

# TANZANIA ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY LIMITED



## RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR THE PROPOSED 400 KV TRANSMISSION LINE FROM IRINGA TO MBEYA



**FINAL DRAFT**

10 APRIL, 2018

Prepared by:  
**Ms. Elizabeth Aisu Independent Consultant**  
**With Experts from TANESCO and District Councils**

## LIST OF EXPERTS

The following experts were involved during preparation of this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for Iringa-Mbeya 400kV Power TL as part of study team

S/N	NAME	EXPERTISE
1.	<i>Ms. Elizabeth Aisu</i>	<i>RAP and RPF specialist –Team Leader Social Development Specialist Consultant</i>
2.	<i>Mr. John Lazimah</i>	<i>Principal Environmental Engineer and RAP Expert</i>
3.	<i>Ms. Antuja Msuya</i>	<i>Senior Sociologist</i>
4.	<i>Ms. Amina Rajab</i>	<i>Environmentalist</i>
5.	<i>Ms. Agripina Focus</i>	<i>Environmentalist</i>
6.	<i>Mr. Ally Kondo</i>	<i>Environmentalist</i>
7.	<i>Ms. Brigita Sylvester</i>	<i>Environmentalist</i>
8.	<i>Mr. Yusuph Kamote</i>	<i>Environmentalist</i>
9.	<i>Mr. Tluway Sappa</i>	<i>Environmentalist and RAP Expert</i>
10.	<i>Mr. Ally H. Mweta</i>	<i>Land Surveyor</i>
11.	<i>Mr. Mario Mwilafi</i>	<i>Land Surveyor</i>
12.	<i>Mr. Lomayani Olelaizer</i>	<i>Land Surveyor</i>
13.	<i>Mr. Mgeni Mwalongo</i>	<i>Land Surveyor</i>
14.	<i>Mr. Omari Mataka</i>	<i>Land Surveyor</i>
15.	<i>Mr. Charles Kikumbo</i>	<i>Land Surveyor</i>
16.	<i>Mr. Jafari Lindonde</i>	<i>Land Surveyor</i>
17.	<i>Mr. Amiri Tabu</i>	<i>Land Surveyor</i>
18.	<i>District Valuers, District Land Officers, District Land Surveyors and District Community Development Officers</i>	<i>Iringa DC, Mafinga TC, Mufindi DC, Mbarali DC, Makete DC, Mbeya DC,</i>

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **Project Description**

The Government of Tanzania, through the Ministry of Energy (ME) developed an updated Power System Master Plan (PSMP) in 2016 which guides the power system development in Tanzania in the next 25 years. The master plan provided a detailed assessment of load demand projections, available options for meeting demand, and requirements for a new higher voltage backbone transmission system for the country. In the short term plan the Generation and Transmission Projects for short to long term (2016 to 2040) were identified. Among them is the proposed 400kV transmission line from Iringa to Mbeya for which the Government of Tanzania through TANESCO is seeking financial support from the World Bank for the construction of the proposed transmission line. Therefore, in order to fulfill the requirement of the Bank, TANESCO prepared a Resettlement Action Plan. The proposed Iringa-Mbeya transmission line will link with a 400 kV Backbone Iringa to Shinyanga to facilitate the smooth power transfers to the northern part of the country and neighbouring countries of Zambia and Kenya. The proposed line passes across 61 villages in five district councils, one town council and one city council namely Iringa, and Mufindi districts and Mafinga town in Iringa region; Makete district in Njombe region and Mbarali district, and Mbeya districts and Mbeya City in Mbeya region. The 292 km proposed transmission line shall commence from Tagamenda substation in Iringa Region and terminate at the proposed substation at Uyole (Igangjo village) in Mbeya.

The proposed transmission line will have 52m wide corridor for the alignment of 400kV transmission line. However, to reduce social and environmental impacts, the proposed transmission line will utilize part of the existing 60m way leave in some sections of the existing 220kV transmission line from Iringa to Mbeya. From Iringa to Tanangozi (15.2km) and from Iganjo Substation to Igawa town (87.6km) the proposed 400kV will run parallel to existing 220kV TL of Iringa – Mbeya while the remaining part TANESCO will acquire complete 52m RoW. In total about 3,003 acres of land will be acquired for the transmission line corridor.

In planning the proposed transmission line route, social and environmental impacts minimization was on focus. Four options were assessed by design consultants – Messrs. AECOM/SOGREAH in 2013 in terms of social and environmental impacts and the proposed route was proposed and re-assessed by TANESCO in 2018.

### **Objective of Resettlement Action Plan**

The main objective of the RAP is to present the adverse impacts on land, people's economic activities and assets due to the proposed Project and propose a set of

mitigation measures that are commensurate to the extent of impacts. Further, it aims to ensure the following:

- Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities are conceived and executed as sustainable development programmes, providing sufficient mitigation measures.
- Affected people are assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living, or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

This RAP has been prepared in compliance with the existing legal and regulatory framework of the Government of Tanzania and OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement of the World Bank.

## **Approach and Methodology**

To complete the RAP study report, TANESCO engaged an independent consultant Ms. Elizabeth Aisu to work with TANESCO experts in collaboration with district officials that included valuers, surveyors and land officers whereby 8 teams were formed to cover six councils. These teams employed both quantitative and qualitative methods to collect the necessary data in addition to the information got from the review of the previous reports such as updated ESIA report for the Iringa – Mbeya 400kV transmission line of February 2018 and the 2014 RAP report Vol.1 done by SMEC. The teams followed the requirements of the RAP terms of reference and the World Bank comments of the previous RAP.

Quantitative methods used included the use of a household questionnaire to collect the socio-economic baseline data of the PAPs. The key information captured in the questionnaires includes: Identification of PAPs, household information, vulnerable people in affected households, land and land size of PAPs, land uses, main sources of income, major agricultural assets/implements, major domestic assets, major source of information, availability, quality and distance to services, type of energy, relocation choices, preferred mode of compensation, cultural properties, the major benefits / positive impacts of the proposed project and common grievance redress mechanisms used in the villages.

For this RAP qualitative methods used included the Key Informant Interview with relevant District Officials; Focus Group Discussions with different types of PAPs; and Public Consultation with the general public. On the other hand, field activities for the preparation of the RAP involved sensitization of the potential project affected persons on the impacts of the project and valuation of affected properties or assets. Sensitization of the PAPs provided them with the information required and activities to be undertaken during the detailed surveys, and encouraging the support of the people during project implementation activities.

Census of all the PAPs along the proposed transmission line route was carried out during the survey. Identification of impacted areas and properties was done by surveyors using hand held GPS whereas land valuers undertook physical observations to obtain the number of properties affected within the line route. The data collected through questionnaires was systematically entered into SPSS (**Version 20**) program, validated, processed and analysed.

## Project Impacts

The major activities of the proposed project that will affect people include:

- Construction of line structures and associated accessories;
- Construction of the 400 kV double circuit transmission line from Iringa-Mbeya and Kisada substation;
- Clearing of RoW; and,
- Construction of access roads, workers' camps and storage for project materials.

DISTRICT COUNCIL	NUMBER OF PAPS	AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE	NUMBER OF PEOPLE	ACQUIRED LAND IN SQUARE METRE	VALUE OF CROPS (Tshs)	NUMBER OF GRAVES	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS	TOTAL COMPENSATION (Tshs)
IRINGA DC	380	4.2	1,596	3,172,130	164,771,300.00	96	9	1,079,985,567.60
MUFINDI DC	203	4.2	853	2,577,659	169,643,956.00	3	9	444,663,787.62
MAFINGA TC	246	4.0	984	1,734,570	193,749,502.00	76	10	434,387,453.23
MAKETE TC	15	3.7	56	308,610	-	0	0	65,836,800.00
MBARALI DC	633	4.3	2,722	3,815,048	11,588,040.00	17	20	2,121,571,161.23
MBEYA DC	270	4.1	1,107	552,479	11,716,000.00	123	1	625,952,350.00
MBEYA CC	0	4.1	-	-	-	0	0	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,747</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>7,317</b>	<b>12,160,496</b>	<b>551,468,798.00</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>4,772,397,119.68</b>

These activities will lead to loss of land and property, loss of crops and trees, loss of burial grounds, limited access to water supply, increased pressure on health facilities, loss of income/means of livelihood, and emergence of potentially vulnerable people. 1747 project affected persons owning various assets will be affected. Given the average household size of 4.1 about 7,317 people will be affected. Most of these people will be economically displaced mainly losing part of their land that is currently used for

agriculture growing mainly food crops (maize, beans, millet and paddy) for construction of the transmission line and construction of Kisada substation while about 48 PAPs will be physically displaced by losing shelters. Based on the average household size of 4.1 this means 197 people in 48 households will be physically be displaced.

Crops and trees of various level of maturity such as: banana plants, mango trees, pawpaw trees, Coffee trees, lemon trees, orange trees, umbrella trees, Timber size teak trees, cassava plants guava trees, Eucalyptus, Bamboo, Accacia, pine, Misasati, Mifurusadi avocado, and Mature bush trees will be affected by the transmission line. These trees will be compensated based on the level of maturity (30%, 60% and 100% for matured trees). Seasonal crops will not be compensated but owners will be left to harvest them.

Category of impacts	Number of PAPs							Total
	Iringa DC	Mufindi DC	Mafinga TC	Makete DC	Mbarali DC	Mbeya DC	Mbeya CC	
PAPs losing land	374	150	180	15	469	266	0	<b>1454</b>
PAPs losing residential houses	8	10	9	0	20	1	0	<b>48</b>
PAPs losing other infrastructure	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	<b>3</b>
PAPs losing trees and crops	244	53	104	0	44	69	0	<b>514</b>
PAPs with Graves	18	3	0	0	2	5	0	<b>28</b>
PAPs losing business	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>

A total of 315 graves are going to be affected by the transmission line belonging to 28 households, Mbeya District Council had most number of graves (123) belonging to 5 families, followed by Iringa District Council (96) belonging to 18 families, Mafinga Town Council (76), Mbarali District Council (17) and Mufindi District Council (3) as shown in the table above.

Some of the risks that cannot be quantified include families moving away from essential services such as health facilities, school, water services and other social services, Risk of households being landless, Risks of households disintegration with the community. Some of these impacts cannot be redressed fully but the proposed mitigation measures aim to reduce or eliminate the potential impact.

### **Eligibility and Entitlements**

According to the Tanzanian Land Act, all owners of properties located within the proposed line way leave identified at the time of inspection and valuation will be eligible for compensation. A "cut-off" date for eligibility for compensation and resettlement measures is set to be 14<sup>th</sup> March, 2018 which was the first day of the census. This RAP identified various PAPs losing land, crops and few losing shelters; all these will be entitled for compensation as described in the legislation. During the household survey

93% of the PAPs preferred cash compensation as the mode of payment while 7% of the PAPs preferred in kind compensation. Therefore, as per Tanzanian common practice, cash compensation will be paid to PAPs.

As part of mitigation measures, the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) compensation calculations have followed the following guideline:

- i. Compensation payment for buildings based on replacement cost as defined by the WB OP 4.12 (i.e. market value without deductions for depreciation or salvage materials) plus applicable allowances (accommodation for 36 months, transport allowance of moving 12 tons up to 20km from the point of displacement, disturbance allowance of 8% of the total compensation of land, housing and crops
- ii. Compensation for land with 8% disturbance allowances based on market value
- iii. Transport allowances equal to the actual cost of transporting 12 tons of luggage to a distance not exceeding 20km from the point of displacement.
- iv. Compensation for crops based on the market price schedules provided by the Ministry of Agriculture every year.

The compensation has been based upon what a PAP has lost regardless of whether the property is registered with titles or without titles, those leasing the land to cultivate crops, crops and graves to be relocated. Further details of categories are obtained in the entitlement matrix.

Additional mitigation measures also involve such support measures as:

- i. Awareness on the use of compensation money
- ii. Contractor will be obliged to participate in further mitigation measures such as property damage avoidance and providing jobs to abled PAPs
- iii. Electrification of affected villages

### **Income and Livelihood Restoration**

Despite the compensation provided from loss of properties and provision of short term work opportunities during construction of the transmission line, short term income restoration measures have been recommended to improve the livelihood of those affected PAPs. These measures are land based, access to credit and relocation assistance.

#### **a) Land based**

Some land based income restoration support measures for PAPs with balance lands shall be as follows:

- Provision of seedlings and seeds;

<b>Entitlement Matrix</b>					
<b>Category of Project Affected People</b>	<b>Type of Loss</b>	<b>Compensation for Loss of Land</b>	<b>Compensation for Loss of Structures and Assets</b>	<b>Compensation for Loss of Crops</b>	<b>Allowances</b>
Households / persons that have residential plots with houses and / or non-residential buildings in the project area.	<b>Loss of residential land</b> <b>Loss of housing and non-residential building assets</b>	Compensation of the residential land plot at local replacement value.	Cash compensation according to subject area, type of building and materials used and condition.	N/A	Disturbance allowance at 8% of estimated land value.  Accommodation allowance equivalent to 36months rent for the displaced house.  Transport allowance at cost to move 12 tons for 20 km (not applicable for backward relocation of houses.
Household/person that owns non- residential buildings	<b>Loss of non-residential buildings</b>	Compensation of the residential land plot at local market value.	Cash compensation according to subject area, type of building and materials used and condition.		Disturbance allowance at 8% of estimated land value.
Households / persons that have building assets and own land and cultivate crops (annual and perennial / tree crops) in the project development sites.	<b>Loss of residential land</b> <b>Loss of housing and non-residential building assets</b> <b>Loss of fruit and timber/shade trees and other perennial crops</b>	Compensation of the residential and agricultural land inside the corridor for Transmission Line according to area and local land market prices.	Cash compensation according to plinth area, type of building and materials used and condition	Cash compensation for fruit and timber/shade trees and other commercially valuable standing crops (sisal, banana, etc.) at the time of valuation according to the growth.  Other crops PAPs given time to harvest	Disturbance allowance at 8% of estimated land value.  Accommodation allowance equivalent to 36months rent for the displaced house.  Transport allowance at cost to move 12 tons for 20 km (not applicable for backward relocation of houses.
Households / persons that own land and cultivate crops (annual and perennial / tree crops) land within the TL corridor.	<b>Loss of fruit and timber/shade trees and other perennial crops</b>	Compensation of agricultural land inside the TL corridor according to area and local land market prices.  The affected household / person will not be allowed to continue cultivating annual (low) crops inside the TL corridor.		Cash compensation for fruit, timber/ shade trees and other commercially valuable standing crops (sisal etc.) at the time of valuation according to growth.  Annual crops (maize, sorghum etc. are left for the PAP to harvest and will not be compensated	Disturbance allowance at 8% of estimated land value.



<b>Entitlement Matrix</b>					
<b>Category of Project Affected People</b>	<b>Type of Loss</b>	<b>Compensation for Loss of Land</b>	<b>Compensation for Loss of Structures and Assets</b>	<b>Compensation for Loss of Crops</b>	<b>Allowances</b>
Households / persons that <b>lease land</b> and cultivate crops (annual and perennial / tree crops) within the corridor for Transmission Line ;	<b>Loss of fruit and timber/shade trees and other perennial crops (long-term leases)</b>	The compensation will be paid to land owner  The affected household / person leasing the land will not be allowed to continue cultivating annual (low ) crops inside the corridor for Transmission Line		Cash compensation for fruit and timber/shade trees and other commercially valuable standing crops (sisal etc.) at the time of valuation according to growth.  Annual crops (maize, sorghum etc. are normally not compensated but are left for the PAP to harvest	Disturbance allowance at 8% of estimated land value.
Institutions / authorities that own buildings and land within the corridor for Transmission Line	<b>Los of buildings</b>  <b>Loss of developed land</b>	Compensation of the lost land plot at local replacement value	Cash compensation according to plinth area, type of building and materials used and condition.  Or  In kind compensation for the building structures		Disturbance allowance at 8% of estimated land value.  Accommodation and transport allowance may be applicable if buildings are also used for residential purposes (e.g. building owned by congregations and schools.  Project assistance with organizing and supervising construction of replacement houses and buildings if requested
Village/Mtaa/ Sub-village	<b>Loss of common property such as wells, school, etc.)</b>		Compensation by replacement of common property resource with improvements		
Household/ Person/ village owning a bare land	<b>Loss of bare undeveloped land</b>	Compensation for land at replacement value			Disturbance allowances at 8% of estimated land value shall be given
Households / persons outside the TL way leave who will be affected by temporary access roads and construction activities.	<b>Loss and damage to building assets</b>  <b>Loss of standing crops</b>		Negotiated cash compensation according to cost of repair of damaged building assets (contractor to pay)	Negotiated cash compensation according to replacement value of lost crops (negotiated and paid by contractor)	No allowances given

<b>Entitlement Matrix</b>					
<b>Category of Project Affected People</b>	<b>Type of Loss</b>	<b>Compensation for Loss of Land</b>	<b>Compensation for Loss of Structures and Assets</b>	<b>Compensation for Loss of Crops</b>	<b>Allowances</b>
Households / persons that have graves on land that they own within the TL corridor.	<b><i>Loss of burial site (grave yard) inside the corridor for TL.</i></b>				Cash compensation as required by the Graves Removal Act No. 9 of 1969 to cover for the ceremonies costs  Grave relocation costs (coffin, reburial work, etc.) to be Stipulated and negotiated by relevant District Health Official shall be borne by the project.  Village councils shall allocate replacement burial plots.
Household that loose part of the land less than 20% or the land or more	<b><i>Loss of partial land</i></b>	Compensation for the lost land at replacement value			Disturbance allowances at 8% of estimated land value shall be given
Household that suffer the partial loss of building but can utilize part of the building	<b><i>Loss of partial main residential building(s)</i></b>	Compensation for the lost land at replacement value	Compensation for the loss of complete structure at replacement value regardless whether the household can salvage the building material and do renovations to still remain and utilize the building	Compensation for the loss of crops if any at the market price	Disturbance allowances at 8% of estimated total compensation value shall be given  Accommodation allowance equivalent to 36months rent for the displaced house.  Transport allowance at cost to move 12 tons for 20 km (not applicable for backward relocation of houses.

