, including community members, civil societies, and the media, are encouraged to bring grievances and comments to the attention of project authorities.

The Ministry of Water will ensure that a grievance mechanism is established for the project that is culturally appropriate and accessible to the project-affected people. When designing the grievance procedures, priority will be given to resolving grievances through the local grievance mechanism. The implementation of the project activities in all components will involve interaction with the community, so it is important to promote broader public engagement to enhance transparency and accountability prior to and throughout the project implementation. The GRM provides a formal channel for citizens to air their grievances and hold the project accountable, thus improving performance and providing a high level of accountability.

This Grievance Mechanism will be the entry point for many issues related to the program and project implementation. The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania is planning to carry out the Dodoma Resilient and Sustainable Water Development and Sanitation Program, which consists of three main projects. The program will be financed by the AfDB and implemented in Dodoma. The AfDB funds aim to support phase I. The phase I project components are: i) Water infrastructure development ii) Catchment protection and management iii) Preparatory activities for subsequent activities iv) Project management and capacity development.

For the proposed projects, there will be substantial construction works. These kinds of projects typically have short-term and intensive impacts related to noise, dust, smells, demand for skilled and unskilled labour, land acquisitions, etc. In this case,

the grievance mechanism will have no restrictions on scope or eligibility, ensuring that it serves as the first entry point for any concerns or complaints from the communities/PAPs and all project stakeholders.

6.4 Important Considerations

6.4.1 Conflict of Interest

To appoint an investigation officer, the Project Coordinator must ensure there is no conflict of interest. All people involved in the investigation process must not have material, personal, or professional interests in the investigation and must not have personal or professional relationships with the complainant. The Gender Desk Officer at the Chemba District Police Office will be appointed as the investigation officer to handle all matters arising from project implementation.

6.4.2 Confidentiality

Complaints will be made anonymously or openly, but confidentiality will be strictly maintained. It is a legal obligation to guarantee confidentiality in all cases, even when the complainant is identified. To avoid conflicts of interest, multiple channels will be made available to file complaints.

6.5 Objectives of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

- i. To provide stakeholders with a clear process for providing comments and raising grievances.
- ii. To give stakeholders the opportunity to raise comments/concerns anonymously.
- iii. To structure and manage the handling of comments, responses, and grievances, and allow monitoring of the effectiveness of the mechanism.
- iv. To ensure that comments, responses, and grievances are handled in a fair and transparent manner, in line with internal laws and policies.

6.6 Potential Grievances

Potential grievances and claims likely to emerge during the implementation of the Project may relate to the following issues:

- i. Land Acquisition, Physical and/or Economic Displacement (Compensation)
- ii. Environmental Impacts During the Construction of Infrastructure** (e.g., noise, dust, etc.)
- iii. Disputes About Land and Natural Resource Use and/or Culturally Appropriate Benefit Sharing
- iv. Disputes About Social Harassment
- v. Gender-Based Violence and Sexual Exploitation
- vi. Other Issues

6.7 Procedure for Grievance Redress

Procedures for filing grievances and seeking action should be simple and understandable for project-affected people. All grievances, whether simple or complex, should be addressed and resolved quickly and constructively within a period of fourteen (14) days, supported by timely feedback to the aggrieved person where necessary.

The GRM Committees will be established at the Village, Ward, and District levels in the respective areas of the project. The teams will be capacitated to handle all grievances and complaints related to the project. The GRM will also be extended to the Project Implementation Team (PIT) level to handle all types of grievances arising from the implementation of all projects and sub-projects. To ensure effectiveness and efficiency, the procedures for handling grievances will be simple and administered by the Village Council and the implementing agency's GRM focal point. The Village Council and the implementing agency's GRM focal points shall maintain records of grievances and complaints, including minutes of discussions, recommendations, and resolutions made.

6.7.1 Grievance Filing Process

The affected person should file their grievance in writing to the Project Team/Committee through various means. The Project Implementation Team will provide the channels where residents/beneficiaries/affected individuals can make a complaint through the following ways:

- i. Through the village council office, ward office, and district council
- ii. Through the community liaison/grievance officers in the projects
- iii. Through the office of the supervision engineer under civil works projects
- iv. Regular meetings held between communities and project implementers
- v. Through local consultative forums established in the affected villages
- vi. During informal meetings with project implementers
- vii. Through communication directly with management (e.g., a letter addressed to site management or the project manager)
- viii. Directly via email or cell phone to the project implementers
- ix. Placing a comment in the community suggestion boxes in the information center.

6.7.2 Complaint Form Process

person who receives complaints will fill out the complaint form. The grievance note should be signed and dated by the aggrieved person. If the affected person is unable to write, they should obtain assistance to write the note and emboss the letter with their thumbprint.

6.7.2 Complaints Recording

Complaints should be recorded in the Complaints List/Grievance Register book, saved by the person in charge of GRM, and submitted to the tracking system.

6.7.3 Complaint Handling

Complaints are sorted and transferred to the Grievance Committee, which is responsible for investigating and handling the complaints. The complainant will be notified about the receipt of the grievance and the deadlines for reviewing the complaints.

6.7.4 Timeline for Resolution

Complaints must be resolved and feedback delivered to the complainant within 14 days, following this timeline:

Acknowledgement of the receipt of the grievance within 4 days

Investigation to gather the facts and understand the situation, within 7 days

Presentation of outcomes and resolution within 3 days

Receipt of resolution and signing of the resolution form

Closure of grievance.

6.7.5 Resolution by the Grievance Committee

The project coordination, in collaboration with the grievance committee, will resolve disputes depending on the nature of the complaint and the respective mandate for the issue concerned.

6.7.6 Record Keeping

The person in charge of GRM will maintain records of all complaints received, detailing how they have been resolved and which complaints were forwarded to the Project Coordinator. Any unresolved issues or grievances beyond their mandate will be referred to the project management for adjudication.

6.7.7 Review by the Grievance Committee

The Project Grievance Committee will review complaints and determine the appropriate course of action according to existing laws, rules, and regulations. All complaints about abuse of service or potential corruption must be channelled to the proper authorities within no more than 14 days after the complaint is received. The Project Grievance Committee should respond within 14 days, during which any meetings and discussions with the aggrieved person should be conducted.

If the grievance relates to the valuation of assets, the Project Grievance Committee will be requested to revalue the assets. This may take a longer period, and in such cases, the aggrieved person will be notified by the Project Manager that their complaint is being considered.

6.7.8 Grievance Logging

All comments, responses, and grievances are to be logged using the Comment Response and Grievance Logging Forms and Registers. This includes details of the comments/grievances, the aggrieved party, and the steps taken to resolve the grievance. Hard copies of the form will be kept at the project sites, while soft copies will be saved on the server. Any accompanying documentation, such as written statements, photographic evidence, or investigation reports, should be filed along with the grievance log in both hard and soft copies.

6.7.9 Master Database

A master database will be maintained by the person in charge of GRM to record and track the management of all comments and grievances. This will help monitor and improve the performance of the Comment Response and Grievance Mechanism. Information will be provided in an accessible format and will be available on the Ministry's website and the Implementing Agencies' websites (e.g., IDB Basin Water Board and DUWASA).

6.7.10 Reporting

The Grievance Committee (comprising members from the Village Council, Ward Council, District Council, and 3 members from each Implementing Agency, such as the Environmental Engineer, CDO, and Project Coordinator) will produce a report summarizing all grievances and make this available to the Project Implementation Unit.

6.7.11 Further Action

If the aggrieved person is dissatisfied with the decision of the Project Grievance Committee or if no agreement is reached at this stage, the complaint may be taken through the formal court process. This version clarifies the process, ensures consistency, and enhances the overall flow of the information.

6.8 Channels to Make Complaints

The Project establishes channels through which District or Municipal and stakeholders can forward complaints/comments/opinion/concerns regarding project activities. The PIT will register a dedicated telephone number which will be used receive grievances from community members and workers. Other channels include: -

Ministry of Water	
Responsible person	Permanent Secretary
Telephone number	+255 (0) 26 2322602
Address	Ministry of Water, Government City, Maji Street, 456 DODOMA
E-mail address	ps@maji.go.tz
DUWASA	
Responsible Person	Managing Director
Telephone	+255 (0) 262324245
Address	P.O Box 431, DODOMA
E- mail address	md@duwasa.go.tz

6.9 Monitoring and Review of GRM

The Ministry of Water will be responsible for monitoring the effectiveness of the Comment Response and Grievance Mechanism (GRM). Appropriate measures and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for monitoring will include monthly reporting on the number of grievances received, resolved, and outstanding. This will be undertaken by the person in charge of the GRM and reported to the Project Manager.

As part of the annual review/report, analyzing the trends and the time taken for grievance resolution will help evaluate the efficacy of the Comment Response and Grievance Mechanism, ensuring that the system remains effective in addressing stakeholder concerns.

CHAPTER SEVEN

7.0 MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING

Stakeholder engagement will be monitored throughout the project. A database and activity file will be maintained, detailing all public consultations, disclosed information, and grievances collected during the project. This information will be available for public review upon request.

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) will be revised and updated annually, as necessary, during the project's implementation to ensure that the information remains current. The plan will also ensure that the identified methods of engagement remain appropriate and effective in relation to the project's context and specific phases of development. Any major changes to project-related activities or its schedule will be duly reflected in the SEP.

Monthly summaries and internal reports on public grievances, inquiries, and related incidents along with the status of corrective/preventative actions will be compiled by the responsible staff from the contractor, consultant, and Project Implementation Team (PIT). These summaries will be referred to senior project management. The monthly reports will serve as a mechanism for assessing both the number and nature of complaints and requests for information, as well as the project's ability to address them in a timely and effective manner.

Information on public engagement activities undertaken by the project during the year may be communicated to stakeholders in two possible ways:

Review of Engagement Activities in the Field:

During engagement with stakeholders, the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) team will assess the meetings by asking participants questions, depending on the stakeholder group, to ensure that the messages are being conveyed clearly.

Debriefing Sessions with the Engagement Team:

Debriefing sessions will be conducted with the engagement team while in the field to evaluate whether the required outcomes of the stakeholder engagement process are being achieved. These sessions will also provide an opportunity to adjust the process if necessary, ensuring continuous improvement in engagement strategies.

Second; the use of engagement tools developed through the ESIA which includes:

- a) Stakeholder database
- b) Issues and Response table, and
- c) Meeting records of all consultations held.

Moreover, the tool can be used to manage ongoing issues, and for stakeholder identification and analysis processes.

Mid-year and annual progress reports on project activities will be available at the Project Implementation Team (PIT) office and published on the Ministry of Water (MoW) website or at a dedicated webpage developed at the beginning of the project. SEP monitoring, which will build on the overall project Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) arrangement, will focus on the overall implementation quality of the stakeholder engagement. The following indicators to assess the quality of the SEP implementation will be finalized and agreed by each implementing agency. The Project Operational Manual (POM) will reflect these indicators as part of the overall project's M&E indicators. An independent M&E team may be deployed to assist with the overall monitoring of the SEP, particularly to assess the implementation of stakeholder engagement under each project.

Table 7.1 Monitoring plan

Key elements	Timeframe	Methods	Responsibilities
Stakeholders' access to project information and consultations.	During project preparation and throughout project implementation	Interviews, observations, survey	(MoW) (DPs) with support from an independent M&E team
Project beneficiaries' awareness of project activities, their entitlements and responsibilities.	During project preparation and implementation	Interviews, observations, survey.	MoW), (DPs) with support from an independent M&E team.
Acceptability and appropriateness of consultation and engagement approaches	Periodic (during project implementation)	Interviews, observations, survey, score-card as relevant	MoW), (DPs) with support from an independent M&E team.
Community facilitators' engagement with target beneficiaries.	Periodic (during project implementation)	Interviews, observations, survey, score-card as relevant.	MoW with support from a communication specialist.
Public awareness of GRM channels and their reliability	Periodic (during project implementation)	Spot checks, interviews, observations	MoW with support from an independent M&E team
Tones in social media and broader public perceptions (including NGOs/CSOs)	Periodic (during project implementation)	Social media monitoring, interviews, observations.	MoW with support from a communication specialist

Rate of grievances and complaints (reported, unreported and resolved)	Periodic (during project implementation)	Desk review, interviews, survey and observations.	MoW with support from an independent social safeguards specialist.
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7.2 Evaluation

Stakeholder engagement should be periodically evaluated (during the project life cycle) by the community development officers or by independent evaluation organization.

The following indicators will be used for evaluation:

- i. Level of understanding of the project stakeholders;
- ii. Annual grievances received and how they have been addressed; and
- iii. Level of involvement of affected people in committees and joint activities and in the project itself.

To measure these indicators the following data will be used:

- i. Issues and management responses linked to minutes of meetings;
- ii. Monthly reports;
- iii. Feedback from primary stakeholder groups (through interviews with sample of affected people);
- iv. Commitment and concerns register and
- v. Grievance register.
- vi. Reporting

7.3 Reporting

Reports will be prepared quarterly and in annual basis and submission will be in line with project implementation report.

7.3.1 Monthly Reports

The Community Development Officers (CDOs) and environmentalists will prepare brief monthly reports on stakeholder engagement activities for the operations which include;

- i. Activities conducted during each month;
- ii. Public outreach activities (meetings with stakeholders and newsletters);
- iii. Entries to the grievance register;
- iv. Entries to the commitment and concerns register;
- v. Number of visitations to the information center;
- vi. Progress on partnership and other social projects;
- vii. New stakeholder groups (where relevant); and
- viii. Plans for the next month and longer-term plans.

Monthly reports will be used to develop annual reports which will be reviewed by Project Management Unit.

7.3.2 Annual Reports

Project Management Team will compile a report summarizing SEP results on an annual basis. This report will provide a summary of all public consultation issues,

grievances and resolutions. The report will provide a summary of relevant public consultation findings from formal and informal meetings held at community level.

An evaluation will be conducted by an independent consultant using a perception survey, which uses that same set of questions over time to achieve continuity. The first survey to assess stakeholder perceptions should be conducted before major construction work to provide a baseline for community perceptions.

There will be a submission of GRM on a quarterly basis, midterm and annual progress report to the AfDB. In the midterm and annual implementation, the Project Management Team will include GRM results, which provide the latest information as follows:

- i. Status of GRM formation (procedures, staffing, awareness raising, etc.);
- ii. Quantitative data about the number of complaints received, the relevant number, and the amount completed;
- iii. Qualitative data about the types of complaints and answers given, unresolved problems;
- iv. The time needed to resolve complaints;
- v. Number of complaints resolved at the lowest level, rising to a higher level;
- vi. Any special problems solved by procedures/staffing;
- vii. Factors that can influence the use of the GRM / beneficiary feedback system

7.4 Reporting Back to the Communities

Project Management Unit will provide the opportunity to report back to the communities on matters relating to:

- i. Main findings from the annual monitoring;
- ii. progress on implementation of the mitigation including the community development plan and social investment initiatives;
- iii. Progress on the SEP
- iv. To report directly to villages and hamlets through the community liaison team;
- v. To publish reports and have them available in the info center and copies sent to stakeholders (Village council, District Councils, Municipality, local consultative forums, etc.

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6. Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC): *Stakeholder Engagement Plan for Design and Build of Dar es Salaam-Morogoro-Makutopora segment (the Project) of the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) from Dar es Salaam to Mwanza via Isaka, Tanzania*, 4 March 2019
7. The United Republic of Tanzania, President's Office - Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG): *Stakeholders Engagement Plan for Roads to Inclusion and Socioeconomic Opportunities Programme*; Jan,2020
8. Scope, Programming, Gaps and Entry Points Tanzania Gender-Based Violence Assessment: Scope, Programming, Gaps and Entry Points Report No: AUS0002786 of 2017 by World Bank.

ANNEXES

ANNEX A: GRM tools for receiving grievances

Annex A-I: Grievance/Inquiry record

GRIEVANCE REGISTRATION (Form A)					
<i>Instructions: This form is to be completed by staff receiving the inquiry or grievance and sent to the GRM focal point/person. Attach any supporting documentation/letters as relevant.</i>					
Date Grievance Received:			Name of Staff Completing Form:		
Grievance Received (check <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>):					
<input type="checkbox"/> National	<input type="checkbox"/> Region	<input type="checkbox"/> District	<input type="checkbox"/> Ward	<input type="checkbox"/> Village	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mtaa					
Mode of Filing Inquiry or Grievance (check <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>):					
<input type="checkbox"/> In person	<input type="checkbox"/> Telephone	<input type="checkbox"/> E-mail	<input type="checkbox"/> Phone Text Message	<input type="checkbox"/> Website	<input type="checkbox"/>
Letter					
<input type="checkbox"/> Grievance/Suggestion box	<input type="checkbox"/> Community meeting	<input type="checkbox"/> Public consultation	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Other _____					
Name of Person Raising Grievance: <i>(information is optional and always treated as confidential)</i>					
Gender: <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female					
Address or contact information for Person Raising Grievance: <i>(information is optional and confidential)</i>					
Location where grievance/problem occurred [write in]					
National <input type="checkbox"/>	Region <input type="checkbox"/>	District <input type="checkbox"/>	Word <input type="checkbox"/>	Village <input type="checkbox"/>	Mtaa <input type="checkbox"/>
Brief Description of Grievance or Inquiry: <i>(Provide as much detail and facts as possible)</i>					
	Category 1	Safeguards, including compensation disputes, land allocation and delays in compensation			
	Category 2	Grievances regarding violations of policies, guidelines and procedures			
	Category 3	Grievances regarding contract violations			

	Category 4	Grievances regarding the misuse of funds/lack of transparency, or other financial management concerns
	Category 5	Grievances regarding abuse of power/intervention by project or government officials
	Category 6	Grievances regarding PIT staff performance
	Category 7	Reports of force majeure
	Category 8	Suggestions
	Category 9	Appreciation
Who should handle and follow up on the grievance:		
Progress in resolving the grievance (e.g. answered, being resolved, settled):		
Other Comments:		

ANNEX A-II: Notification

GRIEVANCE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT (Form B)

Instructions: This form is to be completed by the GRM focal point/person and mailed or delivered to the complainant.

Date Grievance Received:

Tracking Number:

Grievance Received (check ☒):

☐ National

☐ Region

☐ District

☐ Ward

☐ Mtaa/Village

Mode of Filing Inquiry or Grievance (check ☒):

☐ In person

☐ Telephone

☐ E-mail

☐ Phone Text Message

☐ Website

☐ Letter

☐ Grievance/Suggestion box

☐ Community meeting

☐ Public consultation

☐ Other

Name of Person Raising Grievance: *(information is optional and always treated as confidential)*

Gender: ☐ Male

☐ Female

Contact information for the Person Raising Grievance: *(information is optional and confidential)*

Address:

Phone:

Email:

Deadline for Response (60 days from date grievance received):

ANNEX A-III: Grievance Resolution Form

GRIEVANCE RESOLUTION (Form C)

Instructions: This form is to be completed by the GRM focal point/person and mailed or delivered to the complainant.

Date Grievance Received:

Tracking Number:

Grievance Received (check √):

☐ National

☐ Region

☐ District

☐ Ward

☐ Mtaa/Village

Grievance Category:

Mode of Delivering Resolution (check √):

☐ In person

☐ Telephone

☐ E-mail

☐ Phone Text Message

☐ Website

☐

Letter

☐ Grievance/Suggestion box

☐ Community meeting

☐ Public consultation

☐ Other

Name of Person Delivering Resolution:

Contact information for the Person Raising Grievance: *(information is optional and confidential)*

Address:

Phone:

Email:

[illegible]

ANNEX B: Stakeholders consultation at regional and national level

ANNEX B-I Consultation with TARURA

Project	: Dodoma Resilient and Sustainable Water Development and Sanitation Program.
Stakeholder	: TARURA
Date	: 20/02/2025
Venue	: TARURA HQ and Regional office Dodoma
Time	: 0800hrs
Attendance List Attached	

Objective of the Meeting:

The objective of the meeting was:

- To disclose information about the planned Dodoma resilient and sustainable water and sanitation program from Farkwa Dam, raw water intake, Drinking Water Treatment Plant pumping station storage tank and conveyances water system Bahi, Chamwino, Chemba and Dodoma City Districts in Dodoma region and expected potential impacts (positive and negative).
- To collect stakeholder's perceptions and concerns on the project so as to guide ESIA preparation.

Agenda:

1. Introduction
2. Presentation of the Project and Environmental and social impact assessment
3. Stakeholder Concerns and Issues
4. Conclusive Remarks
5. Closing remarks

Agenda 1	Introduction All participants introduced themselves one by one by mentioning their names and designations
Agenda 2	Presentation of the Project Consultant presented the spatial layout and coverage of the project aided by printed schematic layout. According to the design, in some of the project areas water pipelines are designed to pass within TARURA road reserves. The sections where pipelines are expected to pass within TARURA road reserves were presented. Further to that, Consultant presented the need and requested permission to use the road reserves and to be guided on the process. It was presented that the pipelines are expected to pass Babayu via Lamaiti to Bahi District It was further presented that MoW needs guidance on two key issues; <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The use of road reserves▪ Road crossings▪ Distance of road reserves
Agenda 3	Stakeholder Concerns and Issues <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ TARURA need to know which roads the water infrastructure will pass or cross

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It was advised TARURA and MOW to conduct a physical verification to the road reserves where water pipelines are expected to pass. ▪ It was advised that MoW to engage District Managers of TARURA in respective areas of road reserves in advance to avoid future misunderstanding and conflicts with communities and TARURA. ▪ It was advised that MoW should ensure road reserve Management in order to avoid the conflict during implementation. ▪ It was advised that MoW should make a close contact with TARURA DM to know the size of road reserves and current remaining size. ▪ They advised us to consult Regional land planning in order to avoid the necessary challenges like wayleave of the road sometimes they differ with land planning. ▪ MoW should write an official application letter (request for permit) to TARURA District Manager and thereafter MoW will receive officially all procedures required. The application letter should include specific drawings, size of the pipe coordinates and explain the methodology that will be used in road crossings for all roads that are expected to be used. ▪ It was advised that during the implementation to ensure inclusive of social issues such as gender issues example women participation and decision and special attention to special group. ▪ Contractor should ensure safety issues such as provision of safety gear to labor. ▪ MoW should arrange an official visit to District Manager for physical verification. ▪ Question 1: What is the source of water in this project? ▪ Answer 1: The project has several components and one of them is construction of Farkwa dam and the water come from different river such as river Bubutole Mkingi river. The purpose is to increase the volume of water to cater for future demand. ▪ Question 2: What is the project time frame ▪ Response 2: The project implementation time frame is 2023 up to 2027
Agenda 4	<p>Conclusive Remarks</p> <p>TARURA strongly supports the project and concluded that MoW should visit TARURA Regional Manager office with request for permit letter.</p> <p>MoW and District Manager should conduct physical verification to all locations of road crossing and road reserves intended to be used including the distance.</p>
Agenda 5	<p>The meeting was closed at 11:00hrs. Participants were thanked for their time and inputs provided.</p>

ANNEX B-II Consultation with TANROADS

Project	: Dodoma resilient and sustainable water development and sanitation program.
Stakeholder	: TANROADS
Date	: 20/02/2025
Venue	: TANROADS Regional Office Dodoma
Time	: 1115hrs
Attendance List Attached	

Objective of the Meeting:

The objective of the meeting was:

- To disclose information about the planned Dodoma resilient and sustainable water and sanitation program from Farkwa Dam, raw water intake, Drinking Water Treatment Plant pumping station storage tank and conveyances water system Bahi, Chamwino, Chemba and Dodoma City Districts in Dodoma region and expected potential impacts (positive and negative).
- To collect stakeholder's perceptions and concerns on the project, so as to guide ESIA preparation.