- TANESCO in collaboration with respective district councils will provide technical assistance to PAPs i.e. training on livestock and crop production for at least 1 year period to help PAPs rehabilitate their lives
- TANESCO in collaboration with respective district councils will arrange practical training courses on improved agricultural techniques, including crop varieties, fertilization, small scale irrigation, animal traction and related and use of related equipment and post-harvest grain conservation;
- TANESCO in collaboration with respective district councils will organize training and extension services to PAPs groups to improve knowledge and awareness on issues aiming to increase income generation opportunities; and
- TANESCO in collaboration with respective district councils particularly community development offices will target women groups for a specific group of interest to engage in credit facilities.
- Opportunities presented particularly in light of loss of farm land are establishment of farm input shops that will sell all types of agricultural inputs including agricultural machinery.

#### **b) Access to Credit**

TANESCO in collaboration with respective district councils will promote women groups to utilize to the existing Savings and Credit Associations (SACAS and SACCOs) especially for economic undertakings for women groups particularly widows which make up to 31% of the vulnerable PAPs (approximately 168).

#### **c) Resettlement sites and relocation**

In instances where PAPs need to be resettled, the project implementer is to offer displaced persons choices among feasible resettlement options, including adequate replacement housing or cash compensation where appropriate. This group is mainly for the elderly and disabled PAPs of which their number is approximately 260 PAPs.

### **Consultation and Participation**

Stakeholders were consulted during RAP study for the proposed transmission line project as indicated in Annex 3 which indicates the summary of issues raised by the stakeholders. The minutes of the minutes are obtained in Volume II. These stakeholders had various views, opinions and concerns. In brief, most of the views gathered from the stakeholders are positive about the implementation of the proposed project and expect that the project will have positive impacts to the economy of the nation and shall improve livelihoods of local communities along the project. The summary of comments,

views, opinions and concerns of the stakeholders consulted during this RAP study are outlined below:

- Most of the villages demanded to be electrified after construction of the proposed project: The national regulation clearly stipulates that projects of this kind should benefit society by electrifying their villages. So TANESCO in collaboration with REA shall ensure that rural electrification is implemented as part of the national program for village electrification as it is not part of the Tanzania-Zambia Interconnector Project, for which this RAP is prepared;
- Most of the PAPs requested TANESCO and contractor to provide employment opportunities to local labour in the villages: TANESCO will make a provision in the contract to ensure that contractors employ local people of the respective area in the ratios of 70% to 30% for works that requires manual labours;
- All Project Affected Persons (PAPs) to be compensated accordingly and timely: Compensation will be fair and will follow the government regulations and the WB OP 4.12, market value and in cases where there is a difference between the Bank and national requirement, the WB policies will prevail. Normally the government Valuers of the respective Region or District performs the task;
- Most of the stakeholders needed TANESCO to engage in corporate social responsibility (CSR) by contributing in development projects within the villages such as construction of dispensaries, school buildings, village office buildings, improvement of their roads and supply of water. It was responded that where possible TANESCO will consider assisting the communities as part of its social responsibility and when there is a financial muscles;
- Stakeholders requested education and sensitization of PAPs on how to spend and save compensation money before they receive the payments. This will help them to effectively utilize compensation money for the benefit of whole family. This measure has been recommended in the RAP implementation schedule.
- Most of the PAPs wanted to know if they will benefit with the proposed project and requested TANESCO to consider supplying of electricity to their villages so that they can see the direct benefit. They were encouraged to join hands and share costs of extending electricity network from the end point rather than waiting for rural electrification projects which take time and needs budget; also community development officer (CDO) encouraged them to save money so that when project is implemented they can apply for the electricity service connection to their houses. In collaboration with REA, electricity connections will be availed at discounted rates whereby the PAP will only pay VAT as it has been done in other areas especially for those who will connect in the project implementation timeframe.

- The proposed project will minimize power outages and improve power reliability in our country as there a lot of upcoming industries; it will also lead to the development of small towns and economic activities. Development of small towns in villages will control movement of people shifting from their villages to towns as they will engage in petty business and other economic opportunities within their village;
- Some of the stakeholders were concerned about the farms owned by clans or families that care should be taken during valuation of properties to minimize land conflicts in the village since some of the lands are inherited. They advised that PAPs should identify a representative who will stand on their behalf during Valuation process.. The valuation exercise took into consideration the issue of appropriated representative during the valuation process in collaboration with village leaders as the normal procedures requires.

### **Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)**

GRM describes the path through which PAPs can follow for complaints/grievances related to land acquisition and compensation, stages and procedures to be followed during grievance management. PAPs will be informed about various grievance redress procedures and of their right to appeal if not satisfied.

The project will use local mechanisms, which include resettlement committees formed at every village comprising of 3 to 7 members and local leaders of the affected people. These will ensure equity across cases, eliminate nuisance/un-genuine claims and satisfy legitimate claimants. They will also ensure that there is transparency, access and flexibility of the procedure for the PAPs.

The grievance resolution mechanism will involve three stages:

- i. Village grievance resolution committees
- ii. District grievance resolution committees
- iii. Land tribunals
- iv. Court of law

Project proponent TANESCO will also establish the Resettlement and Compensation Management Unit (RCMU) within its existing departments to deal with compensation and resettlement issues of the proposed project. Under the Project, TANESCO will also have a designated specialist managing the grievance redress mechanism. The specialist will aggregate data on the grievances received from village and district level grievance committees and ensure that these grievances are responded properly and timely manner.

## Monitoring and Evaluation

The World Bank OP4.12 policy provides that the implementer (TANESCO) of the project shall be responsible for Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) activities provided for by this RAP. The funding for the M&E activities shall form part of the project cost. To ensure that the implementation of the land acquisition and resettlement is carried out in accordance with the relevant requirements of the RAP and to guarantee the progress and quality of the resettlement actions, both internal and independent external monitoring and evaluation procedures will be adopted.

The purpose of resettlement monitoring and evaluation will be to verify that:

- Procedures and obligations described in the RAP are implemented;
- Eligible PAPs receive their full compensation prior to the start of construction activities;
- Mitigation measures have helped people in restoring their lives in a sustainable manner;
- Complaints and grievances of the PAPs are adequately addressed and corrective measures implemented;
- If need be, changes in the RAP procedures and obligations are made to improve service delivery to the PAPs.
- Proper operation of the GRM

TANESCO safeguards specialists will regularly visit the sites to monitor resettlement process and to ascertain that resettlement is done in line with the procedures outlined in this RAP and in compliance with the national law and the WB OP 4.12. During resettlement, TANESCO will provide regular (monthly or more frequently, if necessary) updates on the status of activities to the WB. Once all resettlement are carried out in full, a Resettlement Completion report will be prepared and submitted to the WB.

## RAP budget and implementation costs

The project has made the necessary budget provisions to ensure that the mitigation commitments, including compensation and the monitoring programs can be fully implemented. Full compensation will be paid for land and assets lost. The budget describes the estimated cost for the resettlement activities aspects: operations, compensation, resettlement, and monitoring. TANESCO will provide financing for RAP activities. The funds will be prepared and issued by TANESCO in collaboration with respective district councils and local leaders. The estimated budget for implementation of the RAP is TShs **7,987,627,161.28** out of which TShs **4,772,397,119.68** being the cost for compensation of affected properties and TShs **3,215,230,041.60** being cost for

administration, grievance redress committees, stakeholder participation, graves relocation, income and livelihood restoration, restoration of public infrastructures, monitoring and evaluation external and internal and contingency as indicated in the table below.

	<b>Category</b>	<b>Amount Shillings</b>	<b>Tanzanian</b>
1.	Registered & Customary Land Owners	3,397,651,886.16	
2.	Valuation for crops/plants	551,468,798.00	
3.	Buildings & Other Improvements	373,786,286.75	
4.	Graves and other cultural heritage sites	72,550,000.00	
5.	Disturbance allowance 8%	321,190,148.76	
6.	Accommodation Allowance 36 Months	51,300,000.00	
7.	Transport Allowance	4,450,000.00	
8.	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>4,772,397,119.68</b>	
9.	RAP Implementation and Administration 10% (Including RAP update before RAP implementation)	477,239,712.00	
10.	Grievance Resolution Committees facilitation and GRM capacity building 5%	238,619,856.00	
11.	Stakeholder Participation 5%	238,619,856.00	
12.	Graves Relocation 5%	238,619,856.00	
13.	Income and livelihood restoration 20%	924,479,424.00	
14.	Restoration of Public Infrastructure 30%	0.00	
15.	Monitoring and Evaluation Internal 3%	143,171,913.60	
16.	Monitoring and Evaluation External 5%	238,619,856.00	
17.	RAP Contingency costs 10%	477,239,712.00	
18.	Training and Facilitation District Councils extension workers and community Development Officers 5%	238,619,856.00	
19.	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>3,215,230,041.60</b>	
20.	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>7,987,627,161.28</b>	

## LIST OF ACRONYMS

a.s.l	Above sea level
BP	Bank Procedures
CBOs	Community Based Organisations
CC	City Council
CDO	Community Development Officer
DC	District Commissioner; District Council
DED	District Executive Director
DMO	District Medical Officer
DPs	Displaced Persons
DGRC	District Grievances Resolution Committee
EAPP	East Africa Power Pool
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoT	Government of Tanzania
GPS	Global Positioning System
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
Ha	Hectare
HIV/AIDS	Human immunodeficiency virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
Km	Kilometres
kV	Kilovolt
MKGR	Mpanga Kipengere Game Reserve
M	Metres
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
ME	Ministry of Energy
MEO	Mtaa Executive Officers
MIS	Project Management Information System
NBI/NELSAP	Nile Basin/ Nile Equatorial Lakes Subsidiary Action Program
NEP	National Environmental Policy
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NHSDP	National Human Settlements Development Policy
OP	Operational Policies
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PCR	Physical Cultural Resources
PIT	Project Implementation Team
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PRO	Project Resettlement Office
PSMP	Power System Master Plan
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RC	Regional Commissioner
RCMU	Resettlement and Compensation Management Unit
REA	Rural Energy Agency



RoW	Right of Way
SAPP	South African Power Pool
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TC	Town Council
TANESCO	Tanzania Electric Supply Company Limited
TAZAM	Tanzania-Zambia Highway
TAZARA	Tanzania Zambia Railway Authority
TFS	Tanzania Forest Services Agency
TL	Transmission Line
ToR	Terms of Reference
Tshs	Tanzanian Shillings
TTCL	Tanzania Telecommunication Company Limited
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
VEO	Village Executive Officer
VGRC	Village Grievance Resolution Committee
WB	World Bank
WB OP	World Bank Operational Policy
WEO	Ward Executive Officer
w.r.t	With respect to

## DEFINITIONS

Unless the context dictates otherwise, the following terms will have the following meanings:

**“Census”** means a field survey carried out to identify and determine the number of Project Affected Persons (PAP) or Displaced Persons (DPs). The meaning of the word shall also embrace the criteria for eligibility for compensation, resettlement and other measures emanating from consultations with affected communities.

**Project Affected Person(s) (PAPs)** are persons affected by land use or acquisition needs of the project. These person(s) are affected because they may lose, be denied, or be restricted access to economic assets; lose shelter, income sources, or means of livelihood. These persons are affected whether or not they must move to another location.

**“Compensation”** means the payment in kind, cash or other assistances given in exchange for the acquisition of land including fixed assets thereon as well as other impacts resulting from subproject activities.

**“Cut-off date”** is the date of commencement of the census of PAPs or DPs within the project area boundaries. This is the date on and beyond which any person whose land is occupied for sub-project use, will not be eligible for compensation.

**“Displaced Persons”** mean persons who, for reasons due to involuntary acquisition or voluntary contribution of their land and other assets under the project will suffer direct economic and or social adverse impacts, regardless of whether or not the said Displaced Persons are physically relocated. These people will have their: standard of living adversely affected, whether or not the Displaced Person must move to another location, lose right, title, interest in any house, land (including premises, agricultural and grazing land) or any other fixed or movable assets acquired or possessed, lose access to productive assets or any means of livelihood.

**“Involuntary Displacement”** means the involuntary acquisition of land resulting in direct or indirect economic and social impacts caused by: loss of benefits from use of such land; relocation or loss of shelter; loss of assets or access to assets; or loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the Displaced Persons have moved to another location; or not.

**“Involuntary Land Acquisition”** is the repossession of land by government or other government agencies with or without compensation, for the purposes of a public project against the will of the landowner. The landowner may be left with the right to negotiate the amount of compensation proposed. This includes land or assets for which the owner enjoys uncontested customary rights.

**“Land”** refers to agricultural and/or non-agricultural land and any structures thereon whether temporary or permanent and which may be required for the project.

**“Land acquisition”** means the repossession of or alienation of land, buildings or

other assets thereon for purposes of the Project.

**“Rehabilitation Assistance”** means the provision of development assistance in addition to Compensation such as land preparation, credit facilities, training or job opportunities needed to enable Project Affected Persons and Displaced Persons to improve their living standards, income earning capacity and production levels; or at least maintain them at pre-project levels.

**“Resettlement and Compensation Plan”, also known as a “Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)” or “Resettlement Plan”** - is a resettlement instrument (document) to be prepared when program locations are identified. In such cases, land acquisition leads to physical displacement of persons, and/or loss of shelter, and /or loss of livelihoods and/or loss, denial or restriction of access to economic resources. RAPs are prepared by the party impacting on the people and their livelihoods. RAPs contain specific and legal binding requirements to resettle and compensate the affected party before implementation of the TANESCO program activities.

**“Replacement cost”** means replacement of assets with an amount sufficient to cover full cost of lost assets and related transaction costs. The cost is to be based on **Market rate (commercial rate)** according to Tanzanian law for sale of land or property and without deduction for depreciation and salvage materials per the WB OP 4.12. In terms of land, this may be categorized as follows; (a) “Replacement cost for agricultural land” means the pre-TANESCO project or pre-displacement, whichever is higher, market value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the costs of: (b) preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land; and (c) any registration and transfer taxes;

**“Replacement cost for houses and other structures”** means the prevailing cost of replacing affected structures, in an area and of the quality similar to or better than that of the affected structures. Such costs will include: (a) transporting building materials to the construction site; (b) any labour and contractors’ fees; and (c) any registration costs.

**“Resettlement Assistance”** means the measures to ensure that TANESCO Project Affected Persons and Displaced Persons who may require to be physically relocated are provided with assistance during relocation, such as moving allowances, residential housing or rentals whichever is feasible and as required, for ease of resettlement.

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# 1. CHAPTER: INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

## 1.1. Background

The Government of Tanzania, through the Ministry of Energy (ME) developed an updated Power System Master Plan (PSMP) in 2016 which guides the power system development in Tanzania in the next 25 years. The master plan provided a detailed assessment of load demand projections, available options for meeting demand, and requirements for a new higher voltage backbone transmission system for the country. In the short term plan the Generation and Transmission Projects for short to long term (2016 to 2040) were identified. The objectives of the transmission expansion plan are:

- a) To ensure security of supply in the short term by coordinating electricity supply and demand;
- b) To ensure security of supply in the medium and long term by developing the National Grid;
- c) To ensure accessible transmission and distribution routes by means of good maintenance practices;
- d) To determine the location, capacity, and type of the required power transmission development and upgrades over the planning horizon 2040;
- e) To establish the timing of the transmission upgrades across years 2020, 2025, 2030, 2035 and 2040; and
- f) To estimate the capital cost and investment plan associated with the transmission line development and system upgrades.

As such among the proposed transmission lines to achieve the above objectives includes the construction of 400kV transmission line Zambia – Tanzania – Kenya interconnector from Iringa – Mbeya – Tunduma - Nakonde and the North - West grid from Mbeya – Sumbawanga –Mpanda – Kigoma – Nyakanazi. In order to implement the proposed project, the Government of Tanzania is seeking financial assistance to construct a 400KV transmission line segment from Iringa to Sumbawanga via Mbeya and Tunduma with a total distance of 613km.