Agenda:

1. Introduction
2. Presentation of the Project and Environmental and social impact assessment
3. Stakeholder Concerns and Issues
4. Conclusive Remarks
5. Closing remarks

Agenda 1	Introduction All participants introduced themselves one by one by mentioning their names and designations
Agenda 2	Presentation of the Project Consultant; presented the spatial layout and coverage of the project aided by the printed schematic layout According to the design, in some of the project areas water pipelines are designed to pass within TANROADS road reserves. The sections where pipelines are expected to pass within TANROADS road reserves were presented. Further to that, Consultant presented the need and requested permission to use the road reserves and to be guided on the process. It was further presented that MoW needs guidance on two key issues; <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The use of road reserves▪ Road crossings
Agenda 3	Stakeholder Concerns and Issues <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ They explained that some of their road reserves have the water infrastructures proposed to pass there are not paid compensation for land acquisition example (Mahomanyika grave yard) so if the water infrastructure is affect the property of people, they will need to be compensated.▪ It was advised that the use of proposed Kilimani road they advised to use the Kilimani reserve road is not enough because the road has 40 meters and it is not compensated and there already DUWASA water infrastructure.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It was advised that there is the specific duct for pipe crossing which is 5 meters. ▪ MoW should write an official application letter requesting permission to use TANROADS road reserves and it should elaborate and mention the areas and the distance where the road reserves are requested include sections of the road crossings expected for permission. ▪ Once TANROADS receive the application, the physical verification by TANROADS officers will be conducted together with MoW officers to those areas. ▪ MoW should use simple methods for road crossings so as to; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ minimize cost for repair of the roads after crossing ➢ Ensure road management policy ➢ minimize traffic disturbances during construction ➢ ensure safety to road users during construction. ▪ Question 1: How is the project designed to take care of the environment? ▪ Answer 1: Afforestation of the cut down trees to restore the missing carbon footprint. However, project will ensure compliance of NEMC standard. ▪ Question: What are the size of the pipe pass through TANROAD reserve ▪ Answer: The size of pipe is from 900DN to 1600DN
Agenda 4	Conclusive Remarks TANROADS strongly supports the project and concluded that MoW should make an official application for the permit to use road reserves to TANROADS and state clearly the locations of road crossing and road reserves intended to be used including the distance.
Agenda 5	The meeting was closed at 1330hrs. Participants were thanked for their time and inputs provided.

ANNEX B-III Consultation with TFS

Project	: Dodoma Resilient and Sustainable Water Development and Sanitation Program.
Stakeholder	: TFS Dodoma zone
Date	: 19/02/2025
Venue	: TFS Mid zone office Dodoma
Time	: 02:40hrs
Attendance List Attached	

Objective of the Meeting:

The objective of the meeting was:

- To disclose information about the planned Dodoma resilient and sustainable water and sanitation program from Farkwa Dam, raw water intake, Drinking Water Treatment Plant pumping station storage tank and conveyances water system Bahi, Chamwino, Chemba and Dodoma City Districts in Dodoma region and expected potential impacts (positive and negative).
- To collect stakeholder's perceptions and concerns on the project, so as to guide ESIA preparation.

Agenda:

1. Introduction
2. Presentation of the Project and Environmental and social impact assessment
3. Stakeholder Concerns and Issues
4. Conclusive Remarks
5. Closing remarks

Agenda 1	Introduction All participants introduced themselves one by one by mentioning their names and designations
Agenda 2	Presentation of the Project Consultant; presented the spatial layout and coverage of the project aided by the printed schematic layout According to the design, in some of the project areas water pipelines are designed to pass and installation of Tank within Tanzania Forest Services (Chenene Magharibi) at Bahi District. Further to that, Consultant presented the need and requested permission to use the TFS reserves and to be guided on the process.
Agenda 3	Stakeholder Concerns and Issues <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ It was advised that MoW should write the latter to request permission of Tank Instillation.▪ It was advised that MoW should make an inventory study or survey to know the numbers of the tress that will be affected▪ It was advised that MoW should request permission/consent from the relevant authorities for tree removal and to proceed with the project in protected areas.▪ It was advised that MoW to pay compensation for trees affected by the project▪ It was advised to involving forestry experts during the project implementation exercise .
Agenda 4	Conclusive Remarks TFS expressed their gratitude for the understanding of the project and the participation that took place and are ready to provide support in the implementation of the project.
Agenda 5	The meeting was closed at 3:30hrs. Participants were thanked for their time and inputs provided.

ANNEX B-IV Consultation with OSHA

Program.	: The Resilient and Sustainable Water Development and Sanitation Program (DRSWDSP).
Stakeholder	: OCCUPATION SAFETY AND HEALTH SAFETY AUTHORITY (OSHA).
Date	: 24/02/2025.
Venue	: OSHA HEAD QUARTER.
Time	: 10 HRS.

Objective of the Meeting:

The aim of the meeting was:

- To reveal information about the planned, Dodoma Resilient and Sustainable Water Development and Sanitation Program (DRSWDSP) Project from Farkwa Dam, which aimed to improve and expand the water supply for Dodoma City, Bahi, Chemba, and Chamwino. its distribution networks (Water Treatment Plant(WTP), Reserve Tanks & Supply lines) and expected potential impacts (positive and negative).
- To collect stakeholder's perceptions and concerns on the program to guide ESIA preparation.

Agenda:

1. Introduction
2. Presentation of the Project and Environmental and social Impact assessment (ESIA)
3. Stakeholder Concerns and Issues
4. Conclusive Remarks
5. Closing remarks

Agenda 1	Introduction All participants introduced themselves one by one by mentioning their names and designations
Agenda 2	Presentation of the Project CONSULTANT presented the spatial layout and coverage of the project reinforced by a printed schematic layout. According to the design, in some of the project areas water pipelines are designed to pass within the OSHA headquarters office in Tambukareli ward at Salmin mtaa in Dodoma city, where by design indicated that some part of their office fence and security office will be within the pipeline wayleave.
Agenda 3	Stakeholder Concerns and Issues <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Question 1. Which area of their property is going to be affected by the project?▪ Answer 1. Only part of the fence and security office is within the way leave.▪ Question 2: What are the project timeframe▪ Answer 2: The project implementation was start from 2023 up to be complete on 2027.▪ It was advised that the contractor/consultant consider adjusting the wayleave tonsures to offset the demolished fence in the wayleave.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Also, they directed to write a letter addressed to GENERAL DIRECTOR, attached with details design draft such as the size of pipeline to as to advice accordingly. ▪ To consider relocating and diversion the pipeline to minimize the refunding and rebuilding of the structure. ▪ They advise the Contractor adheres to all laws and regulations regarding OSHA at the working place. ▪ They insist that to ensures that precautions are taken to avoid damage, safety and health during the construction is taken. ▪ Moreover, they advise that during the construction they have to engage all stakeholders at the earliest to have a collective bargain during the execution
Agenda 4	Conclusive Remarks OSHA strongly supports the project as it is intended to improve the water capacity of Dodoma city and its Districts
Agenda 5	The meeting was closed at 12:00hrs. Participants were thanked for their time and input provided.

ANNEX B-V Consultation with Wami-Ruvu Basin Water Board

Program.	: The Resilient and Sustainable Water Development and Sanitation Program (DRSWDSP).
Stakeholder	: WAMI/RUVU Water Basin
Date	: 20/02/2025.
Venue	: Dodoma WAMI/RUVU office
Time	: 10 HRS.

Objective of the Meeting:

The aim of the meeting was:

- To reveal information about the planned, Dodoma Resilient and Sustainable Water Development and Sanitation Program (DRSWDSP) Project from Farkwa Dam, which aimed to improve and expand the water supply for Dodoma City, Bahi, Chemba, and Chamwino. its distribution networks (Water Treatment Plant(WTP), Reserve Tanks & Supply lines) and expected potential impacts (positive and negative).
- To collect stakeholder's perceptions and concerns on the program to guide ESIA preparation.

Agenda:

1. Introduction
2. Presentation of the Project and Environmental and social Impact assessment (ESIA)
3. Stakeholder Concerns and Issues
4. Conclusive Remarks
5. Closing remarks

Agenda 1	Introduction
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	All participants introduced themselves one by one by mentioning their names and designations
Agenda 2	Presentation of the Project CONSULTANT presented the spatial layout and coverage of the project reinforced by a printed schematic layout. According to the design, in some of the project areas water pipelines are designed to pass within the WAMI/RUVU Water Basin at Mayamaya village and Makutupora street where by design indicated that some part of their land to be acquired and tress will be affected.
Agenda 3	Stakeholder Concerns and Issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It was advised that MoW should write a letter to request the Technical and environmental person for physical verification and the letter should include drawings with coordinates of the specific area where the pipeline will pass. ▪ It was requested that ESIA should provide before permission is granted ▪ It was recommended that WAMI/RUVU Water Basin should involve in every stage of project implementation. Question: When exactly the construction work will commence Answer: Project construction is expected to start immediately after the land acquisition is completed. It is anticipated to commence in end of this year.
Agenda 4	Conclusive Remarks WAMI/RUVU Water Basin expressed their gratitude for the understanding of the project and the participation that took place and are ready to provide support in the implementation of the project.
Agenda 5	The meeting was closed at 12:00hrs. Participants were thanked for their time and input provided.

ANNEX B-VI Consultation with TANESCO

Project	: The Resilient and Sustainable Water Development and Sanitation Program (DRSWDSP).
Stakeholder	: TANESCO
Date	: 20/02/2024
Venue	: TANESCO Regional Office Dodoma
Time	: 1030hrs
Attendance List Attached	

Objective of the Meeting:

The objective of the meeting was:















- To reveal information about the planned, Dodoma Resilient and Sustainable Water Development and Sanitation Program (DRSWDSP) Project from Farkwa Dam, which aimed to improve and expand the water supply for Dodoma City, Bahi, Chemba, and Chamwino. its distribution networks (Water Treatment Plant(WTP), Reserve Tanks & Supply lines) and expected potential impacts (positive and negative).
- To collect stakeholder's perceptions and concerns on the program to guide ESIA preparation.

Agenda:


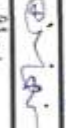


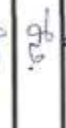



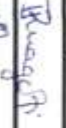



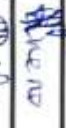


1. Introduction
2. Presentation of the Project
3. Stakeholder Concerns and Issues and Environmental and social impact assessment
4. Conclusive Remarks
5. Closing remarks

Agenda 1	Introduction All participants introduced themselves one by one by mentioning their names and designations
Agenda 2	Presentation of the Project Consultant presented the spatial layout and coverage of the project aided by the printed schematic layout. According to the design, in some of the project areas water pipelines are designed to pass within the road reserves where will also interpret the TANESCO infrastructure.
Agenda 3	Stakeholder Concerns and Issues <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The MoW was advised to submit the letter that describes where exactly the TANESCO infrastructures will be interrupted and crossing with specific coordinates and drawings of the location.▪ It was advised that during construction work, TANESCO experts to be involved in order to assist on their infrastructures.▪ It was advised that in case of any shift of the TANESCO infrastructures, MoW should seek permission. Question: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ What are sizes of the piles and their respective pressure Answer: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The size of the pipelines differs from one place to another, where the minimum and maximum are 900DN to 1600DN respectively.
Agenda 4	Conclusive Remarks TANESCO strongly supports the project and insist that they should continue to be involve during the project implementation especially at their area.
Agenda 5	The meeting was closed at 1100hrs. Participants were thanked for their time and inputs provided.



ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF FARKWA DAM, WATER TREATMENT PLANT, PUMPING STATION, STORAGE TANKS AND WATER CONVEYANCE SYSTEM TO CHEMBA, BAHU, CHAMWINO AND DODOMA CITY IN DODOMA REGION, TANZANIA.
STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION PARTICIPANT LIST

S/N	DATE	NAME	INSTITUTION	POSITION	GENDER	PHONE	SIGNATURE
16	26/02/2025	Eng. Cohen G. Ramadhani	TAIRDOPOS	Managing Director	Male	0719049220	
17	22/02/2025	Eng. BRIGITTON M. MABWALE	TAIRDOPOS-119	Planning Eng.	Male	0767103642	
18	20/02/2025	Eng. Noel R. Mushi	MEBWE	C.O	Male	0713173773	
19	20/02/2025	RASHIDU MWINYITANI	WIRBWA	EMO	Male	0653235429	
20	24/2/2025	Eng. Njau Shindala	OSHYA	General Manager	Male	0760924793	
21	24/02/2025	Eng. E. Sango	TFS-Q	AMPU	Male	0768174375	
22	25/2/2025	Eng. Etusced Leulu	TAREBA	EM	Male	0767683111	
23	25/02/2025	Jane R. Meda	TARURA	EMO	Female	0713321320	
24	26/02/2025	RASHIDU M. MABWALE	RHUBC	DED	Female	0754232552	
25	26/02/2025	Eng. Philipo P. Sanyo	EMOAT DC	Eng.	Male	0672888198	
26	27/02/2025	Eng. J. MABWALE	TAREBA	Director	Male	0713077347	
27	28/02/2025	Eng. Bumbale AK	UHAMASI	COV	Male	0715669843	
28	-/-	Eng. James AM	UHAMASI	Eng	Male	0716924958	
29	-/-	Eng. Alius ZABWA	UHAMASI	Eng	Male	0717979543	
30							

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF FARKWA DAM, WATER TREATMENT PLANT, PUMPING STATION, STORAGE TANKS AND WATER CONVEYANCE SYSTEM TO CHEMBA, BAHU, CHAMWINO AND DODOMA CITY IN DODOMA REGION, TANZANIA.
STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION PARTICIPANT LIST

S/N	DATE	NAME	INSTITUTION	POSITION	GENDER	PHONE	SIGNATURE
1	17/02/2025	Sakura Mbugi	DC Office - Dom	DAS	Female	0713898384	
2	17/02/2025	David M. Gwemba	---	DC	Male	0752409546	
3	19/02/2025	DSF IB. CHANYIKA	FIRE & RESCUE	MANAGER	Male	0625574194	
4	19/02/2025	ALBERTA NYELILI	CHAMWINO DC	DAS	FEMALE	0785905797	
5	19/02/2025	GODFREY MNGAMBE	CHAMWINO DC	PSDO	M	0713765353	
6	19/02/2025	Shirazwan Mwanza	CHAMWINO DC	SENO	F	0719616152	
7	19/02/2025	MURPHI E. PRUTHI	CHAMWINO DC	DO	M	0743766611	
8	20/02/2025	Mary Taro	TARURA HD	SWD	F	0781150978	
9	20/02/2025	Joyce Magaji	TARURA HD	SWD	F	0717443376	
10	20/02/2025	Agnesa Ishugwa	TARURA HD	SWD	F	0657417711	
11	20/02/2025	Ruth Mwanza	TARURA HD	SO	M	0182716249	
12	20/02/2025	Eng. Anna Mwa	TARURA HD	EOI	M	0764033405	
13	20/02/2025	Dr. M.H. Wakeer	TARURA HD	HC	M	07627190984	
14	20/02/2025	Eng. Albert M. Bwiko	TARURA - Dom	Eng	M	0629204760	
15	20/02/2025	Eng. Abdulhadi Mwanza	---	SE	F	0767586625	

**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF FARKWA DAM, WATER
TREATMENT PLANT, PUMPING STATION, STORAGE TANKS AND WATER CONVEYANCE SYSTEM TO CHEMBA, BAHU, CHAMWINO AND
DODOMA CITY IN DODOMA REGION, TANZANIA.
STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION PARTICIPANT LIST**

S/N	DATE	NAME	INSTITUTION	POSITION	GENDER	PHONE	SIGNATURE
31	28/02/2025	Eng. Mgani Kiangale	TPOB-ECO	SENIOR ENV. ENG.	FEMALE	0754577447	
32	28/02/2025	Eng. Mufwani Chacha	TPOB-ECO	CIVIL ENG.	MALE	0719 099340	
33							
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HALMA SHAURI YA WILAYA YA BAHU

ATISA MIENDASI

KATA YA LAMATI

S.L.P 2993

BAHI - DODOMA

13/02/2025

MIKURUGENZI MIENDASI,
HALMA SHAURI YA WILAYA YA BAHU.
S.L.P 2993,
BAHI - DODOMA

YAH: KUWASILISHA MUHITASARI WA
KIKAO CHA IDARA YA MAJI,
CUANZISHUGI WA MRADI WA MAJI?

Tafadhali luvika na maelele tajiwa hapo juu,
nimepende kuwasilisha Muhtasari wa kikao
cha Cuanzishugiji wa mradi wa maji kutoka
Wilaya ya Chemba, Bahi na Dodoma mjini, Kikao
lichu kimefanyika katika Kata ya Lamati,
Muhtasari wa kikao nimeambatanisha nyuma
ya barua hii. Naomba kuwasilisha.

Ahsante.

Kiny. 

NGULUCHILA P. MANGWELA

WEO-LAMATI



MUHTASARI WA MKUTANO WA WANANCHI WA KIJITI KUHUSIA
NA NA MRADI WA MAJI (BWAWA LA FARUKU) KILICHOFA
NYIKA LED TAPHE 06/03/2025, OFISI YA KIJITI.

AGENDA ZA MKUTANO

1. KUFUNGUUA MKUTANO
2. KUFIMISHA KUHUSI MRADI
3. ELIMU YA FIDIA (COMPENSATION)
4. KUFUNGA MKUTANO

1. KUFUNGUUA MKUTANO: Mheshimiwa M/Kiti alifungua mkutano mnamo saa 11:00 Asubuhi, kwa kusubiri kwa wananchi kwa kuhudhuria mkutano huu. Aidha aliwasili wananchi kwa wasikivu na kuuliza thamali pale ambapo watahiji ufafanuzi.

2. ELIMU KUHUSI MRADI: Mwezesaji alieleza kuhusu mradi wa maji unaomara Mombasa kupita vijiji vyote kugata Barabara kuu inayoelekea Dodoma. Huyo maeneo yote yanayopitiwa watapati wa maji kilomita 12. Pia watakuja wathamini ambao watachukua vipimo vya eneo linahitajika. Pia maswali yalubwa na ufafanuzi ulitolewa.

3. ELIMU YA FIDIA: Fida itatoka na ukubwa eneo na vitu vilivyomo kama viti, Majengo na Makaburi. Alivitaja vitu vya muhimu vyanayohitajika kama vile NIDA, kistambulisho cha kura au Namba ya Nida ni muhimu kwa nayo. Aidha alieleza kwa wale wazee wanawaza kuwakilisha na mtu mwingi na ambao baya imetaka awe mwakilishi.

4. KUFUNGA MKUTANO: M/Kiti aliwashukuru sana wananchi kwa uwekivu pia alimshukuru mwezesaji kwa uwakilishi: maoni wa agenda zote. Pia aliwastaka safari njema ya kurudi nyumbani.

Handwritten signature: *Harisi S. Daniel*
Stamp: WENDEKILI YAKU
MAKORONGO
HARISI S. DANIEL

Handwritten signature: *Idrissa Yusuf*
Stamp: APISA MTENDAJIKI
MAKORONGO
IDRISSA YUSUF
KATIBU.

MRADI WA MAENDELEO ENDELEU NA STAHIMILIVU WA MAJI NA USAFI WA MAZINGIRA DODOMA

MKUTANO NA WAATHIKA WA MRADI

KATA Makorongo KUU Makorongo
TAREHE 06/03/2025 ENEO LA MKUTANO VIWANDA VYA KISIJI

MAHUDHURIO

S/N	JINA	KITOWA	JINSI	SMU	SAHIHI
1	MARIA EMMANUELI	WEKEPSE	KE		MARIA
2	PHABIANU JOSEPH MUKI	NAAWE	ME	0684772639	Asate
3	KARIMU KABIM	WEKENSE	ME	0685963670	LELE
4	TIONASI LAZARO	SARAWA	ME	0685384521	Tionasi
5	ABDOLAH I. KASSAN	A	ME	0692878382	Baru
6	KIPARONI REMU	B	ME	0785880535	KR
7	KORABI OMERA MAREWU	B	ME		Hammer
8	MARINI KAMBI	A	ME	0622466608	Yoshi
9	MUSA RAMAKARI RUMI	A	ME	0684558755	Rum
10	MATIAS RUMU KUTWA	B	ME	0684550527	MATIAS
11	VINGSTONE REMU	B	ME	0686440569	Rum
12	HAT. ALLY	WEKESO	ME	0788100930	HAT
13	SAMSON ZEPHANIA	WEKENSE	ME	0617198601	
14	JUMANNE GREGORU	A	ME	0682760561	Rum
15	LYKASI ZEPHANIA	WEKEBSE	ME	0692326009	LKAS
16	FULENKI MOONEA	WEKENSE	ME	0787698434	F
17	MOHAMEBI ALLY	WEKENSE	ME		MIA
18	VICENT ROMAN FRACKIN	MAKORONGO "A"	ME	0694852487	VC
19	MAMUWA NYENZE RAMSELI	MAKORONGO	KE	0789796071	RAMSE
20	JAKI MURIMA ZEPHANIA	WEKENSE	ME	0694665942	

MRADI WA MAENDELEO ENDELEVU NA STAHIMILIVU WA MAJI NA USAFI WA MAZINGIRA DODOMA

MIKUTANO NA WAATHIKA WA MRADI

KATA MAKOROMBO KIJILI MAKOROMBO
TAREHE 06/03/2025 ENEO LA MIKUTANO WAWAJA VYA KIJILI MAKOROMBO

MAHUDHURIO

S/N	JINA	WADHIFA	JINSI	SIMU	SAHIHI
21	TERESIA T. LEYI	KIIOFOTOJI WERKASE	KE		
22	MWALIMU ZEFANU MURUGU	WEKASE	ME	0621643134	Murugu
23	PAULINA M. MURIELA	A	KE	0684661247	Murugu
24	HANISI STEPHAN DANIEL	MURUGU A	ME	0789721858	Hani
25	JERARD KIREWA	UMWATE	ME	0775493037	Jed
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MUKUJANO
MUHTASARI WA KIKAO KIJIKI CHA KONGOLO

AGENDA

1. KUFUNGUA KIKAO MUKUTANO
2. UTAMBULISHO
3. UFAFANUZI WA MRADI
4. UFAFANUZI WA UHAMINI NA FIDIA
5. KUFUNGA KIKAO

Agenda 01. KUFUNGUA KIKAO

Katika agenda hii katibu wa kikao (veo) alimkanbisha mwenyekiti wa kijiji kisha akataa maelezo mafupi na kumsakaribisha waathirika wa mradi akafungua kikao majira ya saa 11:15 asubuhi.