In 2014 the Government of Tanzania, through the Nile Basin Initiative / Nile Equatorial Lakes Subsidiary Action Program (NBI/NELSAP), carried out a Feasibility Study, Conceptual Design and Preparation of Tender Documents as well as Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and Resettlement Action Plan for the Iringa to Mbeya, 292.2 km long transmission line. Due to time lapse there has been a need to update these 2014 studies. Hence, this RAP report is the RAP update for the proposed Iringa-

Mbeya 400kV transmission line to reflect the changes in the transmission line alignment, demographic and socio-economic changes. The proposed line will link with a 400 kV Backbone Iringa to Shinyanga, which will facilitate the smooth power transfer to the northern part of the country and neighbouring countries such as Zambia in the south and Kenya and Uganda in the North. In addition, TANESCO is also updating the feasibility study for the 400 kV Zambia (Kasama) - Tanzania (Mbeya) Interconnection. The project will also link with NBI/Eastern Africa Power Pool (EAPP) countries to Southern Africa Power Pool (SAPP).

## 1.2. Project Location

The proposed **IRINGA-MBEYA** 400kV transmission line is located in south-western part of Tanzania as shown in Figure 1. It will pass in three regions i.e. Iringa Region, Njombe Region and Mbeya Region.

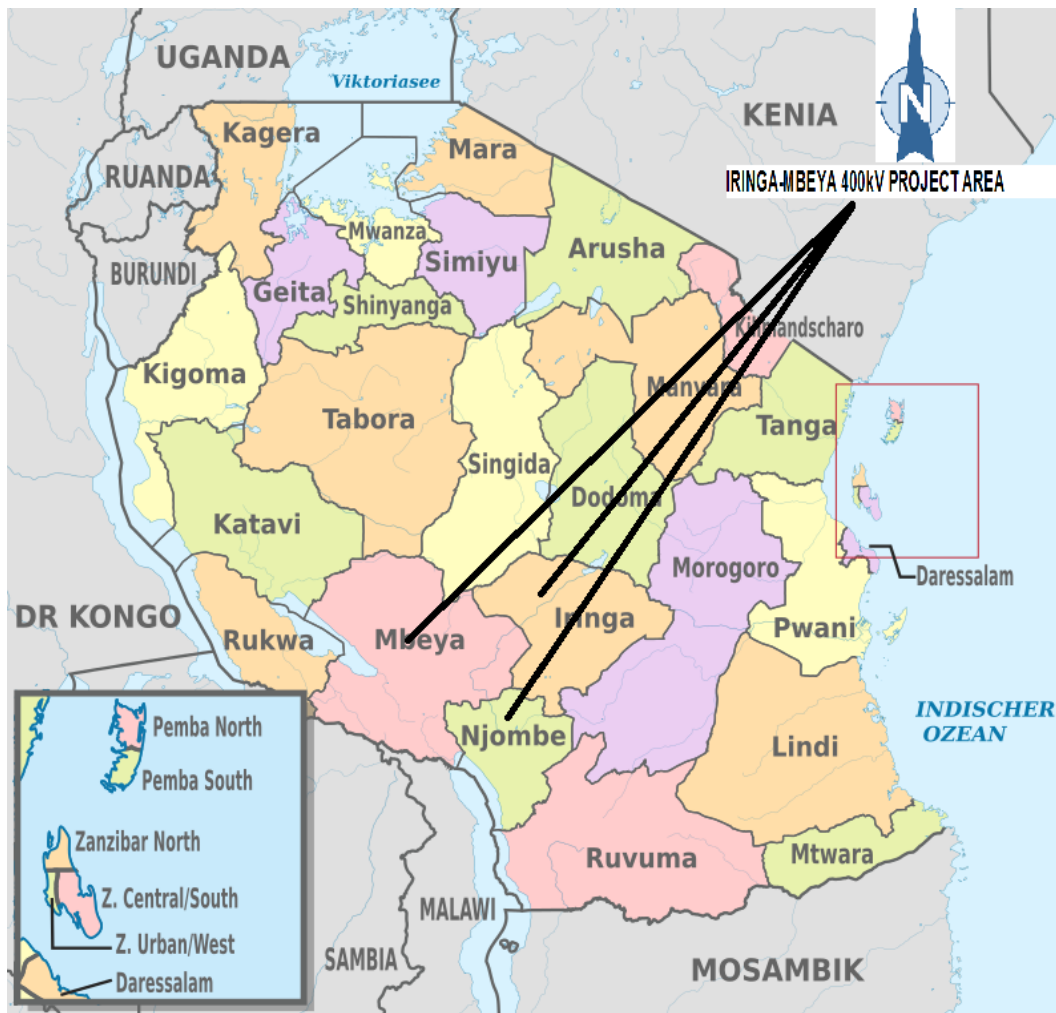


Figure 1: Map showing the project location in Tanzania  
(Source: ESIA Report February, 2018)



According to the Design of the transmission line prepared by the Design Consultant, the proposed transmission line shall commence from Tagamenda substation in Iringa Region and terminate at the proposed substation at Uyole (Igango village) in Mbeya. It shall have 730 towers with a span of 400 meters across the 292 km stretch and 52m wide. It shall traverse through 60 villages in six district councils that lie en-route, namely Iringa, and Mufindi districts in Iringa region, Makete district in Njombe region and Mbarali, and Mbeya rural districts in Mbeya region. Further a substation is planned at Igango village in Mbeya region (See **Table 1** for details).

Table 1: List of Villages and Number of PAPs affected per Districts traversed by the TL

<b>Iringa District Council Villages</b>	<b>No of PAPs</b>	<b>PAPs to be Physically to be relocated</b>	<b>Wards</b>
Tagamenda	64	3	Ifunda Lumuli Mgama Mseke Luota
Ugwachanya	71	1	
Wenda	69	-	
Tanangozi	49	1	
Mlandege	10	-	
Ihemi	47	3	
Isupilo	30	1	
Bandabichi	28	-	
Muwimbi	2	-	
Kibena	10	-	
<b>Total number of PAPs Iringa DC</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>9</b>	
<b>Mbeya District Council Villages</b>	<b>No of PAPs</b>		<b>Wards</b>
Itengano-Ijombe	22	-	Itewe Inyala Ijombe
Itewe	33	1	
Imezu	59	-	
Tembela	1	-	
Isongwa	36	-	
Iyawaya	86	-	
Shamwengo	33	-	
<b>Total PAPs Mbeya District Council</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b>Makete District Council Villages</b>	<b>No of PAPs</b>		<b>Wards</b>
Kimani	0	-	Mfumbi
Mfumbi	9	-	
Ruaha	6	-	
<b>Total PAPs Makete District Council</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>Mafinga Town Council Mitaa</b>	<b>No Of PAPs</b>		<b>Wards</b>

Rungemba	41	2	Rungemba Isalavanu Bumilayinga Boma	
Kitelewasi	34	-		
Kikombo	30	-		
Ndolezi	42	-		
Bumilayinga	44	6		
Isalavanu	55	1		
<b>Total PAPs Mafinga Town Council</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>9</b>		
<b>Mbarali District Council Villages/Mitaa</b>	<b>No of PAPs</b>		<b>Wards</b>	
Luwango	69	-	Igurusi Kongoro – Mswiswi Rujewa Mawindi Chimala Itamboleo Lupogolo Ipwani	
Matemela	86	-		
Itipingi	117	-		
Mogelo	17	3		
Mkanyagegeni	22	-		
Mlimani	8	-		
Mbuyuni	10	-		
Mpunga	68	2		
Mdangala	8	-		
Mlomboji	11	1		
Msesule	2	-		
Mabadaga	5	-		
Nyanguru	5	-		
Chimala	3	-		
Mengele	22	-		
Lunwa	3	-		
Maendeleo	7	-		
Lusese	6	-		
Isitu	77	14		
Itamboleo	35	-		
Majenje	8	-		
Rwanyo	11	-		
Nsonyanga	3	-		
Mambi	22	-		
Kongolo Mswiswi	6	-		
Lyambogo	2	-		
<b>Total PAPs Mbarali District Council</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>20</b>		
<b>Mufindi District Council Mitaa</b>	<b>No of PAPs</b>			<b>Wards</b>
Makongomi	28	-	Maduma	
Kisada	20	1		

Ihanganatwa	6	-	Ihowanza Igombavano Tambalang'ombe
Maduma	3	1	
Mtula	8	-	
Ihowanza	28	1	
Kiponda	59	5	
Ipilimo	48	2	
Tambalang'ombe	3	-	
<b>Total PAPs Mufindi District Council</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>10</b>	
<b>TOTAL PAPs</b>	<b>1747</b>	<b>48</b>	
Source: Valuation Reports, March, 2018			

### 1.2.1. Iringa – Kisada Section

From the Iringa sub-station at 1,566m a.s.l, the proposed TL will pass parallel to the existing 220 kV line for approximately 15.2 km up to Ugwachanya village. This section typified by undulating land and low lying hills of Tagamenda and Wenda which are covered by grassed shrubs and open secondary miombo woodland and rock outcrops. The hill slopes and bottoms are under subsistence farming and patches of planted and natural trees.

The chosen proposed TL diverges from the existing line crossing the Tanzania – Zambia Highway from left hand side to right hand side between Ugwachanya and uwenda villages. It then traverses in Mlandege and Tanangozi villages on the North part of Zambia-Tanzania Highway. As from Ihemi village the proposed TL enters in semi-intensive and intensively cultivated lands with mix of rain fed and irrigated agricultural land in Bandabichi village. Then it passes through the agriculturally potential land which is under small scale and commercial farming estates. Makota farm at Ihemi stands at the highest elevation point at 1934m a.s.l. along Iringa-Kisada and the entire Iringa Mbeya section. Most large scale commercial farming is under Roman Catholic Church and foreign investors, in particular in the villages of Ifunda, Muwindi/Ulete, Kibena and Rugemba. These areas lie in the wetlands of Ndembera River. Ndembera is the only permanent river crossed along Iringa –Kisada section. Floriculture and horticulture is taking place in this area. Crops cultivated in this section include maize, beans, sunflowers, irish potato, sweet potato, bamboo, tomatoes and onions.

Also the Iringa-Kisada section the line passes through 24 villages within 3 District Councils of Iringa Region (Iringa DC, Mufindi DC and Mafinga TC). Total population for all 24 villages is 62,928 of which males are about 28,973 (46.1%) and females are 33,955 (53.9%). Most economic activities are agriculture and livestock keeping. It is estimated that over 80% of residents are engaged in agriculture as a source of income.

Other economic activities include small businesses, forest products (i.e. timber), fishing and handicrafts. Some of the population in the project area is employed by the large scale agricultural investors.

### **1.2.2. Kisada – Mbeya Section**

From the Kisada substation the proposed TL cuts across miombo woodland, and farms. The corridor section in Kisada, Maduma, Kiponda and Luwango is the most remote from Zambia Tanzania Highway along the entire Iringa-Mbeya corridor. In Maduma and Kisada the line crosses Ruaha Stream. From Kisada (1,845m a.s.l.), the line altitude descends gradually to the lowest level of 1098m a.s.l. at Igawa across Mbarali River on Tanzania- Zambia Highway. The corridor section in Mabadaga, Mbuyuni and Mfumbi largely passes inside Mpanga Kipengere Game Reserve (MKGR) which is predominantly miombo and acacia woodland. From Mbarali River crossing, the line altitude increases gradually all the way to the proposed substation at Uyole at 1839m a.s.l. The TL corridor section in Mengele, Isitu, Lyambogo up to Itipingi village passes at the edge of Chimala Forest Reserves which is predominantly miombo and acacia woodland. At Mabadaga the line crosses the tarmac road and remains on the Southern part of the highway up to Iganjo substation in Mbeya City.

The Kisada-Mbeya section has also many poorly drained sections which could potentially be used for irrigation farming, especially paddy. Apart from Mbarali, others major rivers which drain this section are Igawa, Lunwa, Kimani, Ruaha, Chimala, Igurusi and Mlowo. At Igurusi the line crosses potential agricultural land under irrigation schemes, some owned by institutions and people from Mbeya City. Between Imezu and Uyole the line crosses several drainage lines on the slopes of Uyole hills or escarpment which is commonly known as “Mlima Nyoka” or Snake Mountain because of the meandering characteristics of the Tanzania-Zambia Highway up the hill. Streams in this part are Ipatangwa, Kapuo, Ikumbi and Nyuamburu. This section has steep terrain and close settlements such as Imezu, Idunda, Ilongo, Itewe, Iyawayaya, Shamwengo and Tembela. Intensive farming including horticultural farming under traditional furrow irrigation is common in this area. Subsequently the line enters streets (*Mtaa*) of Itanji, Ikhanga and Iganjo on Mbeya-Uyole plateau in Mbeya city.

The Kisada-Mbeya line section passes through 36 villages within 4 District Councils of Njombe and Mbeya Regions (Makete DC, Mbarali DC, Mbeya DC and Mbeya CC). Total population for all these 36 villages is 88,292 of which males are about 38,216 (43.3%) and females are 50,076 (56.7%). Most of economic activities are agriculture and livestock keeping. It is estimated that over 83% of residents are engaged in agriculture as source of income. Other economic activities are small businesses, sale of forest products, fishing and handcraft.

### **1.3. Objectives of the RAP**

The main objective of the RAP is to present the adverse impacts on land, people's activities and assets due to the proposed Project and propose a set of mitigation measures that are commensurate to the extent of impacts. Further, it aims to ensure the following:

- Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities are conceived and executed as sustainable development programmes, providing sufficient mitigation measures.
- Affected people are assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living, or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.
- Affected people are meaningfully consulted and have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programmes.

The RAP carries forward the findings of the ESIA study. Besides listing the non-tangible impacts, it quantifies the tangible impacts and enlists the affected persons/households along with their impacted properties. The scope of the RAP includes:

- extent of impacts, based upon the census/survey of population affected by the project;
- assessment of the potential socio-economic impacts;
- Consultation with stakeholders including Non-Governmental Organizations, district officials, women and youth groups, the host communities and the project affected persons (PAPs) in each of the villages traversed by the proposed project.
- review criteria to determine eligibility and other entitlements or forms of assistance for the selected option;
- valuation based on entitlements applicable and determination of an appropriate compensation package providing the full compensation budget;
- determination of other measures necessary to assist affected people to improve or restore living standards in line with the ESMP;
- review existing grievance mechanisms to help formulate clear procedures for settlement of disputes including taking into account traditional dispute settlement mechanisms and judicial recourse;
- review existing and recommend on potential institutional arrangements for coordination and implementation of the RAP including the costs of implementation;

- design a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework to enable assessment of achievement/progress of RAP implementation based on indicators; and
- Present a detailed schedule of implementation activities.

### **1.3.1. Guiding Principles for a Resettlement Plan**

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania is committed to ensuring that involuntary resettlement of households, public utilities, businesses and disruption of business activities of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) does not result in socio-economic hardship. The government recognizes that the implementation of the Iringa - Mbeya 400kV Power Line should be based on a legal framework consistent with the national laws and regulations as well as international standards outlined in the World Bank Involuntary Resettlement Policy (OP 4.12).

- The project is designed and will be built and operated to comply with the Tanzania national legislations and regulatory standards as well as relevant WB policies and guidelines, where there is a gap, WB policies prevail. The project implementation will comply with the World Bank policy as;
  - The policy applies to transmission line and associated substations;
  - The policy applies to all affected persons regardless of the severity of impact and whether or not they have legal title to the land.
  - The policy covers direct economic and social impacts caused by the involuntary taking of land and other assets resulting in i) relocation or loss of shelter; ii) loss of assets or access to assets; iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location.
- The WB OP 4.12 policy applies to economic displacement and/or physical displacement. Because land acquisition has to be done in a way that satisfies the required transmission line and substations design standards the people and livelihoods would be impacted and resettlement cannot be avoided in all cases. The policy requires that before the implementation of the TL and associated substations, full resettlement action plan (RAP) or an abbreviated RAP depending on the number of project affected persons should be in place. This means that where relocation or loss of shelter occurs, the policy requires that measures to assist the displaced persons are implemented in accordance with the resettlement and compensation plan. The purpose of relocation and resettlement plan is to improve the life social welfare of the affected persons.
- Avoid involuntary resettlement where feasible, or minimize resettlement impacts where population displacement is unavoidable.

- Ensure that displaced people are given resettlement assistance, preferably by project developer, so that their standards of living, income generation capacity and production levels are improved. Eligible displaced persons will be provided with such assistance as: moving allowances where physical relocation is involved; and transitional support such as a disturbance allowance and accommodation to enable them to restore their livelihoods and standards of living.
- Displaced persons and host communities should be sufficiently consulted early in the planning process and encouraged to participate in the planning and implementation of the resettlement program. The displaced persons should be made aware their options and rights regarding resettlement. They should be provided with proper choices among technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives. World Bank OP 4.12 seeks to ensure that affected persons, communities and local authorities (e.g. municipalities/districts) are regularly informed and consulted. The consultation should be ongoing process throughout the RAP.
- Particular attention should be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced; especially those below the poverty line; the landless, the elderly, women headed family, disabled persons, household headed by children and the ethnic minorities who may not be protected through Tanzania land compensation legislation.
- The policy required that resettlement measures include provision of compensation at full replacement cost and of other assistance required for relocation and preparation and provision of resettlement sites with adequate facilities (where required) prior to displacement. In particular, the taking of land and related assets or the denial of access to assets may take place only after compensation has been paid and where applicable, resettlement sites, new homes, related infrastructure, public services and moving allowances have been provided to displaced persons. No person or entity will be required to vacate acquired land until resettlement entitlements have been delivered.
- Displaced persons should be informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement and about easily accessible complain and dispute registration and resolution mechanisms available to them.
- Displaced persons should have access to reliable grievance redress mechanism to seek recourse on issues related to resettlement.