Agenda 02: UTAMBULISHO

Katika agenda hii mwenyekiti aliwao ngoza waathirika na wajumbe walahshiriki kujitambuli sha na baada ya utambulisho waka kubachana kuendelea na agenda zinazofuata.

Agenda 03: UFAFANUZI WA MRADI

Katika agenda hii mwenyekiti alimkanbisha Afisa wa jamii wa mradi kwa ajili ya ufafanuzi wa mradi ndipo mtaalamu aliwaeleza wana nchi na waathirika jinsi ya utekelezaji wa mradi bwa wa la Falkwa pamoja na ujenzi wa miandombini ya maji kutoka kwenye Chanzo cha maji na akaeleza maeneo yote yaliyo pitiwa na mradi na maeneo ambayo mataniki ya maji yatajengwa baada ya maelezo walengwa walidhura na kuyapokea maelezo

ya mradi pia walishukuru kwa mradi kupita
katika kiji kwani watafaidika na kumepa
ika na mradi kwa kupata maji safi.

Agenda 04: UFAPANZI WA UTHAMINI NA FIDIA
Katika agenda hii mtaalam aliwaeleza waathiri
na wote ambao bomba litapita kwenye maeneo ya
kwa utaratibu wa uthamini utaoza ambapo eneo
la mita 10 litachukuliwa na baada ya utha
mini fomu maa hema zitajazwa na kueleza
na taratibu za uhakiki ili kiki nuathiriwa
aweze kupata fidia kisha mtaalam aliwaeleza
jua ya aina za fidia na wadau wakaeleza
viziwi kisha wakapewa nafasi ya kumiza maswali
jua ya uthamini na fidia baada wakajibiwa maswa
li na kuidhika, hiyo kwa pamoja wakakubalis
na kujitokeza kwa miji siku hiyo kwenye
maeneo yao ambapo mradi utapitia.

Agenda 05. KUFUNGA KIKAO.

Mwenyekiti aliwashukuru watu wote waliopitokeza
na kuwazimiza kupitokeza kwenye maeneo yao
siku ya uthamini kisha akafunga kikao majira ya
Saa 7:30 mchana.



FRANK L. LUJAO

U.E.O


AMON M. MAFETA

AMON M. MAFETA

MRADI WA MAENDELEO ENDELEVU NA STAHIMILIVU WA MAJI NA USAFI WA MAZINGIRA DODOMA

MKUTANO NA WAATHIKA WA MRADI

KATA BABANI (BAHI) KUUJI KUNGOLO

TAREHE 06/02/2025 ENEO LA MKUTANO OFISI YA JERIKALI YA KIJITI CHO KUNGOLO

MAHUDHURIO

S/N	JINA	WACHIFA	JINSI	SIMU	SAHNI
41	BAKALI HALI	MWASILIKA	ME	0678612279	
42	MWENWA NDAHANI	mwasilika	KE	0624981370	
43	Kilima Ngwela	mwasilika	KE	--	
44	Katolima Pima	mwasilika	KE		
45	Saileni Wami	mwasilika	ME	0625569981	
46	Chialelele Mchambe	mwasilika	ME	0625577570	
47	Juma Wami	mwasilika	ME	0623208112	
48	Ng'ambi Wami	mwasilika	ME	0694578985	
49	Juma Mung'ati	mwasilika	ME		
50	Sangua Yoni	mwasilika	ME		
51	Sesa Mbinde	mwasilika	ME		
52	Moss Chiswe	ng'ambi	ME	0696648731	
53	KENNETH MUNENE KARATU	MWASILIKA	ME	0625838033	K. KARATU
54	YAKUBO DAMIANI MUALIKO	MWASILIKA	ME	0775870734	YAKUBO
55	Amani Jonas Sakalani	mwasilika	ME	0699161372	
56	DAVIDI MATHYA NJANGUS	MWASILIKA	ME		D. NJANGUS
57	KLIZA MALUGU MUPUMBA	MWASILIKA	ME		E. MUPUMBA
58	FRANSISCA H. MUIZI	MWASILIKA	KE	0629112080	FRANSISCA
59	MARIAMU SHAURI	MJUMBE	KE	0622336533	M. SHAURI
60	TOHANI KIBUO	MJUMBE	ME	0682305778	

TARIFE 02/03/2025 KIKAO NA VIONGOZI KWA
BOTI YA RAP: ENGAGEMENT.

MRADI WA MAENDELEO ENDELEVU NA STAHIMILIVU WA MAJI NA USAFI WA MAZINGIRA DODOMA.

MAUDHURIO YA USHIRIKISHWaji WA WADAU.

NO.	JINA	WADHIFA	KATA	KUJILI/MTAA	JINSIA	BARUA PEPE	SIMU NO	SAHIHI
1.	STEPHAN PATRICE	DIWAKI	FARKWA	FARKWA	ME		0758454951	SAHIHI
2.	MATIAS KASUGA	AKIRARA	FARKWA	FARKWA	ME		065301156	SAHIHI
3.	EMILION B. MOTA	WEO	FARKWA	FARKWA	ME		078624032	SAHIHI
4.	SUNGA-S. NABWALA	VEDI	FARKWA	FARKWA	KE		0742465975	SAHIHI
5.	GABRIEL NIMANGE	MIKITI	FARKWA	FARKWA	ME		0786747459	SAHIHI
6.	JOSEPH C. MUKANYI	VEDI	FARKWA	FARKWA	ME		0787175111	SAHIHI
7.	SAMIRAH M. MUSSA	VEDI	FARKWA	DONJEB	KE		0684973568	SAHIHI
8.	ANTANASI AMATA	MIKITI	FARKWA	DONJEB	ME		0687685270	SAHIHI
9.	KALIFA SALIMU	MIKITI	FARKWA	DONJEB	ME		0656466179	SAHIHI
10.								
11.								
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16.								
17.								
18.								

MUHTASARI KIKAO CHA MICADI FAKWA KWA

WAATHILIWA WA BORIBA LA MAJI 06/03/2025

AGENDA

1. KUFUNGUUA KIKAO
2. UTAMBULISHO
3. UFAFANUZI WA FIDIA
4. MASWALI NA MAJIBU
5. KUFUNGA KIKAO

AGENDA NO 1.

KUFUNGUUA KIKAO

Muung'iki alifungua kikao kwa kuwisalimiza na kuwakaribisha waliu huchungu katika kikao

AGENDA NO 2

UTAMBULISHO

Utambulisho ulianza kuanzia mwa kubwa mpaka kwa wengi na wa taalamu.

AGENDA NO 3

UFAFANUZI WA FIDIA

Ahiss tarafa alianza kuwa elizen juu ya miradi wa maji wa bondu la Farkwa na maeneo ambayo bondu lita pita. Ahiss tarafa alibainisha kuwa atapita katika eneo la kichunka pia kuna wamanchii ambao bondu la maji lita wachukua, alisisitiza na kustaia kila mmoja ambaye eneo lake lita athiliwa atapewa fidia kulingana na eneo lake

AGENDA NO 4

MASWALI NA MAJIBU

Wananchi kutika kijiiji cha Kibunko walio hudhuria katika mkutano waligawa fursa ya kuuliza maswali na kufanya majibu kutoka kwa mtaalamu na Afisa teneza mfano. Ni yapi maathara yanayo utza jitokeza, mtaalamu alieleza maathara kadhaa kama athari za bomba kugaweka na kutokana na ukusanyaji wa kipelele chote kinaonekana wimbiwa kwa wakazi kama litawakwa kambi na makazi pia kwa Suala la mapelele ya kilivisio au makazi ni vipi yataingaliwa pia mtaalamu alijibu kwa kuwa ma hali zita tolewa pia kwa lala seleni kambi gita kapa athari.

AGENDA NO 5

KUFUNGA KIKAO

Mwananchi alifunga kikao kwa kuwashukuru wote walio hudhuria kikao na kuagiza zoezi la kuwatimua walioteuliwa kipaulee.

M/KUJI H/KUJI
LAURENTI WILLIAM KIBUKA

Katibu
ABDUL SHAI MUKHAMA

MATUMBAZIO YA MKUTANO KWA WAPITILWA WA MRAZI WAKA
KISISI CHA KIMBUUKU TAREHE 06/03/2025

JINA KATIILI	CHEO	SHANI
1 ABDUL SAID ALICAPHA	VEU	Alcapha
2 IATU HUSEIN	Mumbe	14
3 HAMISI HUSEIN	Mumbe	14
4 TAMBA FESIO	Mumbe	14
5 MATIAS WILLIAM	Mumbe	14
6 RAHABHANI IDDI	Mumbe	14
7 LEBBA MICHAEL	Mumbe	14
8 JUMAANE NDAMANI	Mumbe	14
9 SILIVANO FESIO	Mumbe	14
10 IDDI ALI	Mumbe	14
11 HASSAN IBRAHIM	Mumbe	14
12 MICHAEL WILLIAM	Mumbe	14
13 FESIO DANIEL	Mumbe	14
14 MATIAS LUGERT	" "	14
15 JUMAANE PAULA	" "	14
16 KHALIFA HAMIS	" "	14
17 WILSON EIZABETH	" "	14
18 MARIANO S. JUMA	Mumbe	14
19 ROMAN FESIO	" "	14
20 NDAMANI KUTU	" "	14
21 EVARISI JULIUS	" "	14
22 ZAKAB PAUL JAMES	" "	14
23 ARISO CHIMWANDA	" "	14
24 ELIAS GERARD	" "	14
25 TAMBA DANIEL	" "	14
26 GEORGE SUNDAY	" "	14
27 Paul Patricia	" "	14
28 SEVESTARI FESIO	" "	14
29 JOSEPH MARCEL Pius	" "	14
30 paulo flumma	" "	14
31 GASPARY PIRO	" "	14
32 JUMA TAMBA	" "	14
33 BERTILA KIMWANDA	CATW	14
34 JUMALI ARCEIN	CATW	14

HAKIMASHAURI YA WLATA YA CHEMBA
YAH: MUKTASARI WA MKUTANO KUHUSU ELIMU YA MRADI
KWA WAAATHIRIKA KIDISICHA FARUKA
TAREHE 05/02/2025.

AGENDA

- 1: KUFUNGUUA MKUTANO
- 2: UTAMBULISHO
- 3: ELIMU YA MRADI KWA WAAATHIRIKA
- 4: KUFUNGA MKUTANO

1. AG. 01/2025: KUFUNGUUA MKUTANO.

Mwenyekiti amefungua mkutano kumi saa 4:50 asubuhi kwa kuwashukuru wazanzichi waliorathashwa kwenye watafiti na kumbwa la maji kutika kiji cha Faruka kwenye dalama mjini. Mwisho amewamboa wakifika wankilize kwa makini Elimu itakayitolewa na watakalimu kuhusu mradi huu.

2. AG. 02/2025: UTAMBULISHO.

Mwenyekiti amewatambulisha wazanzichi waliowachuka mkutano ambao ni Daisiri wa kata, Mtendaji wa kiji na wazanzichi wengine na kuwakanjika watakalimu wakitambuliwa kwa vyao vyao. Baada ya watakalimu kuitambuliwa, mwenyekiti amewamboa ili wafae elimu kwa wananchi kuhusu agenda inayofuata.

3. ELIMU YA MRADI KWA WAAATHIRIKA

- Utangulizi - Watakalimu wameleza kuwa Bomba la maji litapita kiji cha Faruka kutika kiji cha Mombasa kando Dola mjini, Mradi umetaduliwa na Banki ya Maendeleo ya Afrika (AfDB).
- Bomba kubwa la maji litachukua nafasi ya mita 30 kufanana
 - Mtambo wa kuhama maji utajengwa kiji cha Faruka kitiyoji cha Msheni
 - Lengua kubwa la mradi ni kuongeza upatikanaji wa maji Salama na uhakika.
 - Wananchi wameleziwa kuwa wataitambuliwa kwenye ardhi yao ili kupata mradi
 - Wananchi watafanywa uthamini kwenye ardhi na mazingira (nyumba na mazaao) Salamu za kizahara, pia Siku ya uthamini wawe na utambuliwa na taarifa kamali kwenye dola
 - Tathmini na fidia itaingitia viwango vya gharama za mawazo za Salamu husika
 - Mwisho wananchi wameleziwa kuhushulika Mdogo ya mipaka mapema ili kuondoa umuhimu hapa baada

AG- WA 04: D025/KUSINTA Mungaa

Muonyaji amshukani wanaoishi kwa mabwiche ya
na uhuni wa kipindi chote cha elimu ya masoli kwa
ulathini na kuwamba watae mshukani kadhaa zote
zina la kufanikisha masoli wa maji unapika lengo la
na miche akafuaga mkulani kama ka 6' 15' miche.

M/Kiti

Masodigi
GABRIEL M. MADICE

Katibu

Wajibu
Sandra Munguwa

AFISA MTENDAJI
KIDIRIWA KWA
CHERBA

MRADI WA MAENDELEO ENDELEU NA STAHIMILIVU WA MAJI NA USAFI WA MAZINGIRA DODOMA

MKUTANO NA WAATHIKA WA MRADI

KATA FARUWA KUUU FARUWA

TAREHE 05/03/2025 ENEO LA MKUTANO KISIJI ZHA FARUWA

MAHUDHURIO

S/N	JINA	WADHIFA	JINSI	SIMU	SAHIHI
1	STEPHANO PAIRICE	SWALI	ME	0758484951	Stephano
2	GABRIEL M. MADIGE	M/KITI	ME	0786747459	M. Modige
3	SUNGHA -S- MANGWELA	VED FARUWA	KE	0742461975	Ugwele
4	MATHIAS XZAVIER	MTUMBE	ME	0685999293	Mymafu
5	LOBOVICKI PETR	MTUMBE	ME	0688484788	L. P
6	ALWIS MARTINI	MTUMBE	ME	0755695280	A. M
7	BEVITUSI XZAVIER	MTUMBE	ME	0682457397	B. X
8	GABRIEL LEO LINUS	MTUMBE	ME	0784594499	G. L
9	GODWIN MUSHI	MTUMBE	ME	0788457997	G. Mushi
10	PERINA KEMILI	MTUMBE	KE	0748612887	P. K
11	PAULINA BERNARD	MTUMBE	KE	0783601540	P. B
12	LEONARDA FRANCIS	MTUMBE	KE	0783278398	F. F
13	MARIA PETRO	MTUMBE	KE	0695209149	M. P
14	EXAVERY DAMIANI	MTUMBE	ME	0788900195	X. Damiani
15	FLAVIANA FRANCIS	MTUMBE	KE		F. Francis
16	LEVINA PATRIS	MTUMBE	KE		L. P
17	RAFAELY JOHN	MTUMBE	KE		R. J
18	UMBERIO EMANUELY	MTUMBE	ME		U. E
19	LUDOVICK GERLAS	MTUMBE	ME	0788278398	L. G.
20	TIMOTEO KALOR JOHN	MTUMBE	ME		T. K

MRADI WA MAENDELEO ENDELEVU NA STAHIMILIVU WA MAJI NA USAFI WA MAZINGIRA DODOMA

MIKUTANO NA WAATHIKA WA MRADI

KATA Faruwa KUUJI Faruwa
TAREHE 05/03/2024 ENEO LA MIKUTANO KUUJI CHA Faruwa

MAHUDHURIO

S/N	JINA	WACHIFA	JINSI	SIMU	SAHIHI
21	FRANCIS JOHN NINDA	MJUMBE	ME	0683-398-361	
22	MARTINI ADJOYE MARTINI	—	ME	0787-914-665	
23	CHRISTINA EMANUELI GELLE	MJUMBE	ME	0692672066	CH - EM
24	ZAWADI MAHEI FRANCIS	MJUMBE	ME	0687135718	
25	LUSIANA NISMAJ ^{SIKIKO} LAUREN	MJUMBE	ME	0694085847	L Nisumaj
26	AUGUSTINO E. ANDREA	MJUMBE	ME	0662 980019	
27	KORIDINY SANTI	MJUMBE	ME	0680618107	
28	JOSEPH MAHEI	MJUMBE	ME	0683085519	
29	PESTO SILVERNI	PIDILISI	ME	0657087599	S F
30	HERMANI PETRO	MJUMBE	ME	0785973729	Hermani
31	DAMAS SEBASTIAN	MJUMBE	ME	074441069	
32	JUSTINIANO PETER SHAWI	11	ME	0679127930	
33	ANDR SEBASTIAN	MJUMBE	ME	0687687639	Andr
34	PATRICK JOHN	MJUMBE	ME	0755469370	
35	HYACINT DEGERA OTTO	MJUMBE	ME	0756674131	
36	JOSEPH KORNEI	MJUMBE	ME	068323227	J.K
37	DIYANI YASIN SHAMNGORI	MJUMBE	ME	068523227	
38	ELIAS Kamici Sausi	M/KITONGOI	ME	0684215660	EL Sausi
39	FRANCIS JOHN LOBOKA	M/KIRANGA (NO)	ME	0785857763	
40	JOSEPH VICENT MUKULA	MJUMBE	ME	0789636393	

HALMASHAURI YA WILAYA YA BOMBA

MCHAKASARI WA KIKAO KILICHOFANYIKA CHA WANAHIRIKA WA HIRADI
WA MAMBULELEO CMBELEWE NA USIAHIMILILEVO YAO MAJI NA USAFI WA MIZINGIRO

Mkurasa

- 1 Kufunua Kikao
- 2 Kuammbulisha mradi
- 3 Ulipaji wa fidia (malipo)

Mkurasa No: 1

Kufunua Kikao

Mwenyekiti wa Senkati ya kiji alidakanbisha wajembe wote uliochuchuma vito huu na kuambika undiraji mashaki kubajili za ulevu zaidi ili kuwiza kuondoa sintofaham kilaapo baidar Pakt Mradi uliokapuka ulimansa.

Mkurasa No: 2

- Mkurashaji alikalibishwa ili aoneke kutua maelezo juu ya utambuzi wa Mradi huu na kufundelea endeleo na shahimiliwa ule maji na usafi ule mizingiro bakema - hie kukaamilika kutaka 2027 na kula upande ule kiji cha Bankoko Mradi uliuhumiq chomba na kusambazwa mbezo mhalimbali elekezi na kipo vijiji ambazo Mradi huu ni litapita Bomba kuba na ayo baadaye litapita daga kuuagili

Mkurasa No 3

Maelezo ya ulipaji wa fidia

Mkurashaji alidasa kutua maelezo kwa wananchi watakapo alititua Haja kwa roja na Mradi huu wa maji kula fidia itakwepo kula wananchi wote na tathmini itaongia kila kiti kitakacho kuwiza kama ni nyumba, Shamba, Harau mbali mbali. kipindi cha tathmini Muathiliwa alikua na maelezo ya fidia yake kama ni fedha tathmini ama alifeshewe kiti kama viti Shamba ama nyumba katika eneo jingine na thamani itaondara na fidia kula kipindi husika na kichopo hivyo kabira ya Mradi kuwiza itapita tathini kuwiza na Harapo yafanyika Hapema zaidi.

Kufunua Kikao

Mwenyekiti alipitukana mkurashaji kua ufafanuzi na maswali yalitoulizwa kua uliam zaidi na wananchi wambika mabika

MIRADI WA MAENDELEO ENDELEVU NA STAHIMILIVU WA MAJI NA USAFI WA MAZINGIRA DODOMA

MKUTANO NA WAATHIKA WA MRADI

KATA Lemaiti KUUU Bwoko
TAREHE 7/03/2005 ENEO LA MKUTANO OTISI YA KISIJI BANKOLD

MAHODHURIO

S/N	JINA	WADHIFA	JINSI	SIMU	SANHA
1	BONIFACE ZAKARIA	KWAKWAKWA - CHUKA	ME	-	
2	MILWALE JAMES	MILIMANI - B. MOLA	ME	0781467887	
3	GEORGE WAMI	MILIMANI - B. MOLA	ME	0636425721	R. Wami
4	JOSEPH MLINGA	MILIMANI - B. MOLA	ME	-	
5	SAMUEL PAULO	MILIMANI - B. MOLA	ME	-	
6	MARIAM HALUNI	CHAMWINDO	KE	0625277515	M. Haluni
7	ELIASA LUKA	CHAMWINDO	KE	-	E. LUKAS
8	EVELIN MUMBA	MUMBA	KE	0629569961	E. Mumba
9	EVELINA NYAMBA	CHAMWINDO	KE	0629292328	E. Nyamba
10	NUSA MAMPA	CHAMWINDO	ME	0624216986	N. MAMPA
11	ANGELINA MAMBA	CHAMWINDO	KE	0621799274	
12	PASKALINA FELIX	MAMBA	KE	0629039191	Felix
13	DANIEL MESHAMBE	CHAMWINDO	KE	0628923605	D. Meshambe
14	JOHN P. LUGEN	CHAMWINDO	ME	0628115941	J. Lugen
15	PAULUS MASHAMBE	CHAMWINDO	ME	0613336635	P. Mashambe
16	ISAIAH P. MASHAMBE	CHAMWINDO	ME	0612920376	I. Mashambe
17	SIMON O. MSEMBE	MAMBA	ME	0623482442	S. Msembe
18	PASCAL S. MWILIKO	MAMBA	ME	0620-344135	P. Mwiliiko
19	NYEMO M. MWILIKO	MAMBA	ME	0623482529	N. Mwiliiko
20	RICHARD NYAMUMBA	CHAMWINDO	ME	0615166416	R. Nyamumba

MIRADI WA MAENDELEO ENDELEVU NA STAHIMILUVU WA MAJI NA USAFI WA MAZINGIRA DODOMA

MKUTANO NA WAATHIKA WA MRADI

KATA IPMAJI KIBU BANKOLO
TAREHE 07/03/2025 ENEO LA MKUTANO OFISI YA KIJiji BANKOLO

MAHODHURIO

S/N	JINA	WACHIFA	JINSI	SIMU	SARHI
21	BENEDICTE L. MGALI	MAPAMBANO	ME	062667096	Ba
22	NATHANIEL S. MUKUNGU	CHAMWINO	ME	0628949514	A
23	JOHN M. CHITEMA	MAPAMBANO	MG	0620-266213	Chitema
24	ASA STEPHANUS KIGWEI	MSAMBAZA	ME	0623680969	Asa Kigwe
25	MATILIA CHITEMA LEGAWE	MAPAMBANO	ME	0620635261	Chitema
26	ALDYCE M. MBASHA	MUKUNGU CHILALA	ME	071077739	Bungu
27	GOLDEN K. DOBODO	MBAMBE	MG	0629292376	B
28	PHILIP A. KANYOPI	MCHUNGU	ME	0625696835	Philip
29	TELEMA M. MINGA	MUKUNGU	ME	0626145084	Telema
30	ZEPHANIA MAMUKA	MAMUKA	ME	0626932167	Zephania
31	JUMEN KILALA	MLIMA (A)	ME	0621588038	J.K.
32	ADAMU MUSAHA	CHILALA	ME	0618033336	ADAMU
33	MWALUKO CHIBWYE	CHILALA	ME		M.
34	NAIKO JEMSI	MUMANI (B)	ME	0781607887	M.K.
35	MUDY RAMATHANI	MULIMARI	ME		Miry
36	HEPINESS SEMBULI	CHILALA	KE	078253978	H. Sembuli
37	LUSIA CHISANTA	CHILALA	KE	0627617892	
38	TELEZIA KAILULE	CHAMWINO	KE		
39	MARIAMU PONU	MAPAMBANO	KE	0623619290	
40	MESHACK Y. BAMBILA	MISIHI - HAMATI	ME	0628139543	Bambila

MUFASARI WA KIKAO CHA KUTAMBUA
WAATHIRIKA WA MRADI WA MATI
BWANA LA FARUKA KISIJI CHA LAMATI

AGENDA NA 1 :- KUFUNGA KIKAO :-

Mfiki wa Serikali y Kijiji ametunguwa Kikao mnamo saa 11:30 asubuhi kwa kuwa shukuroni wazimbe kwa kutukuhariza na kuwakaribisha wageni.