The project implementation will comply with both the World Bank O.P 12 policy on Involuntary Resettlement and relevant legislative acts of Government of Tanzania

(GoT). Where there is a gap between national legislative acts and regulations in regards to compensation, the World Bank policy will apply.

## **1.4. Methodology**

Originally Government of Tanzania, through the Nile Basin Initiative / Nile Equatorial Lakes Subsidiary Action Program (NBI/NELSAP), contracted SMEC International to carry out a Feasibility Study, Conceptual Design and Preparation of Tender Documents as well as Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and Resettlement Action Plan for the Iringa to Mbeya, 292.2 km long transmission line. The RAP was to identify Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and their property, assess the property for compensation, cases for resettlement, and develop guidelines for RAP implementation and monitoring arrangements. Although this had been completed in 2014, implementation was not undertaken.

Recently TANESCO secured funding from The World Bank to implement the same project which upon review recommended some changes in alignment leading to the need to review and update the whole RAP document. The update therefore is to take into account of any changes in alignment and associated changes in the scope and scale of resettlement impact, socio-economic changes in the project areas.

TANESCO initiated procurement for a consultant to undertake the RAP update but along the way the procurement hit a snag and the process was terminated. TANESCO with advice from the World Bank fast tracked the engagement of a Consultant (M/s. Elizabeth Aisu) to provide assistance to TANESCO to update the RAP on the project's safeguards arrangements in full compliance with the World Bank safeguards policy requirements.

### **1.4.1. Objective of the RAP Review and Update**

- i. To address comments provided by the WB on the earlier draft RAP report of 2014.
- ii. To review and update to the census initially carried out in December 2011-January 2012 and provide update as appropriate and necessary given the changes in the alignment.
- iii. To conduct a new census to capture the full scale of resettlement impact in a gender sensitive approach and also pay special attention to vulnerable households to be affected.
- iv. Update the socioeconomic studies as necessary in order to present an updated baseline of livelihoods and income for developing the measures of rehabilitating the livelihood and income of PAPs.



### 1.4.2. Scope of Work

The proposed 400kV Power Transmission line (TL) from Iringa to Mbeya will utilize part of the existing 60m way leave of the 220kV transmission line from Iringa to Mbeya when running parallel to the existing 220kV TL whereby addition of 30m wide new permanent RoW has been acquired by TANESCO to portion of Iringa to Tanangozi (15.2km) and also portion of Mbeya to Igawa town (87.6km). For other remaining part of proposed TL TANESCO has acquired complete 52m wide RoW. In that case, sharing a common RoW has considerably reduced the overall RoW corridor width of the two lines compared to the situation where each line would have a separate way leave corridor. The project activities will also involve constructions at 3 substation sites as follows:

- Iringa Substation (expansion of existing substation)<sup>1</sup>
- Kisada Substation (new substation)
- Mbeya Substation (new substation)<sup>2</sup>

At this juncture, it is assumed that the project will use the existing access roads including along the existing 220kV transmission line corridor and acquired way leave to access any point along the transmission line and substation sites. Hence, no extra land has been acquired for the access roads and RAP does not include new access roads.

Hence, the preparation of the review and update the RAP aimed at ensuring that the comments on the previous RAP raised by the World Bank are clearly addressed, update of both the socio-economic baseline and census of the PAPs is carried and review of all the previous documents relating to the project area is carried out in full compliance with the World Bank safeguards policy requirements. The review team also re-visited the entire 292 Km long and 52 meters wide 400kV transmission line corridor to ensure that the objectives of the assignment are met. In developing the RAP, the team has taken into consideration peculiarities of needs of women, children and the vulnerable groups.

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<sup>1</sup> Iringa Substation already exists. Expansion of the substation will be required to accommodate the new line to Mbeya

<sup>2</sup> Land for Mbeya Substation (Iganjo) has already been acquired. An audit of acquisition process of this substation and proposed remedial measures are described in a separate document titled “**Resettlement Audit and Corrective Action Plan for Mbeya substation.**” Land acquisition process and affected PAPs at Mbeya substation are not included in this RAP.

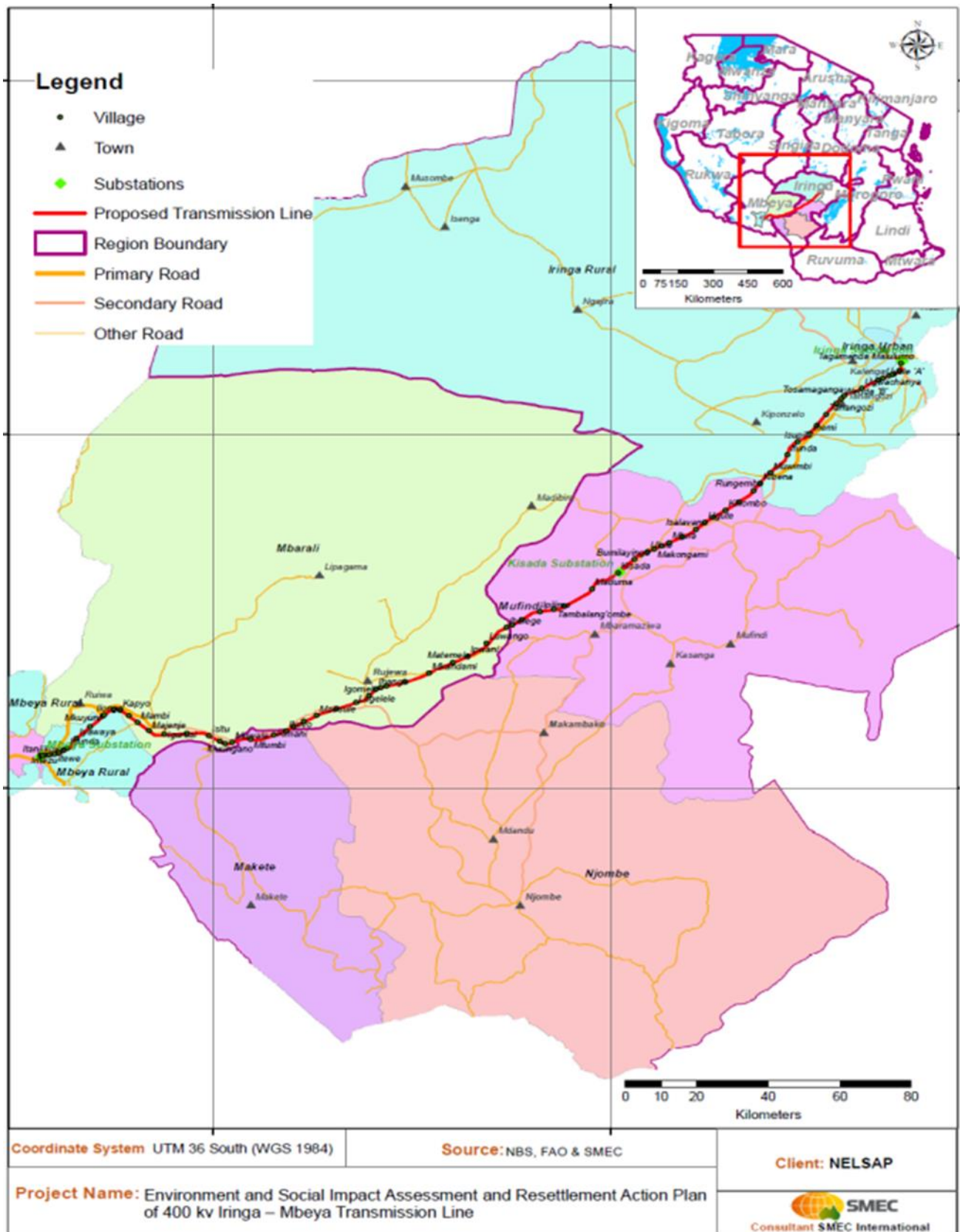


Figure 2: Map showing Iringa, Kisada and Mbeya Substations with their respective Councils

### 1.4.3. Approach to the Methodology

In terms of approach, a team from TANESCO together with the consultant decided to utilize all the available relevant human resource to engage in the study. Given the length of the TL (292.2 Kms) the best way was to divide up the entire line into 8 sections and assign a team of two TANESCO plus a driver to a section. (The program and plan of the fieldwork is attached as annex 1)

Thereafter the team employed both quantitative and qualitative methods to collect the necessary data in addition to the information got from the review of the previous reports such as; the reviewed and updated February 2018 ESIA report by TANESCO, the team also utilized the 2014 RAP report Vol.1 by SMEC, upon which the World Bank comments were based.

**Quantitative methods** involved use of a household questionnaire to collect the socio-economic baseline data of the PAPs. Together with the surveyors and valuers a census of all the PAPs was carried out. The questionnaire captured the following information: (annex 2) Identification, household information, vulnerable people in your household, land and land size of PAPs, land uses, main sources of income, major agricultural assets/implements, major domestic assets, major source of information, availability, quality and distance to services, type of energy, relocation choices, preferred mode of compensation, cultural properties, the major benefits / positive impacts of the proposed project and grievance redress mechanisms.

**Qualitative methods** used included; Key Informant Interview with relevant District Officials, and Public Consultation with the general public. These consultations were carried using a checklist. Photography and field observations were also used to collection information on the project area.



Figure 3: Pictures showing interview and public meetings

#### **1.4.4. Field Activities**

The field activities for the preparation of the RAP entailed sensitization of the potential project affected persons on the impact of the project, enlightening them on the information and activities that will be required when the detailed surveys will be undertaken and an encouragement to seek the support of the people during project implementation activities. This was done by first making appointments with the local leaders and requesting them to mobilize the communities for the sensitization meetings. The surveyors using hand held GPSs and valuers walked around and through the project area. Together with social team they traversed through the project area to establish if there were any people settled within the project area.

At the same time another social team was carrying out consultations and sensitizations with stakeholders who are mainly the district and technical officials because some of the interventions to mitigate the impacts on the PAPs depended very much on their roles especially by assuring the communities that the project was to benefit them.

During the public forums, the public were explained to not only the location of the project area but were also informed of the expected benefits, impacts in terms of land acquisition and the mitigation measures of how they will be compensated for the loss of their land and assets, including the physical cultural resources. They were also informed of the arrangements to address any grievances that might arise, their opportunity to influence and identify appropriate benefits. They were encouraged to form ad-hoc project committees to internalize the project components and if need be, guide the study teams, and consult among themselves and articulate their concerns effectively.

Key issues that have emerged through the above processes include:

- Most of the villages demanded to be electrified after construction of the proposed project:
- Most of the PAPs requested TANESCO and contractor to provide employment opportunities to local labour in the villages:
- All Project Affected Persons (PAPs) should be compensated accordingly and timely:
- Most of the stakeholders needed TANESCO to engage in corporate social responsibility (CSR) by contributing in development projects within the villages such as construction of dispensaries, school buildings, village office buildings, improvement of their roads and supply of water.
- Stakeholders requested education and sensitization of PAPs on how to spend and save compensation before they receive the payments.
- The proposed project will minimize power outages and improve power reliability in our country as there a lot of upcoming industries; it will also lead to the development of small towns and economic activities.
- Most of the stakeholders were concerned about the farms owned by clans or families and advised that care should be taken during valuation of properties to

minimize land conflicts in the village since most of the lands are inherited.

#### **1.4.5. The Land Survey**

As per planning scheme of the transmission line, land survey was carried out by the surveyor to determine of the t-line right of way and way leaves while taking note of the sizes of land, all structures, crops and trees within the RoW and way leaves. The surveyor together with the valuer undertook the inspection/referencing of all affected properties to collect basic data for compensation assessment. In addition, the affected property owners were requested to furnish the consultant with any relevant documents relating to their interest in the properties.

#### **1.4.6. Census and Valuation Methodology**

In the presence of the Mtaa and Kijiji leaders or representative, the Valuer carefully counted all crops and trees, measured buildings/structures while the owner/affected person verified the count. A “Compensation Assessment Form” was filled to record properties affected. The local leaders, property owner and Valuer verified the contents and signed the form. The area leaders signed as witness to the count. The affected person retained a copy and the Valuer kept the original.

Calculation to determine the amount for compensation for crops, trees, and structures was done using the approved district compensation rates for the districts through which the line passes.

The **cut-off date** for this RAP was 14<sup>th</sup> March, 2018, the day, when the census begun. Beyond this date any new person who arrived or settled in the project area will not be eligible for compensation. This cut-off date was disseminated (communicated) to communities traversed by the project through public meetings, sensitization meetings prior and during the census exercise when notices were served under the provisions of Land Act No 4 of 1999 and Land Form Number 69.

#### **1.4.7. Data Analysis and Reports**

The data collected through questionnaires was systematically entered into SPSS (**Version 20**) program, validated, processed and analyzed. All information and details gathered through structured interviews, consultations, was recorded appropriately and analysed using the thematic area approach. Where required, these observations were supplemented by desk research.

## 1.5. Structure of the RAP

The structure of the RAP is given in Table 2 below:

Table 2: Depicts the structure of RAP

Table 2.1 – Structure of the RAP		
Chapters	Title of Chapter	Brief Description of Contents
1	Introduction and Project Description	Overview, Brief profile of TANESCO, Project description i.e. location, objectives and scope of RAP,
2	Potential Impacts	Stage-wise description of methodology adopted to prepare the RAP
3	Profile of Project Area and Impacted Population	Profiles of the Regions (Iringa and Mbeya) and district profiles of the six districts (Iringa, Makete, Mufindi, Mbeya rural, Mbarali, Mbeya urban) w.r.t. to ethnicity, gender and minority vulnerable groups, land area and uses, rights and tenure system, forests, economic profile, agriculture, livestock industry, forestry, fishing, hunting, trading and wage and self-employment, income and expenditure Socio-economic details of the affected households
4	Policy, Legal and Regulatory Framework	Applicability and relevance of acts, policies and guidelines of Government of Tanzania; Comparison of the WB policy Vs. Tanzania framework;
5	Determination of entitlements and Eligibility Criteria	Explains the criteria used for determining the eligibility of PAPs and correspondent forms of compensation for each category of PAPs.
6	Valuation Methods and Compensation for Loses	Resettlement and compensation require varying types of compensation provisions to displaced persons. The nature and extent of which differ according to their legitimate claims, and extent of negative impact occurred. This chapter provides the methods that were used to calculate for compensation of loses to be incurred during the land acquisition process of the Iringa-Mbeya 400kV Transmission Line.
7	Resettlement Measures	This chapter describes compensation and other resettlement measures that will assist each category of eligible PAPs to achieve the objectives of OP 4.12 WB Policy on involuntary resettlement. Aside compensation these measures include programs for livelihood restoration, grievance mechanisms, consultation, and disclosure of information and physical relocation of PAPs.
8	Consultations and Participation	Details on consultations with different stakeholders – district officials, communities, women and youth groups
9	Grievance Redress	Administrative and judicial options for redress of grievances
	Assessment of Project Impacts	Analysis of Alternative for routes of transmission Corridor from the ESIA study. Assessment of adverse/ positive Impacts on persons/land/private properties/common property resource; cropping pattern/standing crops, other assets such as graveyards, etc. due to the transmission line wayleave and

Table 2.1 – Structure of the RAP		
Chapters	Title of Chapter	Brief Description of Contents
		proposed substation at Iganjo
10	RAP Implementation Responsibilities	Institutions and categories of people involved in the resettlement activities.
11	RAP Implementation Schedule	Schedule of activities for implementation of RAP in correspondence with the RAP Implementation and Transmission Line Construction.
12	Costs and Budgets	Rates for estimation of compensation, compensation amounts and estimates for implementation of other activities listed in the RAP
13	Monitoring and Evaluation	Mechanisms for M&E in RAP implementation and indicators

Other relevant information such as, photographs of meetings, list of stakeholders met and minutes of meeting are presented in **Appendices and in Volume II** respectively.

## 2. CHAPTER: POTENTIAL IMPACTS

### 2.1. Project Objective

This Chapter presents the identification of project impacts. The possible impacts are categorized and then identified for each group of PAPs. The Project will consist of a mix of temporary and permanent land take and access restrictions. Temporary land take and loss of access will occur during construction, while permanent land take will arise in the case of towers and substation construction, and for some permanent access roads.

### 2.2. Project Components that will Require Resettlement

The main socio-economic impacts of the proposed transmission line will largely be associated with project activities. The major activities of the proposed project that will affect people include:

- Construction of line structures, accessories and conductors;
- Construction of the 400 kV double circuit transmission line from Iringa-Mbeya and Kisada substation;
- Clearing of RoW; and,
- Construction of access roads, workers' camps and storage for project materials.

These activities will lead to loss of land and property, loss of crops and trees, loss of burial grounds, limited access to water supply, increased pressure on health facilities, loss of income/means of livelihood, and emergence of potentially vulnerable people.