AGENDA NA 2 : UTAMBULISHO

Ulifanyika utambulisho kwa wageni pamoji na wengineji

AGENDA NA 3 :- UFAFANUZI WA MRADI KUTOKA
KWA MIAALAMU.

Mtalamu ameeleza kwa mradi huu wa mati kutoka Bwana la Faruka, Mabumba, bomba doko litachepushwa kutoka bomba kubwa linalopeleka Maji - Dodoma kuanzia Kijiji che Babaya Kongogo, Lukali Lamaiti Bunkolo mkakatika hadi Bahi wilyeni.

Hivyo Kijiji che Lamaiti kinaingia maji kwa maji kwenye mradi. Na kwamba waathirika wa tatakaia kuruhusu ardhi yao itumike kurapili ya mradi ambapo bomba litapita kile upande, zinatakiwa kuachwa mita 5.

AGENDA NA 4:- LIFAFAMIZI WA FIDIA

Kuhusu fidia Mwaridadi amekata kuwa teratibu zitizingatiwa kwa Mujibu wa Sharti za Tanzania na za Kimataifa kutokana na hali halisi mwanadamu huu unafadhiliwa kupitia Benki ya Africa Pia katika fidia vitu vitavyozingatwa ni vitu visivyo hamishika, Ardhi, miti na Aidha malipo yotizingatia Sheria ya Ardhi eneo kwa eneo maeneo bei ya nyini haiwazi kuhingana na bei ya Ardhi kwa Kijigini (kwa maeneo ya Sawa mita mraba).

AGENDA NA 5:- MASWALI

1. Waathiriwa walitaka Kufua bei ya Sawa mita
2. Je vipi kuhusu fidia ya makaburi
3. Je baada ya mita 5 za kila upande bomba line Popote kutokana na tatizo tena.
4. Je malipo yotizingatia Sheria ipi ya Tanzania au ya Kimataifa.

5. Wakati wa kuhakiki maeneo je wananchi wata zihakikishaje hizi sura miti kama zime ndoo maana katika hali ya kawaida wao hawa jui.
6. Je itakuwaje kama baadhi ya wananchi wa teteke kumbe moja.

MASIBU YA MASWALI

- Bei ya sawa mita itajulikana tu wale haki kumbe na kificho kila kitu kitowakwa wazi
- Ulipaji wa fidia ya Mababuri unatambuliwa kuthera na masuala ya mite na desturi kama zipo nazo zitahe shimiwa
- Baada ya mita 5 kila upande tuka bomba linakopita shughuli ziteendelea bila shida yoyote.
- Malipo yote zingatia sheria zote ilimwadi tu, sheria hiyo inamlinda muathirika (iwe ya kimataifa au ya Tanzania).
- Kuhusu wakati na uhakiki wa maeneo kama kuna mashaka, viongozi watahusika kuaidia (Na ielenake kuna hali katika hali ya kawaida ni kumbe ~~ni hata~~ mita moja ni sawa na hata moja ya mita nziima. Hivyo mtu anawaza akaji ridhisha kwa kuhesabu hata mwenyewe.

Kama kutikana na wamachi, wataoka kuuwa map
Wabwala Maelikero ya Ruwasi maana baada ya
Madi kukamilika ndio wataoka kabidhiwa ku
Endesha na kutimama Madi.

AGENDA NA 6 KUFUNGA KIKAO

M/Kiti alifunga Kikao Mnamo saa 9-05
Mchane kwa kuwashukuru wajumbe kwa
michango ya 0 Mzuri, ya kutsika kuelewa.

Shukrani

SATINI YA M/KITI



MRADI WA MAENDELEO ENDELEU NA STAHIMILIVU WA MAJI NA USAFI WA MAZINGIRA DODOMA

MKUTANO NA WAATHIKA WA MRADI

KATA LAMAI KUUJI LAMAI

TAREHE 01/03/2025 ENEO LA MKUTANO LAMAI

WARD OFFICE

MAHUDHURIO

S/N	JINA	WADHIFA	JINSI	SIMU	SAHIHI
1	PASCAL N. MANEWELA	WEO	ME	0621 355330	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	PAULO S. MKONONGO	M/KITIS/KUJI	ME	0629110818	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	KIZUNGO A. MERLEAU	CDO	ME	0614145769	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	KENYA M. MANEWELA		ME	0623 265147	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	JAY S. TATULO		ME		<i>[Signature]</i>
6	AKSA J. MORAJE		ME	0629292801	A. moraje
7	MOLENI X. CHIBANGASI		ME		M. chibangasi
8	ANNA J. MURJE		ME		A. murje
9	LENADI MURPLE		ME		MURPLE
10	SAMSON KUSITA		ME		<i>[Signature]</i>
11	MISA SAKIRO		ME		SAKIRO
12	AMOSI MAZENGO		ME	0628500912	Amos
13	RAPHAEL C. STEPHEN		ME	0629292214	<i>[Signature]</i>
14	SALUM R. KAMWAYA		ME	0628501087	<i>[Signature]</i>
15	ALEX Z. MATHIAS		ME	0628501171	M. mathias
16	SAMSON TITCA		ME	0620236471	STICA
17	MARIA NOLENGA		ME		<i>[Signature]</i>
18	ELISHA NGARU				NGARU
19	RARAKA KANUNGBA		ME	0628139525	<i>[Signature]</i>
20	AINA MLOWISA		ME	0629335455	<i>[Signature]</i>

MRADI WA MAENDELEO ENDELEVU NA STAHIMILIVU WA MAJI NA USAFI WA MAZINGIRA DODOMA

MKUTANO NA WAATHIKA WA MRADI

KATA LAMAITI KIUU LAMAITI

TAREHE 07/03/2025 ENEO LA MKUTANO LAMAITI WARD OFFICE

MAHJUDHURIO

S/N	JINA	WAZIWA	JINSI	SIMU	SABHI
21	Daniel J. KAMUNGUHA		ME	062813536	Kamungu
22	BBY MLOSA		ME	0622798860	Mloosa
23	SOTIN A. MAKUYA		ME	0628863919	(Makuya)
24	Emi J. KAMUNGUHA		KE	0620525383	Emi
25	MCHIKA ZEPHANA		KE	0629645065	Mchika
26	KABEKA DIRZENGO		KE	0617376312	Kabeke
27	Sotik MLOOSA		ME	0622102039	Sotik
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MUHIASARI WA MKUTANO WA WAATHIRIKA WA MRADI MASHIMO

AGENDA ZA KIKAO

01. KUPUNDTUA MKUTANO
02. UTAMBULISHO
03. MAELEZO YA UTAMBUZI WA WAATHIRIKA NA
HATUA ZIFUATAZO
04. KUPUNDTA KIKAO

AGENDA NO 1. KUPUNDTUA MKUTANO

Mkumeyekiti akisimama na kumwasababisha waathirika wa mradi wa buawa la farukia, ambapo bomba kubwa la maji litopite. Pia akawamba kuuwa watukia pindi mmetavo upiendelea, hata hivyo akawasibi wasiite kughiza maswali kuu lenzo la kujenga Ukwana. Pia Mkumeyekiti alikuwa fursa kuu kutambua ukweli wa mtokoni na hivyo kumkaribisha. Mara baada ya kusema hayo Mkumeyekiti akifanyia Mkutano Mwanasae 12:30 mchana.

AGENDA NO 2. UTAMBULISHO

Mkumeyekiti alikuwafanyia viungozi mbalimbali pamoja na wanauchi kujitambulisha. Hivyo watu wakipata fursa ya kujitambulisha.

AGENDA NO.3. MATLEZO YA UTAMBUZI WA WAATHIRIKA NA HATUA
ZIFUATAZU

Mwenyekiti alimkaritisha Mtaalamu Kuvajili
ya kutoka mwelezo ya kina jina ya utambuzi
wa waathirika wa madawa baraka la far kuu
ambapo alaita mwelezo amesema kuuwa mstani
ke ni vita yoyote ambaye ameguswa na Bomba
kulu la maji kuuwa Ena kilelepo ndani ya
mita therethini (50). Ambapo ameleza kuuwa
mara baada ya zoezi la utambuzi. Hata itaka
kuvajili ya kufanya tathmini ya Mkeno ya
vita utopitwa na Bomba kulu la maji.
Kito mwelezo alisimama kuuwa Ena lake

Mtaalamu amesimama vita vitaka yofanyika
vita vifuatayo

- Ena/maeneo
- Maza/muda mafa na mfupi
- Mjengo
- madahe

Hata kuuwa amesimama wathirika wa mada
kuuwa mada maji ya shika. Pia amesimama
kuepuka mizozo kuuwa ya kuuwa ili kuuwa
Zoezi kuuwa kuuwa.

Mtaalamu alijibu Swali kutoka kuuwa utambuzi
ameleza kuuwa kuuwa jina ya faraka za mada
kita ni pamoja na upatikanaji wa maji safi
na salama. Pamoja na maji.

Mtoto amesema kama mwal. huu Mwanu
us bwa, ambao unajenge chini ya Banki ya pesa
leo (DB) kama ushirikiano wa Serikali ya jinauri
ya Mungano wa Tanzania una kuishia wilaya hii
ambazo ni:

- wilaya ya chemba
- wilaya ya lali
- wilaya ya chaurum
- wilaya ya dodoma mji

Hata hivyo mwal. amewapongeza Mwanu
kwa mawazi wa Mzee

Agenda no 4. Kufunga alikuwa

Mwal. kiti alitambua na kumshikuru mwal. am
kwa mwal. mwal. yake kumajenge Mwanu
mwanu. pia amewapongeza Mwanu kama
kama mwal. na jina mwanu kama

Amewahi kufunga mwal. huu kama mwal.
mwal. ya kufunga mwal. kama mwal. na
kita amawahi kumshikuru mwal. na
na kita mwal. Mwal. kama ya kumshikuru
akafunga Mwal. mwal. saa 13:49 mwal.



GABRIELI JONAS TOTOO

MAHANDO
Mw. Mwal.
GEOFFREY P. MAHANDO

MRADI WA MAENDLEO ENDELEVU NA STAHIMILUVU WA MAJI NA USAFI WA MAZINGIRA ODODOMA

KATA BABAYU MKUTANO NA WAATHIKA WA MRADI MASIMBA
TAREHE 26/03/2023 ENDO LA MKUTANO MASIMBA CENISE R.

MAHUCHURIO

S/N	JINA	WACHA	JRG	SRUL	SABHI
1	NBADU MAHANO	MJUMBE	ME		
2	KADUSU BENEE	MJUMBE	ME		
3	CHISANZA BENEE	MJUMBE	ME	0789719127	CHIS
4	FRANK KOTO NTAHARA	MJUMBE	ME	0624004167	F=B
5	CHIEYO MAHANO	MJUMBE	ME	0687711841	CH/4-9
6	LOPEJO NBADU MAHANO	MJUMBE	ME	0678648792	Lopejo
7	BAKARI TOTOLO MAHANO	MJUMBE	ME	0615542407	BAK
8	JOSHUA NDAHANI	MJUMBE	ME		
9	JAMWEL JIMBARUKA	MJUMBE	ME	0623618996	JAMWEL
10	WAIZA FUMBT	MJUMBE	ME	0787387366	WAIZA
11	OMBENI NTAHANYIYA	MJUMBE	KE	0688290530	OMBENI
12	LUCY BILINJE	MJUMBE	KE	0670743436	LUCY
13	ANNA JONAS NKHULI	MJUMBE	KE		
14	DEDE MUSA MACHECHWA	MJUMBE	ME	0698947276	DEDE
15	JUMA TUNITHUMA	MJUMBE	ME	0621192380	JUMA
16	MKAPA MKAMBA	MJUMBE	ME	0622-909946	MKAPA
17	MORINKE NOWELELE	MJUMBE	ME	0607187923	MORINKE
18	ISAKA JIMBARUKA	MJUMBE	ME	0694533069	ISAKA
19	YOHANNA TABULU	MJUMBE	ME	0622560575	YOHANNA
20	BAKARI MCHERO	MJUMBE	ME	062240622	BAKARI

MRADI WA ANAENDELEO ENDELEVI NA STAHIMILUJI WA MAJI NA USAFI WA MAZINGIRA DODOMA

MIKUTANO NA WAATHIKA WA KIRAOJI
KATA BABANI CHATUBA KIMI M. HAMBA
TAREHE 06/03/2023 ENDO LA MIKUTANO MALIMBA CENTER.

MAHIDHURO

S/N	JINA	WASHWA	JINGI	UMU	SAYIN
22	MSAPIKI MIALUKA	MJUMBE	ME	0687883391	M. M.
23	SALEHE MKOYI	MJUMBE	ME		
24	PATRICK ABDALLAH NYABAI	MJUMBE	ME	0684523080	PATRICK
25	ZENA MATIASI MUALUKO	MJUMBE	KE	0623914925	ZENA
26	DINA UYAB MBARUKO	MJUMBE	KE	0624199182	
27	ABAS YUSUF LUDALO YOHANA	MJUMBE	KE	0684710037	
28	ABAS CADOK	MJUMBE	ME	0629141435	ABASI
29	SHOMI HAMISI MAMADO	MJUMBE	ME	0789719022	SHOMI
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07/03/2025

MUKHTASARI WA MKUTANO WA
HADHARA KISISI CHA MKAJATIKA

AGENDA

1. KUFUNGUUA MKUTANO

Mkutano ulifunguliwa na Mwenyekiti wa Kijiji mnamo wa saa 7:30 Mchana na kuwasilika Wamanchi wawe wasikiifu kwa wetakapo eleza na kumkaribisha Mgeni wa Mradi kufika.

2. UTAMBULISHO

Uongozi wa Kijiji (M/Kiti na VED) waliweza kutambulisha vitongoji vinne (Msehe, Bweseti, Mienbeni, Nkomango) kwa kuwasimamiisha wenyewe wa vitongoji hivyo ambayo vipo kwenye Mradi.

3. UFAFANUZI WA MRADI

Mgeni wa Mradi/Msimamizi wa Mradi alieleza kwa kirefu ni nini lengo la Mradi na ni mambo yapi ambayo wamanchi/Waathirika wa Mradi wanapaswa kuzingatia.

4. UFAFANUZI WA FIDIA NA UHAMINSHATI

Msimamizi wa Mradi alieleza pia kwa kirefu ni namna gani kwa kila Waathirika wa Mradi alaweza kupata fidia kutokana na eneo litakaloguswa na Mradi.

5. KIPINDI CHA MASWALI

Waathirika wa Mradi walipata nafasi ya kumaliza Maswali yao yote na kupatana majibu hayo pamoja.

6. KUFUNGA MKUTANO

Mwenyekiti wa Kijiji aliwasilikua Wamanchi au Waathirika wa Mradi kwa kumwambia wote mnamo wa saa 8:30 Mchana alifunga mkutano.

K/VED - MKAJATIKA
NOEL KINGU

AMISA VEDDARA
HJJI CHA MKAJATIKA
L.P. 2393 - Bili
DODOMA

AMISA VEDDARA
HJJI CHA MKAJATIKA
L.P. 2393 - Bili
DODOMA

MRADI WA MAENDELEO ENDELEU NA STAHIMILIVU WA MAJI NA USAFI WA MAZINGIRA DOOOMA

MKUTANO NA WAATHIKA WA MRADI

KATA MPAMASYIA KUUU MKARDIKA

TAREHE 07.08.2025 ENEO LA MKUTANO OFISI YA CHAMA MKARDIKA

MAHUCHURIO

S/N	JINA	WACHIFA	JINSI	SIMU	SAHIHI
1	ISACK MUEDE MONGA	MASIRIKA	ME	078272229	ISACK
2	NYAMALYA MWALI NYANJWE	PAP	ME	0710956143	Mwali
3	GODFREY MCHWA MAHARIRI	PAP	ME	077222554	GCHWA
4	MUEWA CHISANTA FUNDI	PAP	ME	0826222413	MUEWA
5	PASCHAL AHHANAS MILAMBO	PAP	ME	0694955897	P. Milambo
6	JOSEPHU PAULINI MOSEI	PAP	ME	0615250293	Josephu
7	GODFREY ERNEST KAHYA	MWASILIKA	ME	0697070130	GKahya
8	JOSEPH MARCK NDABANI	MWASILIKA	ME	0788388480	Ndabani
9	DEVIDI NENEU WUSOGA	PAP	ME	0789363016	Devidi
10	DAVIDHARI SANIERCHWA	PAP	ME	0611052742	Sanierchwa
11	NSAINA MURIMA CHARUB	PAP	ME	0613400453	NSAINA
12	THOMAS MZOGYAGG MMBAGA	PAP	ME	0616454644	THOMAS
13	HAMISI MANG'UNDA	PAP	ME	0684598908	H. MANG'UNDA
14	STEPHAND CHITUTU	PAP	ME		CHITUTU
15	BONIPHACE AHHANAS MILAMBO	PAP	ME	0783570339	BONIPHACE
16	GODBLESS ERNEST KAHYA	PAP	ME	0689018022	GODBLESS
17	ERNEST AHTWA KAHYA	PAP	ME	0766312189	ERNEST
18	MASVALBUKO MUMU CHABUKA	PAP	ME	0615660041	MASVALBUKO
19	MICHAEL SANIER CHIKUNDA	PAP	ME	0783601674	MICHAEL
20	MICHAEL JAMUKARI MATHAYO	PAP	ME	0652749121	MJTM

MRADI WA MAENDELEO ENDELEU NA STAHIMILIVU WA MAJI NA USAFI WA MAZINGIRA DODOMA

MKUTANO NA WAATHIKA WA MRADI

KATA MPAMANIWA KUUH MKAKATIKA

TAREHE 13/12/25 ENEO LA MKUTANO OFISI YA CHAMA MKAKATIKA

MAHUGHURIO

S/N	JINA	WACHA	JWS	SIMU	SAHI
21	DAUDI STEPHANO MANUHI	PAP	ME	0683604201	Dauid
22	MAREGO MBAMAKA	PAP	ME	0786639680	MAREGO
23	FRANCIS JOSEPH MARICK	MWATHIKA	ME	0788623491	Francis
24	RICHARD TORAN MANGILO	MWATHIKA	ME	0687718910	Richard
25	ROZI NDAMANI SUMA	MWATHIKA	KE	0697530386	R. Toran
26	ABELINA SY SANGULA	PAP	KE	0694334053	Abelina
27	COBRAS JEREMIA ANJIRA	PAP	ME	0752618970	Cobras
28	OMAR MALISAWA	PAP	ME	0622555013	Omar
29	PENDO MGALILWA	PAP	KE	0687763998	Pendo
30	ROZA MZINZI GOISCI	PAP	KE	0627607817	Roza
31	TATI MIKAELI	PAP	KE	0627097100	Tati
32	SALOME EPIMAK	PAP	KE	0629802618	Salome
33	ANNA CHIMALE	PAP	KE	0798626715	Anna
34	FELDWARU MARIJI	MWATHIKA	ME	0733329269	Feldwaru
35	STEFANIA MZENGO KUNGA	MWATHIKA	ME	-	Stefania
36	PARIKI CHIBELONJE SANGULA	PAP	ME	-	Pariki
37	YOHANA DANIEL LUNGWA	PAP	ME	0694326317	Yohana
38	SAMUEL NKOKA MWENZI	PAP	ME	0692100772	Samuel N. Nwogu
39	PACASU WAKI MABOMBA	PAP	ME	0784553260	Pacasu
40	REJINA RUGHDI MURWESI	PAP	KE	0787088948	Rejina

HAKIMASHAURI YA WILAYA YA CHEMBA
-AH: MUKTAMARI WA MKUTANO KUHUSU ELIMU YA MEADI
KWA WATAHIRIKA KISIICHA FARUKA
TARIEHE 05/03/2025.

AGENDA

1. KUFUNGUUA MKUTANO
2. UTAMBULISHO
3. ELIMU YA MEADI KWA WATAHIRIKA
4. KUFUNGUUA MKUTANO

1. AA. 01/2025: KUFUNGUUA MKUTANO.

Mwenyekiti amefungua mkutano kati ya 4:50 asubuhi kwa kuwashukuru watahmiri walioundishwa kwenye wota pili na bomba la maji kutika kiji cha Faruka kando Dalama mjini, Mwisho amewaboa wakithika wankiye kwenye mkutani. Elimu itakayofuwa na watahmiri kutoka mndi huu.

2. AA. 02/2025: UTAMBULISHO.

Mwenyekiti amewatambuliha watahmiri walioundishwa mkutano ambao ni Duxini wa kati, Mtendaji wa kiji na watahmiri wengine na kuwakanbiha watahmiri watahmiri kwa vyao vyao baada ya watahmiri kuyatambuliha, mwenyekiti amewaboa ili watahmiri kwenye watahmiri kwenye agendi inayofuwa.

3. ELIMU YA MEADI KWA WATAHIRIKA

Utambulisho - Watahmiri wameleza kwenye Bomba la maji litagata kiji cha Faruka kutika kiji cha Mankase kando Dalama mjini, Meadi umetadhiwa na Benki ya Maendeleo ya Afrika (AfDB).

- Bomba kubwa la maji litachukua nafasi ya mita 30 kufanika

- ~~14~~ Mtambo wa kutika maji utajenge kiji cha Faruka kiji cha Mankase

- Lengo kubwa la meadi ni kuongeza upatikanaji wa maji Salama na uhakika.

- Watahmiri wameleza kwenye watahmiri kwenye arthi yao ili kupisha meadi

- Watahmiri watafanyika watahmiri kwenye arthi na meadi (maji na meadi) Salama na uhakika, pia Salama ya watahmiri wame na utambulisho na toanze kama kwenye meadi

- Tathmini na fidia itakayofuwa watahmiri ya gharama za meadi za Salama kwenye

- Mwisho watahmiri wameleza kwenye watahmiri kwenye meadi ya meadi ya meadi ili kupisha meadi

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Mwenyekiti ameshukumu wananchi kuya mawathini yao na utulivu wa kipindi chote cha elimu ya mizali kwe watthika na kuwambwa wote wathukano katika zoezi zina la kifariki shu mizali wa mji unafika lengi lake. Na mishi akapanga mkutano Rdm' 69 6' 15 mchana

M/Kisi

M/Medige
GABRIEL M. MADIGE

Katibu

Sundia Mawanya

AFISA MTENDAJI
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