The land requirements for the project are in three categories;

- Land for construction of the transmission line;
- Land for the construction Kisada sub-station, and,
- Land required temporarily for construction purposes.

#### 2.2.1. Transmission line Way Leave and Right of Way Corridors

The way leave corridor for a transmission line includes land set aside for the transmission line and associated facilities, land needed to facilitate maintenance, and buffer areas to avoid risks of fires and other accidents. The way leave corridor provides a safety margin between the high-voltage lines and surrounding structures. The proposed transmission line to be erected will utilize part of the existing 60m way leave of the 220kV transmission line from Iringa to Mbeya when running parallel to the existing line up to between Ugwachanya and uwenda villages whereby additional of 30m new permanent RoW will be acquired by TANESCO for portion of Iringa to Tanangozi (15.2km) and also portion of Igawa town to Iganjo Substation at Mbeya City



(87.6km) where proposed 400kV will run parallel to existing 220kV TL of Iringa – Mbeya.

For other remaining part of proposed TL, TANESCO will acquire complete 52m RoW whereby permanent land acquisition will take place. In that case, sharing a common RoW will considerably reduce the overall RoW corridor width of the two lines compared to the situation where each line has a separate wayleave corridor. The proposed way leave corridor size considers tower geometry, conductor swing-out, span length, induction interference and tower falling range. The total land size for the total length is 3003 acres or 1,216 hectares. See figure 4 below.

**Corridor for 400 kV line (dotted line) showing 10 meter RoW and 52 meter wayleaves**

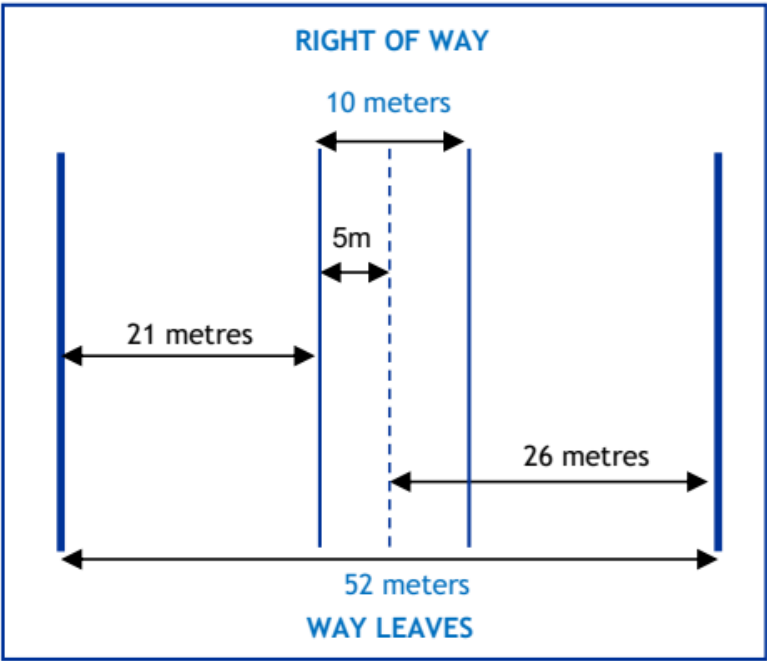


Figure 4: Shows Right of Way

**2.2.2. Transmission Line, Towers and Conductors**

The line of towers will in some cases be a large and dominant feature in the landscape. Their function is to keep the high-voltage conductors (power lines) separated from their surroundings and from each other. About 730 towers are expected including 68 angle towers.

### 2.2.3. Substations

The substations normally consist of an office, storage and control building and fenced-in electrical structures including transformers. Substations vary in size and technical configuration and may cover several acres. For the construction of proposed new 400kV line the existing area of the substations at Iringa will be expanded while two new ones will be constructed at Kisada and Iganjo. The total land to be acquired for these two new substations is about 40.614 Ha of which for Iganjo substation (Mbeya) about 17.5Ha have already been acquired by TANESCO since April, 2017. A due diligence has been undertaken for the 17.5 Ha of land already acquired and the findings are presented in a separate report.<sup>3</sup> The land acquisition and compensation process, as well as the total count of the PAPs at the Mbeya substation is not covered by the RAP. Kisada Substation will occupy 23.1Ha as shown in figure 5 below.

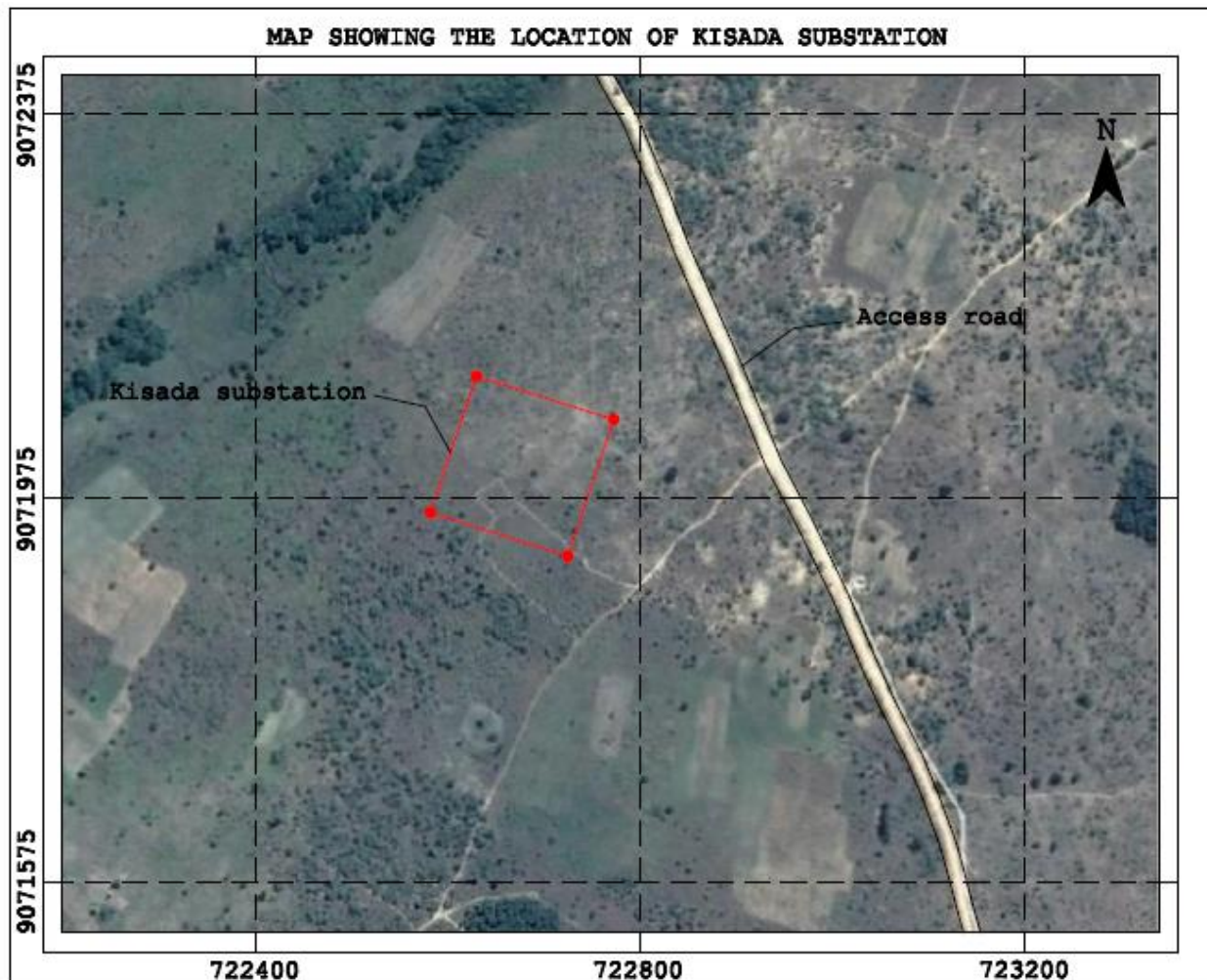


Figure 5: Map of Kisada Substation

<sup>3</sup> A separate document – Resettlement Audit and Remedial Action Plan has been prepared for land acquisition for the Mbeya Substation

#### **2.2.4. Access Roads**

The construction of the proposed line and substation will require access roads mostly existing ones which some of them will need to be improved or constructed to allow passage and transporting of equipment and the work force to the TL or substation site, refer figure 6. In some cases only short diversions from existing roads will be sufficient in other cases a road will be made in the TL itself. For other existing access roads, most of them are owned by Districts authorities, hence no need of land acquisition for access roads. See figure 6 below.



Figure 6: Shows access road to Kisada Substation

#### **2.2.5. Camps, Storage and Workshop areas**

The proposed transmission line project will be undertaken in lots; it is envisaged that one lot includes the line from Iringa to Kisada (about 106km long) and the second lot includes the line from Kisada to Mbeya (about 186km). Based on TANESCO's past experience with other 400kV transmission line projects, it is anticipated that there will be three construction camps set up for each lot awarded to a contractor, one on either end of the line and one in the middle. The substation contractors will have their camps near substations if the contractors will be different from one constructing the TL. Each construction camp will be sited near the ROW for easy access to the construction workspace areas. The land used for campsite is normally temporarily acquired whereby contractor agrees with respective village to lease certain size of land for establishing campsite.

## **2.3. Types of Loss Due To Land Acquisition**

The effects of land take were studied at both community and household levels. The community level losses relate to loss of public property such as schools, mosques, and churches. Household level effects are those that are specific to individual household and are categorized below.

- Households whose houses, associated structures and land are lost due to expropriation (A).
- Households whose houses and associated structures are lost to expropriation but land is not (B).
- Households whose lands are lost to expropriation but houses and associated structures are not (C).
- Households who will be economically displaced due to adverse effects of the project on their livelihoods (D). Economic displacement refers to loss of income streams and means of livelihood resulting from land acquisition or obstructed access to resources such as land or forests.
- PAPs who earn a portion of their livelihood by renting their land and physical assets to other PAPs in the project area (E).
- PAPs who do not own any land or physical assets but derive their livelihood through (i) some form of employment (ii) social support networks and (iii) customary rights to common property, for example, water, in the project area (F).

## **2.4. Category of Impacts**

### **2.4.1. Impact on Land**

The total way-leave acquired by TANESCO is 52 meters wide (or 26 meters on each side). Out of 26 meters way leave, 5 meters will be directly below the transmission line and will be cleared and used as access road along the way leave corridor. On the other hand the 21 meters on each side of the transmission line will be cleared for the safety of the line. Since the entire 52 meters is fully compensated, the use of this way-leave is restricted. No cultivation even with short crops is allowed apart from grazing. TANESCO will ensure regular clearance of tall vegetation in the right of way to ensure safety of the line and the communities along the corridor. Therefore, full land usage restrictions apply and landowners will be fully compensated for the land falling under the Right of Way of 52 meters wide. This 52 meters wide Right of Way is expected to be transferred to TANESCO after all rights upon this land have been compensated for and it is deemed not to have any residual value for the current owners. See Figure 4 above.

Table 4 below shows that the Iringa-Mbeya 400kV Transmission Line will take a total of 1,316.4 Ha of land, 1,293.3 Ha will be for the transmission line and 23.1ha for Kisada substation.

Table 3: Land to Acquire for the TL Way Leaves & Right of WAY and Kisanda Substation

Line Segment	Way leave corridor size (m)	Total Length (km)	Size of Land to be Acquired (Ha)
Iringa Substation to Tanangozi area	30	15.2	45.6
Tanangozi to Igawa town	52	189.4	984.9
Igawa town to Iganjo Substation	30	87.4	262.8
Kisada Substation			23.1
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>292.0</b>	<b>1,316.4</b>

Source: Calculations by RAP expert, March, 2018

#### 2.4.2. Government Land

The above mentioned land also includes land belonging to Tanzania Forest Services Land and trees belonging to Tanzania Forest Services which the transmission line traverses for about 20 Kms will also be compensated. TANESCO will in collaboration with Tanzania Forest Services (TFS) conduct a forest inventory to establish the number of trees to be cut and therefore compensate for that. The cost for compensation to Tanzania Forest Services is already estimated and included in the RAP budget in chapter 11.

Mpaga-Kipegele Game reserve is another government entity located in the transmission corridor. TANESCO will collaborate with Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI) or Tanzania Wildlife Agency (TAWA) to prepare a wildlife management plan and agree on the best wildlife sustainable use whose cost has also been incorporated in the RAP budget in chapter 11.

#### 2.4.3. Impact on People

Results from the social-economic studies, RAP Census survey and valuation exercise carried out including the various stakeholder consultations held reveal that 1,747 PAPs will be affected by the transmission line. The impact is different in several districts that the transmission line traverses. Mbarali District has the highest number of PAPs (633), followed by Iringa District Council (380), Mbeya District Council (270), Mafinga Town council (246), Mufindi District Council (203), Makete District Council (15), while Mbeya City Council has none. As shown in the table 4 below.

Table 4: Number of PAPs per Administrative Unit

	<b>Administrative Units</b>	<b>Number of PAPs</b>	<b>Number of PAPs to be physically resettled</b>
1	Iringa District Council	380	9
2	Mafinga Town Council	246	10
3	Mufindi District Council	203	9
4	Makete District Council	15	0
5	Mbarali District Council	633	20
6	Mbeya District Council	270	1
7	Mbeya City Council	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,747</b>	<b>48</b>

Source: Primary Data: Report by Valuers 2018

Makete District Council has few PAPs in the villages of Mfumbi (9) and Rauha (6) all in found Mfumbi Ward. This is mainly because; in this area the transmission line mainly goes through Kimara Escarpment Forest Reserve. Mbeya City Council has none PAPs in this RAP because the people who are in Mbeya City Council have already been compensated in the Mbeya Substation RAP.

#### **2.4.4. PAPs preferences regarding compensation**

In trying to understand PAPs preferences on the mode of compensation PAPs were asked to indicate their preferences between cash compensation and in kind compensation and whether they will prefer to be relocated in the same village or would like to be relocated in the outside village or district. Compensation will replenish the lost assets if used for intended purpose and when is paid promptly. In kind compensation could be the best option for the vulnerable groups who are unable to utilize the compensation money to intended purposes (e.g. building a new house) due to disabilities, addiction, old age (elderly), and widow. These will need special assistance. See result of the survey is presented in table 5 below.

##### **2.4.4.1. Preference for mode of payment**

All most all 93% of the respondent households preferred cash as the mode of payment rather than kind and 7% PAPs preferred in kind. The numbers of PAPs who responded to this question in each of the affected districts are shown in table 5 below.

Table 5: Preferences on the Mode of Payments of Interviewed PAPs

Preferred Mode of Compensation				
				Total
		In kind	Cash compensation	
Districts	Mbeya DC	14	77	91
	Mbarali DC	11	245	256
	Mufindi DC	13	167	180
	Iringa DC	13	170	183
	Mafinga TC	1	31	32
	Mbeya CC	0	0	0
Total		52	690	742

Source: Primary Data: Socio-economic PAP census survey 2018

#### 2.4.4.2. Need to relocate due to acquisition

Majority 94.2% of PAPs are willing to relocate<sup>4</sup> to pave the way for the construction of the Iringa-Mbeya 400kV Transmission Line while only 5.8% are not willing to relocate because; They are convinced if Government of Tanzania will really implement the project, since the talk about constructing this line started way back in 2010 while others wanted to first know the amount to be compensated before they would decide to leave or not.

Table 6: Willingness to relocate due to land acquisition by Interviewed PAPs

Willingness to relocate					
					Total
		Yes	No	Don't know	
District	Mbeya DC	88	4	0	92
	Mbarali	242	11	2	255
	Mufindi	163	11	10	184
	Iringa DC	178	2	3	183
	Mafinga TC	32	0	0	32
	Mbeya CC	0	0	0	0
Total		703	28	15	746

Source: Primary Data: Socio-economic PAP census survey 2018

#### 2.4.4.3. Preference of area to resettle

Nearly 88% of all persons affected wanted to resettle in within the same village, if required to relocate from their existing plot or area to be acquired by the project. Some

<sup>4</sup> This relocation applies to both land acquisition and physical relocation

12.0% of the PAPs wish to relocate to another village. The highest percentage of such households was recorded in Mbarali (34.4%) and in Iringa (25.3%) and Mufindi districts (23.2%) as shown in table 7 below. Relocation in the same area or village will assist PAPs to link with the community they used to live with thus reducing the risk of households' disintegration with their communities. Nearly 88% of all persons affected wanted to resettle in within the same village, if required to relocate from their existing plot or area to be acquired by the project.

Table 7: Preference of the area to resettle by interviewed PAPs

		Preference of the area to resettle				Total
		In the village	Outside the village/ area	Outside the district	Other	
District	Mbeya DC	83	8	0	0	91
	Mbarali	227	24	4	1	256
	Mufindi	154	16	1	1	172
	Iringa DC	155	28	0	0	183
	Mafinga TC	27	5	0	0	32
	Mbeya CC	0	0	0	0	0
Total		646	81	5	2	734

Source: Primary Data: Socio-economic PAP census survey 2018

#### 2.4.5. Loss of shelters for some individuals and other house structures

108 structures are going to be impacted by the construction of the Iringa – Mbeya 400kV transmission line. These structures are to be demolished to pave for the transmission corridor. The structures to be demolished according to the data from the surveyor and valuer include; Permanent Buildings (49), Semi-Permanent Buildings (4), Temporal Structures (6), Kitchens (23), Boundary walls (1), Bathrooms (2), Pit Latrines (12), Covered Verandas (5), Sheds (3), Local fence poles (3), and Stalls (0). See figure 7 and table 8 below.

From the entitlement matrix these PAPs shall be paid in form of Cash compensation for full replacement of the house, taking into account market values for assets and materials, and equivalent residential plot in the vicinity if available. Households may receive displacement allowance, transport allowance or accommodation allowance. Materials may be salvaged with no deduction from compensation. Notice to vacate the old houses is strictly after the new housing units are completed.





Figure 7: Some of the Houses located in the Transmission Corridor

Table 8: Number and Type of Structures found in the Transmission Corridor

		Administrative Units							Total
		Iringa DC	Mafinga TC	Mufindi DC	Makete DC	Mbarali DC	Mbeya DC	Mbeya CC	
<b>No.</b>	<b>Affected Structures</b>								
1	Permanent Buildings	9	10	9	0	20	1	0	49
2	Semi-Permanent Buildings	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
3	Temporal Structures	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
4	Church Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Cargo Containers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Kitchens	1	10	9	0	3	0	0	23
7	Boundary walls	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
8	Bathrooms Permanent	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
9	Pit Latrines	2	0	0	0	10	0	0	12
10	Water tank Stands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Utensil Stand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Covered Verandas	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5
13	Sheds	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
14	Chain Link Fences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Barbed Wire fences	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3

16	Local fence poles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Stalls	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Feeding Troughs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Paved/Concrete Yards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Cemented Graves	47	3	0	0	8	13	0	71
	<b>Total</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	

Source: Primary Data: Report by Valuers 2018

#### 2.4.6. Loss of trees, fruit trees and plantation

Crops and trees such as Mature banana plants, Mature mango trees, Mature pawpaw trees, Coffee trees, Medium size lemon trees, Mature orange trees, Young umbrella trees, Mature pawpaw trees, Timber size teak trees Mature cassava plants Mature guava trees, Eucalyptus, Bamboo, Accacia, pine, Misasati, Mifurusadi avocado, and Mature bush trees will be affected by the transmission line. From the entitlement matrix, tree and plants are entitled to be compensated in cash, based on rates provided by the respective District Councils. Expected income stream of up three months from the affected farm land will be compensated to the owner. The details of these crops/trees are in the valuation report.



Figure 8 some of the Types of Crops that will be affected by the TL

#### Loss of private grave yards

A total of 315 graves are going to be affected by the transmission line mostly in private graveyard; Mbeya District Council had most number of graves (123), followed by Iringa District Council (96), Mafinga Town Council (76), Mbarali District Council (17) and Mufindi District Council (3). TANESCO will pay the owners of the graves and also arrange for the relocation of all the graves before the construction activities commence as stipulated in the Graves relocation Act. See table 9 and figure 9 below. Further table 10 has categorized the PAPs according to their losses.

*Table 9: Impacts on number of people, land sizes, crops, buildings and graves, along the transmission line corridor per administrative unit*

DISTRICT COUNCIL	NUMBER OF PAPS	AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE	NUMBER OF PEOPLE	ACQUIRED LAND IN SQUARE METRE	VALUE OF CROPS (Tshs)	NUMBER OF GRAVES	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS	TOTAL COMPENSATION (Tshs)
IRINGA DC	380	4.2	1,596	3,172,130	164,771,300.00	96	9	1,079,985,567.60
MUFINDI DC	203	4.2	853	2,577,659	169,643,956.00	3	9	444,663,787.62
MAFINGA TC	246	4.0	984	1,734,570	193,749,502.00	76	10	434,387,453.23
MAKETE TC	15	3.7	56	308,610	-	0	0	65,836,800.00
MBARALI DC	633	4.3	2,722	3,815,048	11,588,040.00	17	20	2,121,571,161.23
MBEYA DC	270	4.1	1,107	552,479	11,716,000.00	123	1	625,952,350.00
MBEYA CC	0	4.1	-	-	-	0	0	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,747</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>7,317</b>	<b>12,160,496</b>	<b>551,468,798.00</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>4,772,397,119.68</b>

Source: Primary Data: Report by Valuers 2018

*Table 10: Shows the PAPs category based on their losses*

Category of impacts	Number of PAPs							Total
	Iringa DC	Mufindi DC	Mafinga TC	Makete DC	Mbarali DC	Mbeya DC	Mbeya CC	
PAPs losing land	374	150	180	15	469	266	0	<b>1454</b>
PAPs losing residential houses	8	10	9	0	20	1	0	<b>48</b>
PAPs losing other infrastructure	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	<b>3</b>
PAPs losing trees and crops <sup>5</sup>	244	53	104	0	44	69	0	<b>514</b>
PAPs with Graves	18	3	0	0	2	5	0	<b>28</b>
PAPs losing business	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>



*Figure 9: Graves that will need Relocation from the TL*

<sup>5</sup> Seasonal crops will not be impacted, because farmers will be allowed to harvest them.

#### **2.4.7. Resettlement Risks**

Some of the risks that cannot be quantified include families moving away from essential services such as health facilities, school, water services and other social services, Risk of households being landless, Risks of households disintegration with the community. Some of these impacts cannot be redressed fully but the proposed mitigation measures aim to reduce or eliminate the potential impact. Among the measures include cash compensation for the unexhausted development on the subject land as determined by the authorized valuer and approved by Chief Government Valuer, applicable allowances based on the type of loss. Others are PAP's preferences such as cash compensation or in kind and areas to relocate. Other measures include strategies for livelihood restoration such as job opportunities, credit facilities, training to increase know-how on agriculture improvement, business startup, sustaining allowances for certain period of time, etc.

### **2.5. Alternatives considered avoiding or minimizing resettlement**

#### **2.5.1. Minimization of Adverse Impacts by Analysis of Alternatives**

Minimization of impacts was carried out through two approaches. Firstly, the design consultants – Messrs. AECOM/SOGREAH proposed four (4) Corridor Alternatives. The line routes and environmental considerations accounted for in the study were initially based on desk-based studies of maps followed by subsequent field surveys of the line corridor alternatives. The interconnection study addressed legislation requirements in addition to physical, biological and human considerations.

It aimed to assess the technical and economic viability as well as the environmental acceptability of the interconnection transmission line. The primary factors in the selection of the interconnection transmission line route were the avoidance of populated areas, in particular structures, environmentally sensitive areas as well as access and reliability<sup>6</sup>. The ESIA consultants assessed the impact for each of these four options in order to enable selection of the most feasible option. Secondly, the proposed transmission line shall reduce the land take by utilizing part of the existing 60 m wayleave of the existing 220kV transmission line when running parallel and close<sup>7</sup>. Hence, using the common wayleave will considerably reduce the overall ROW corridor width from 112m (60 +52) to 90 meters (60 + 30) and thereby minimize impact on land acquisition.

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<sup>6</sup> Source: Draft Preliminary Design Report, April 2012

<sup>7</sup> There are stretches when the proposed line is parallel but not close enough to have a common wayleave with the existing 220 kV line

Table 11: Comparison of the Four Route Corridor Alternatives during the ESIA

Criteria	Corridor Alternative 1	Corridor Alternative 2	Corridor Alternative 3	Corridor Alternative 4
<i>Length of the line (in Km)</i>	287.3	323.4	336.8	292
<i>Potentially impacted features</i>	The route passes along the Rift valley adjacent to the banks of Ndembera and Ruaha rivers. The areas between Nyololo, Malangali and Uhenza have almost flat terrain and are dissected by small seasonal rivers. If allowed to pass outside of Rujewa Township to Mlowo, it will traverse vast areas of wetlands along 1100-1200 masl in the valleys of Mbarali and Kimani rivers which form the low lands of the Rift valley.	The route traverses for 100 Km on Mufindi plateau at 1700-1800 masl is undulating and hilly terrain and therefore difficult	The route crosses the harsh terrain at Mufindi scarp and descends to the low lying areas at Mgololo along the Lidete river passing in 900 m-1400 masl before reaching Makambako at about 1600 masl. From Makambako the corridor will lie almost parallel and cross the Tanzania-Zambia Highway (TAZAM) several times at Igandu and Igawa villages. It will also follow contours for TAZARA and the TAZAM highway which is a bit above the flood line for the Mbarali wetlands. In addition, it will be located at the bottom of Kipengere and Poroto Mountains between Igawa and Inyala maintaining an altitude of about 1100-1300 masl.	The route has the topographic features similar to those of option 1 up to Rujewa before crossing to the South West to join the existing TL (option 3) at Mbuyuni / Madabaga
<i>No. of villages impacted</i>	16 villages in Iringa region and 13 villages in Mbeya region.	34 villages in Iringa region and 20 villages in Mbeya region.	32 villages in Iringa region and 23 villages in Mbeya region.	36 villages of which 15 villages are in Iringa region and 21 villages are in Mbeya region.
<i>No. of PAPs affected</i>	369 PAPs	742 PAPs	770 PAPs	359 PAPs
<i>Impact on land (in acres)</i>	5406 acres of land of which 4524.15 acres are agricultural lands.	3878 acres of land of which 2245 acres are agricultural lands, 407 acres are grasslands.	5,156 acres of land of which 2869.5 acres is agricultural land, while 793 acres of land is grassland.	2700 acres of land of which 1411.9 acres of agricultural land, and grassland is 238.5 acres.
<i>Loss of plantation land (in acres)</i>	471	1225	1493.5	1050
<i>Loss of income/growth,</i>	As majority of the population in the region is agrarian, there is	As majority of the population in the region is	there is high possibility of loss of income from agricultural activities of the	The population, in general, is agrarian in the region and thus

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Corridor Alternative 1</b>	<b>Corridor Alternative 2</b>	<b>Corridor Alternative 3</b>	<b>Corridor Alternative 4</b>
	possibility of a loss of income from agricultural activities. In urban areas of Iringa businesses employing these individuals due to power availability, secondary and tertiary sector employment will flourish and create more opportunities for employment.	agrarian, there is possibility of a loss of income from agricultural activities by the PAPs	PAPs	there is possibility of loss of income from agricultural activities
<i>No. of residential structures</i>	155	323	264	112*
<i>No. of CPRs/ graveyards</i>	16	17	17.	16.
<i>Spread of HIV/Aids</i>	possibility of an increased prevalence of HIV/AIDS can be assumed as Iringa region, has many urban areas where solitary male economic migrants from rural areas reside and a commercial sex industry exists, compounding the possible spread of STIs	the possibility of an increased prevalence of HIV/AIDS can be assumed as Iringa region, through which the major length of the corridor passes, has a high prevalence of the disease. But, since this option goes through rural rather than urban areas in the region, a lower prevalence of HIV/AIDS is assumed compared to Option 1	Prevalence of HIV/AIDS can be assumed to be low since most of the area falls under rural region.	the possibility of increased prevalence of HIV/AIDS can be assumed as Iringa region, through which the major length of the corridor passes, has high prevalence of the disease. But, since this transmission corridor under Option 4 traverses primarily rural areas, a lower prevalence of HIV/AIDS is assumed compared to option 1.
<i>Impact of females</i>	42% households are women headed indicating that the responsibilities of both earning an income for the family and carrying out domestic chores fall	Same as option 1	Same as option 1	Same as option 1

Criteria	Corridor Alternative 1	Corridor Alternative 2	Corridor Alternative 3	Corridor Alternative 4
	on WHH resulting in decision making power too being vested with women in these households. Yet the condition of women is generally not very promising in the project region in terms of access to education, available health facilities, etc.			

*\*Impacts against Corridor Alternative 4 were only an estimate based on a rapid survey. Actual nos. based on household survey are presented below*

**Source: Preliminary ESIA/RAP Study Report, May 2012**

Corridor Alternative 4 is a combination of Corridors Alternatives 1 and 3. The first part of Corridor Alternative 4 follows the same path as Corridor Alternative 1 until angle A41 which is located near the village of Rujewa. It then diverges from Corridor Alternative 1 and joins Corridor Alternative 3 at angle C57, just before the village of Mabadaga. It then maintains a direct route to the proposed Mbeya substation (at Uyole). Although it does not have the shortest distance, it is only 4.7 km longer than Corridor Alternative 1. The Alternative also has the least amount of angle points which is due to its more direct path. The environmental impacts and problematic zones posed by Corridor Alternative 4 are also reduced. By connecting Corridor Alternative 1 to Corridor Alternative 3, the sensitive Kimani region is avoided and accessibility is increased due to the presence of the existing transmission line and route A104. The line route for Corridor Alternative 4 is located mostly on flat terrain except towards the end of the corridor where it is slightly hilly due to the Chimala escarpment to the south. Corridor Alternative 4 also passes through the less populated areas<sup>8</sup>. Finally, Corridor Alternative 4 – 292 km long, 400 kV was selected by TANESCO as the most suitable Alternative in the Revised Draft Preliminary Study Report with Kisada Substation. The Corridor Alternative was the preferred alternative as it incorporates the favourable aspects of Corridor Alternatives 1 and 3 and it maintains a direct route to the proposed Mbeya substation.<sup>9</sup> Hence, this updated RAP has been done on alternative 4.

<sup>8</sup> Source: Draft Preliminary Design Report, AECOM/SOGREAH, April 2012

<sup>9</sup> Source: Email dated May 31, 2012, the PSC, Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) agreed to consider the option 4 with KISADA substation and recommended SMEC Consultant to go ahead with the study.

### 3. CHAPTER: SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE IMPACTED POPULATION

#### 3.1. Profile of the Project Regions and Districts

The proposed transmission line shall pass through three project regions – Iringa, Njombe and Mbeya and five districts of Iringa, Mufindi, Makete, Mbarali and Mbeya making 7 district councils of Iringa DC, Mufindi DC, Mafinga TC, Mbarali DC, Makete DC, Mbeya DC and Mbeya CC. The sections below present a brief profile of the three regions and the seven district councils.

#### 3.2. Profile of Iringa, Njombe and Mbeya Regions

**Iringa Region** is one of Tanzania's 26 administrative regions, with its headquarter in Iringa Municipal. The total area is 58,936 square kilometres (22,755 sq mi). According to 2012 census, the region had a total population of 941,238 of which males were 452,052 and females were 489,186. The region had a total of 223,028 households with 4.2 average household size. Using the 2012 census data the National Bureau of Statistics projects the population of Iringa in 2017 to be 996,105 of which 478,403 are males and 517,702 are females. Iringa Region is home to Ruaha National Park, Tanzania's second largest park, which has an abundance of wildlife. The region is divided into five District Councils: Iringa DC, Iringa Municipal Council, Kilolo DC, Mufindi DC and Mafinga Town Council.

**Njombe region** has got six district councils namely Njombe Town Council, Ludewa DC, Makambako TC, Njombe DC, Wanging'ombe DC and Makete DC. In 2012 the region had a total population of 702,097 of which males were 329,359 and females were 372,738. The region had a total of 170,160 households with 4.1 average household size. Using the 2012 census data the National Bureau of Statistics projects the population of Njombe in 2017 to be 730,555 of which 342,709 are males and 387,846 are females.

**Mbeya Region** is bordered to the northwest by Tabora Region, to the northeast by Singida Region, to the East by Iringa and Njombe Regions, to the South Songwe Region and to the West by Rukwa, Songwe and Katavi Regions. Mbeya Region is occupied by several different ethnic groups including the Nyakyusa, Ndali, Nyiha, Nyamwanga, Safwa, Malila, Vwanji (or Wanji), Bungu, Sangu, Wanda and Sichela.. The Region is administratively divided into 7 district councils: Chunya DC, Mbarali DC, Kyela DC, Rungwe DC, Busokelo DC, Mbeya DC and Mbeya City Council. According to the 2012 Tanzania National Census, the population of the Mbeya Region was 1,883,024 persons of which males were 902,479 and females were 980,545 with 4.3 average household size. Using the 2012 census data the National



Bureau of Statistics projects the population of Mbeya in 2017 to be 1,929,359 of which 924,686 are males and 1,004,673 are females.

**Demographic Profile:** Projected (2017) population data for districts along the transmission corridor are illustrated in Table 12 below.

*Table 12 Projected (2017) population data for affected districts*

<b>Table 3 – Population Characteristics in districts along the Transmission line/corridor</b>							
<b>Region</b>	<b>District Council</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Number of households</b>	<b>Average Household size</b>	<b>Population (2012)</b>
Iringa	Iringa DC	130,427	138,413	268,840	64,010	4.2	565,811
	Mufindi DC	123,290	137,145	260,435	62,008	4.2	257,501
	Mafinga TC	36,534	39,283	75,817	18,955	4.0	74,963
Njombe	Makete DC	47,136	54,072	101,208	27,354	3.7	100,407
Mbeya	Mbeya CC	206,222	228,850	455,072	108,351	4.2	424,623
	Mbeya DC	162,361	182,417	344,778	84,093	4.1	336,498
	Mbarali DC	164,719	174,637	339,355	78,920	4.3	331,206

**Source: NBS, Tanzania total population projection by District - Regions 2016-2017**

The rate of population growth varies from one locality to another in all villages along the corridor. Semi-Urban centers tend to grow faster in total population and population density compared to rural localities. The table above shows large population in Iringa DC, Mufindi DC, Mbarali DC, Mbeya DC and Mbeya CC. The reason behind is economic opportunities available in the area. For example Mufindi and Mafinga there are tea estates, forestry and timber activities coupled by good soils and reliable rainfall. Mbarali District also attracts many groups of people for rice production activities.

**Ethnicity:** The dominant ethnic group along the transmission line/corridor in Iringa Region is the Hehe mostly found in Iringa DC, Mafinga TC and Mufindi district council. In Njombe, Makete DC most ethnic group is Kinga, Wanji and Sangu.

The main Ethnic groups found in Mbeya Region are the Nyakyusa, Safwa and Malila in Mbeya District. Mbarali district is occupied by the Sangu, Hehe, Kinga, Bena and Nyakyusa while Mbeya City is occupied by all the above tribes as well as the Wanji, Ndali, Nyika, Sukuma. Others mainly residing in Mbeya District and Mbarali districts

include the Maasai, Sukuma, Barbeig and Gogo who are specifically identified as nomadic and predominantly agro-pastoralists.

### **3.3. Results of Household Socio-Economic Survey**

This section describes socio-economic status of the households that are to be affected by the proposed construction of the 400kV transmission line from Iringa to Mbeya. An open ended and closed ended questionnaires were administered to the households that were found within the 52m way-leave corridor in those areas where the proposed line is running far away from the existing 220kV transmission line and 30m way-leave corridor in segments where the proposed line is aligning parallel to the existing line in order to solicit various household's information for completion of this RAP study.

During the household survey, data collected included size of household, ages, sex, marital status, kind of vulnerability if any, education level, primary and secondary occupations, number and size of farms in and outside their villages, ownership and size of livestock, sources of incomes, ownership of agricultural tools and domestic assets, number of houses and their status, accessibility to social services such as water, education, health, energy, transport, security, markets etc. Moreover, availability of cultural properties such as graves, cultural sites and shrines within the way-leave corridor of the proposed 400kV transmission line were asked during administering of questionnaires and interview with the households was conducted in order to assess the severity of the impacts of loss of cultural properties during resettlements.

Apart from administering household questionnaire, face to face interview was conducted with village local leaders, vulnerable groups, Community Based Organisation, Non-Governmental Organisations and relevant private organisations for gathering relevant information to the proposed project. The collected data were then analysed using SPSS version 10 software and Microsoft Excel. The bar graphs, pie charts, line graphs and tables were used to display the analysed data.

***Household survey coverage*** The study revealed that the entire transmission line from Iringa to Mbeya shall cover mainly three (3) Regions (Iringa, Njombe and Mbeya), five (5) Districts (Iringa DC, Mufindi, Mafinga TC, Mbarali and Mbeya DC), thirty seven (25) wards, fifty (53) villages and three hundred thirty two (132) sub-villages.

The analysis of each parameter of socio-economic characteristics of the households is provided in the following sub-headings;

### 3.3.1. Size, Gender and Age households interviewed in each district, ward and village

In all these 53 villages about 748 Project Affected Persons (PAPs) were interviewed out of 1,747 PAPs. This is 42.8% of total impacted PAPs. Out of these PAPs about 93 (12.4%) were from Mbeya district, 256 (34.2%) were from Mbarali district, 184 (24.6%) were from Mufindi district, 183 (24.5%) were from Iringa district and 32 (4.3%) were from Mafinga town council. This reveals that Mbarali district is the one with high (34.2%) number of project affected persons. Further, the household survey revealed that about 506 (68%) respondents were males while 242 (32%) were females. In addition, the household survey unveiled that majority 328 (43.9%) respondents were those aging between 31-50 years while the least 73 (10%) were the respondents aging between 71+ years as shown in the table 13.

*Table 13: Size of Project Affected Persons Interviewed in District*

Size of Project Affected Persons in each District							
Count							
Age categories		Districts					Total
		Mbeya DC	Mbarali	Mufindi	Iringa DC	Mafinga TC	
	18- 30	10	42	21	15	3	91
	31 – 50	39	115	84	75	15	328
	51 – 70	40	75	61	68	12	256
	71 and above	4	24	18	25	2	73
Total		93	256	184	183	32	748

*Source: Primary Data: Socio-Economic PAPs Census Survey 2018*

Also the study findings revealed that about 658 (88%) were residing in rural areas while 90 (12%) were residing in urban areas. This infers that most of the households or Project Affected Persons resides in the rural areas.

### 3.3.2. Availability of vulnerable household heads

During household survey the respondents were interviewed on whether the household heads had any kind of vulnerability. The study findings reported that about 73% household heads had no any kind of vulnerability while 27% household heads reported to have various kinds of vulnerabilities. Thus, for those household heads with vulnerabilities it was found that most (31%) were widows while the least (4%) were orphans. Refer figure 9 below.

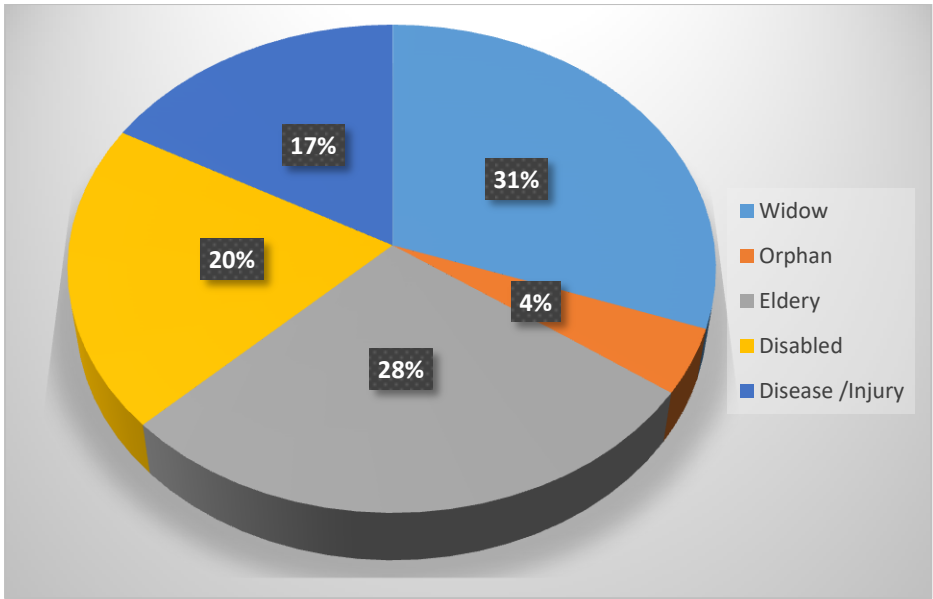


Figure 10 Type of vulnerabilities of the household heads

In addition, the household socio-economic survey assessed the vulnerability of the household's family members. Consequently the study findings revealed that about 20% had vulnerable people in their families while 80% had no vulnerable people in their families. For those with vulnerable people in their families it was found out that 26% were disabled, 25.3% were orphans and 18% were elderly as shown in the figure 11 below.



Figure 11 Vulnerability of the household members

### 3.3.3. Ownership of Valid Identity Cards and Cell phones

The households were asked on the ownership of valid identity cards so as to anticipate the validity of names they were mentioning during valuation of properties and household survey. Following the study findings, it was observed that most (93%)

respondents own valid identity cards while only 7% households responded to have no any kind of identity card. Among those with identity cards most (94.7%) had voters ID and the least (0.3%) had Passport and Social Security ID equally, refer to figure 12 below.

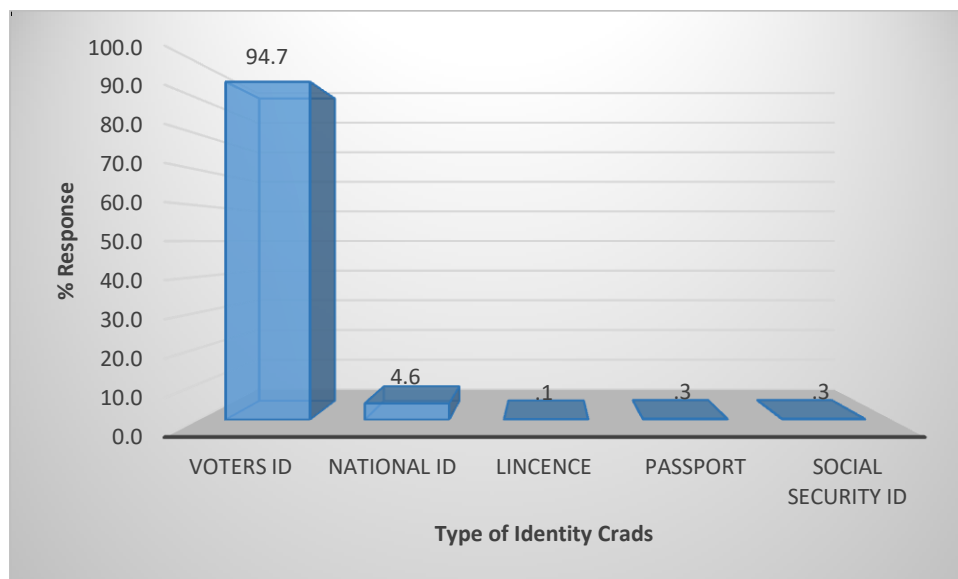


Figure 12: Types of Identity Cards

Furthermore, about 73.2% households reported that they own cell phones while only 26.8% of the households reported that they had no cell phones. For the households that responded to own cell phones, it was observed that most (73.1%) owns Vodacom lines, 18.2% had Tigo lines and least (1.9%) had Halotel lines. Refer table 14 below.

Table 14 Types of cell phones owned by households

Types of cell phone lines					
Type o		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Airtel	35	4.7	6.7	6.7
	Vodacom	381	50.9	73.1	79.8
	Tigo	95	12.7	18.2	98.1
	Halotel	10	1.3	1.9	100.0
	Total	521	69.7	100.0	
Missing	System	227	30.3		
<b>Total</b>		<b>748</b>	<b>100.0</b>		

Source: Primary Data: Socio-Economic PAPs Census Survey 2018

### 3.3.4. Relationship of the respondents to the households

During household survey, the relationship of the respondents to the household heads indicated that highest level of respondents (79.5%) were household heads, 14.2% of the respondents were spouses, 4% of the respondents were child while

2.3% of the respondents were parents, brothers, sisters, relatives and other relatives as indicated in the figure 13 below.

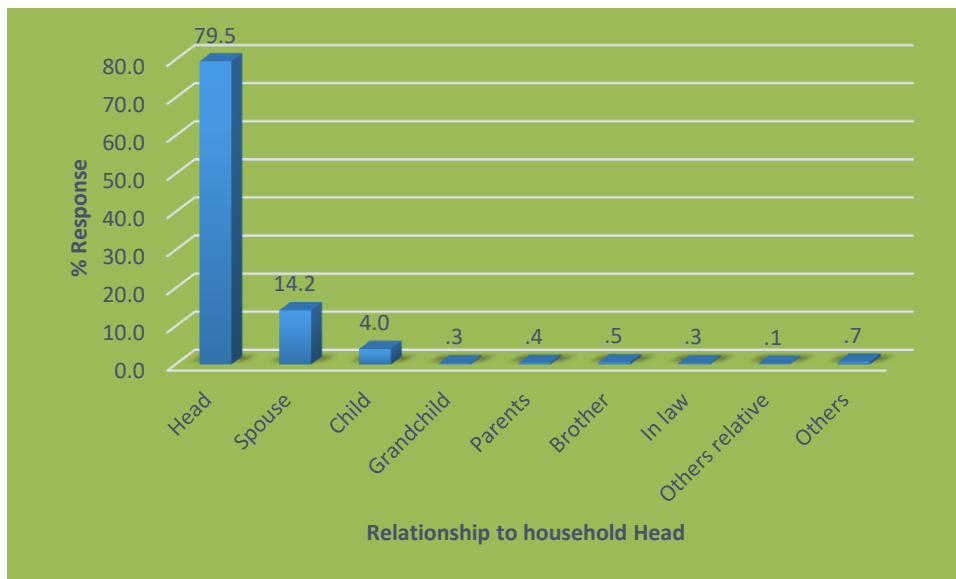


Figure 13: Relationship of the respondents to household heads

### 3.3.5. Marital Status

The household survey indicated that most (73.3%) of the households were married, 15.5% were widowed, 5.5% were single, 3.5% were households with co habitation while the least (0.8%) had divorced. table 15 displays more details.

Table 15: Marital status

Marital status					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Married	548	73.3	73.3	73.3
	Widowed	116	15.5	15.5	88.8
	Divorced	6	.8	.8	89.6
	Single	41	5.5	5.5	95.1
	Separated	11	1.5	1.5	96.5
	Co habitation	26	3.5	3.5	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

Source: Primary Data: Socio-Economic PAPs Census Survey 2018

### 3.3.6. Cross – tabulation of the marital status to the household head

The cross tabulation analysis between types of household heads and nature of marital status was done in order to assess the number of households headed by women and those headed by men. The analysis indicated that most (506)

households were headed by men while least (242) households were headed by women.

### 3.3.7. Occupations of the household members

During household survey, the respondents were interviewed on their primary and secondary occupations. Basing on the data collected from the field, it was found out that most 663 (89.4%) of the households engages in agricultural activity while the least (0.3%) households were casual labours. Furthermore, households were interviewed on their secondary occupations. Thus, the findings of this aspect indicated that about 23.4% were engaging in petty trading, 21.8% were depending on livestock keeping, 21.3% were engaging in agricultural self-employment while 7.6% were depending on mansons as their secondary occupations. Refer table 16 below.

Table 16: Household secondary Occupation

Household secondary Occupation					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Agriculture self employed	42	5.6	21.3	21.3
	Agricultural paid labour	7	.9	3.6	24.9
	Manson	15	2.0	7.6	32.5
	Fisher	1	.1	.5	33.0
	Salaried	5	.7	2.5	35.5
	Commerce	5	.7	2.5	38.1
	Carpenter	4	.5	2.0	40.1
	Petty trading	46	6.1	23.4	63.5
	Casual labourer	6	.8	3.0	66.5
	Community service pastor/ shehe	1	.1	.5	67.0
	Brick making	1	.1	.5	67.5
	Driver	4	.5	2.0	69.5
	Mechanics	1	.1	.5	70.1
	Field renting	1	.1	.5	70.6
	Sale of livestock	43	5.7	21.8	92.4
	Remittances	2	.3	1.0	93.4
	Others	13	1.7	6.6	100.0
	Total	197	26.3	100.0	
Missing	System	551	73.7		
<b>Total</b>		<b>748</b>	<b>100.0</b>		

Source: Primary Data: Socio-Economic PAPs Census Survey 2018

### 3.3.8. Level of education of the respondents

The household survey revealed that most (69.5%) of the respondents had primary level of education, 16.6% of the respondents had not attended any level of school, 5.6% had attended secondary education while the respondents with university education were 1.7%. Refer to figure14 below.

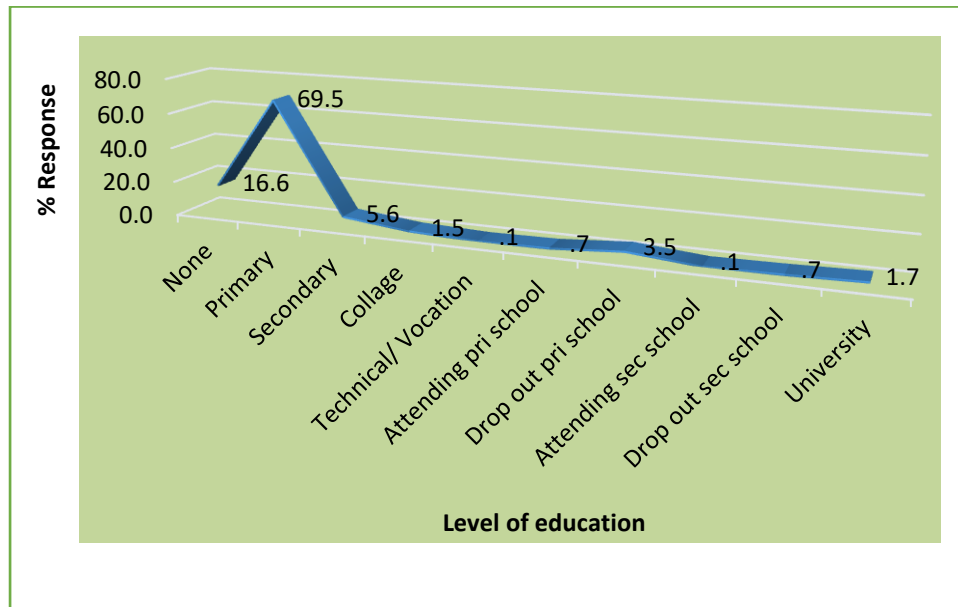


Figure 14: Depicting household level of education

### 3.3.9. Comparison of the level of education in each district

The analysis of the levels of education in each district traversed by the proposed 400kV transmission line route was done. The result of the cross-tabulation analysis of the two items indicated that households with primary level of education in each district were high. This is because in all districts, households with primary level of education were 519 while those with no any level of education in all districts were 124 and households with university education in all five districts were only 13. With regards to the findings of this study it is evidenced that literary level of people along the proposed project are is still low. This buttresses the fact that sensitization programmes on proper and effective utilization of compensation money is highly required. Refer table 17 below.

Table 17: Comparison of the level of education in each district

Comparison of the level of education in each district							
Count		District					Total
		Mbeya DC	Mbarali	Mufindi	Iringa DC	Mafinga TC	
Education level	None	17	50	33	19	5	124
	Primary	65	178	128	126	22	519



	Secondary	8	9	10	12	3	42
	Collage	0	2	3	6	0	11
	Technical/ Vocation	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Attending p/m school	0	0	2	3	0	5
	Drop out p/m school	2	13	6	4	1	26
	Attending sec school	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Drop out sec school	0	2	2	1	0	5
	University	1	1	0	11	0	13
<b>Total</b>		<b>93</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>747</b>

Source: Primary Data: Socio-Economic PAPs Census Survey 2018

### 3.3.10. Religion

The household survey interviewed on the religion of every respondent and members of the household. Thus, the study findings revealed that most (61.4%) of the households were Roman Catholic, 20.6% were Lutheran while the least (0.3%) belongs to Hindu. See figure 15 below.

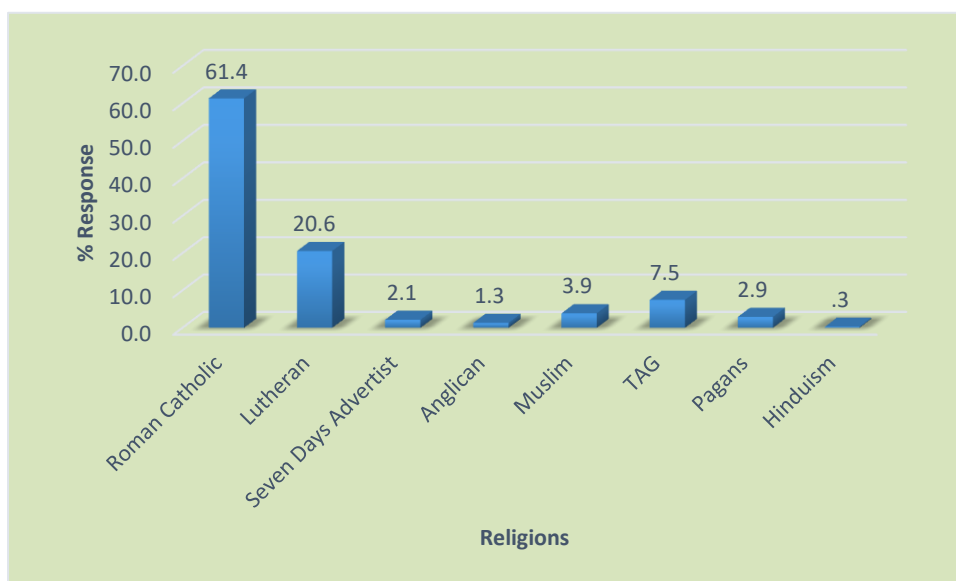


Figure 15: Depicts religion of households

### 3.3.11. Number and size of farms in the village within and outside the project area

The household survey included information on the ownership of farms that are within the project area and those outside the project area. The study findings revealed that about 88.6% had one farm, 8.8% had two farms and 1.4% had more than five farms

within the project area in the village. Also the study findings reported that 83% had farms outside the project area, 10% owns two farms outside the project area, and 5% owns more than four farms outside the project area. This shows that most of the households are able to cope with the impacts of the loss land considering the fact that the total way-leave corridor of the proposed project is only 52m. Refer figure 16 below.

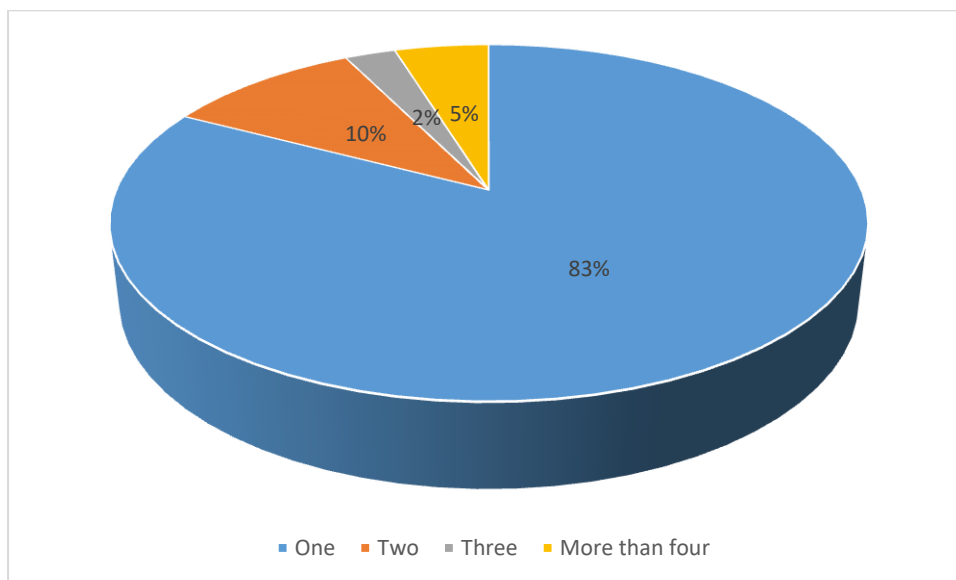


Figure 16 Number of farms owned by households outside the project area

### 3.3.12. Size of farms owned by households within the project area in the village

Most (38.9%) of the households reported that they belongs to one – two acres, about 32.2% households belongs to five acres and above while the least (5.7%) households reported to own less than acre within the project area in the village as shown in the table 18 below.

Table 18: Farm size within project area in the village

Farm size within project area in the village					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	less than acre	42	5.6	5.7	5.7
	one -two acres	284	38.0	38.9	44.6
	two - four acres	162	21.7	22.2	66.8
	five acres and above	243	32.5	33.2	100.0
	Total	731	97.7	100.0	
Missing	System	17	2.3		
<b>Total</b>		<b>748</b>	<b>100.0</b>		

Source: Primary Data: Socio-Economic PAPs Census Survey 2018

### 3.3.13. Number and size of farms outside the project area and village

The study findings reported that most (42.2%) of the households had one – two acres of farm outside the project area and outside the village while about 27.2% had five acres and above of farms outside the project area and village. Also, households with two – four acres of farms outside the project area and village were 21.3%. This finding also shows that PAPs that are going to lose their farms in the village still have opportunities to cultivate their farms that are outside the project area as shown in figure 17 below.

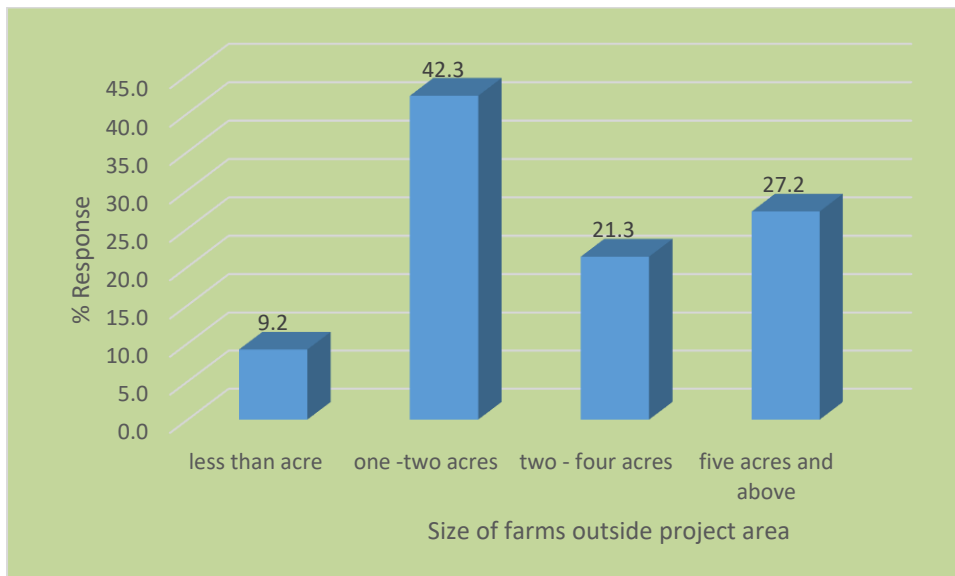


Figure 17: Size of farms outside the project area and villages

### 3.3.14. Number and Size of Plots in the village

The household survey revealed that most (82.5%) of the households belongs to one plot in the village while the least (1.6%) belongs to three plots in the village. Also, most (40.3%) of the households belongs to one acre of plot in the village while least (4.8%) of the households had half an acre in the village as shown in the figure 18 below.

#### **Number and Size of Plots outside the village**

The study findings further revealed that most (87.6) of the households belongs to one plot outside the village while least (0.5%) of the households had four and above plots outside the village. Also the study indicated that most (32.6%) of the households that owns plots outside the village had one acre, 27.1% of the respondents belongs to half acre while the least (2.8%) of households belongs to more than two acres. Refer figure 18 below.

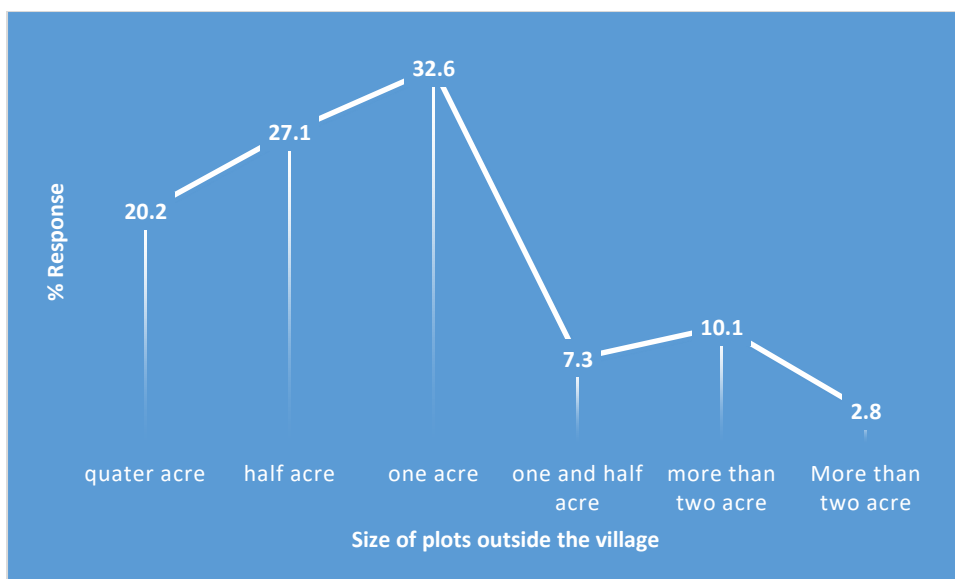


Figure 18: Household's size of plots outside the village

### 3.3.15. Impact of the project on grazing land

The household survey interviewed the households whether the proposed project would affect their grazing lands. Basing on the study findings, it was observed that most (85.4%) of the households responded to have no grazing land to be affected by the proposed project and only 14.6% reported that the project would affect their grazing land as shown in the table 19 below.

Table 19 Response on impact of the project on the grazing land

		Ownership of the grazing land			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	109	14.6	14.6	14.6
	No	636	85.0	85.4	100.0
	Total	745	99.6	100.0	
Missing	System	3	.4		
<b>Total</b>		<b>748</b>	<b>100.0</b>		

Source: Primary Data: Socio-Economic PAPs Census Survey 2018

The few households who responded that the project would affect their grazing land were (58%) and the amount of land to be affected is ranging between one to three acres and the least (14%) reported that their grazing land to be affected is ranging between four to six acres. Refer figure 19 below.

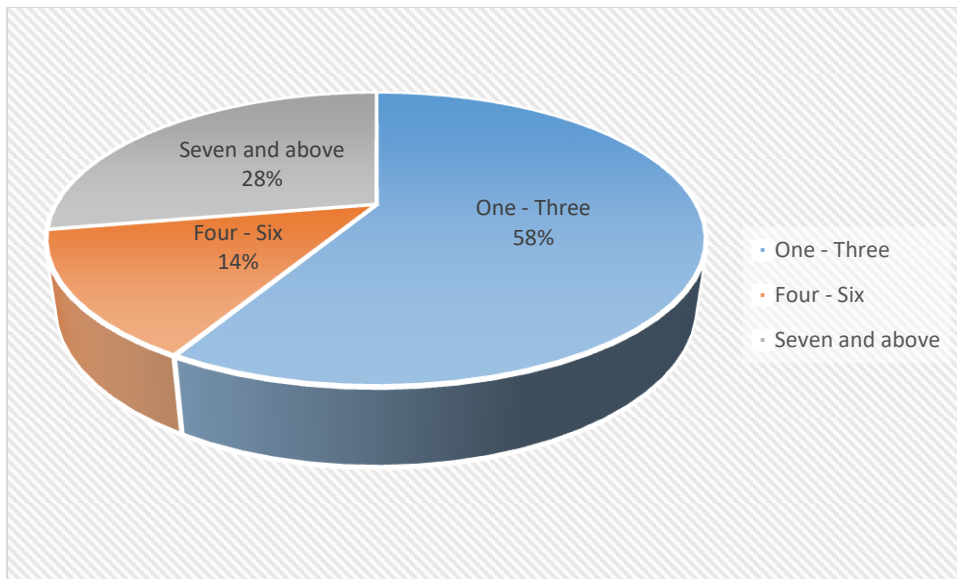


Figure 19 Acres of grazing land to be affected by the proposed project

### 3.3.16. Livestock ownership, number of livestock, source and purpose of keeping

During household survey the respondents were asked on the ownership of any type of livestock. Basing on the data collected and analysed, it was discovered that most 601 (80.3%) of the households keeps livestock while the least 147 (19.7%) of the households don't keep any type of livestock, refer figure 20 below.

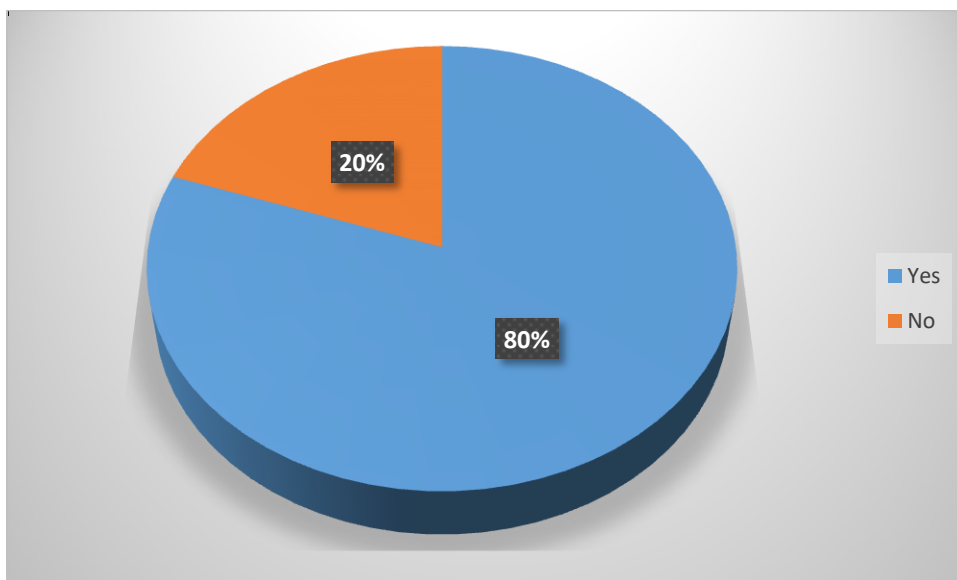


Figure 20: Response for ownership of livestock

Furthermore, the study also reported that most (22.7%) of the households keep poultry/ guinea fowls, local cattle and local goats equally while 10.2% of the households keeps pigs, and the least (6.2%) of the respondent keeps improved cattle as shown in the table 20 below.

Table 20: Types of livestock

Types of livestock				
		Responses		Percent of Cases
		N	Percent	
	Improved cattle	10	7.8%	31.2%
	Local cattle	29	22.7%	90.6%
	Improved goats	8	6.2%	25.0%
	Local goats	29	22.7%	90.6%
	Poultry/chicken /guinea fowls	29	22.7%	90.6%
	Donkey	10	7.8%	31.2%
	Pigs	13	10.2%	40.6%
<b>Total</b>		<b>128</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>400.0%</b>

Source: Primary Data: Socio-Economic PAPs Census Survey 2018

Furthermore, the household heads were interviewed on the number of livestock that they keep. The study revealed that 47% of the respondents own 1-5 livestock, 26% reported to belong 6 -10 livestock while respondents with 11-20 livestock were 5.2% and 4.2% were respondents with 31 and above livestock. Refer to figure 21 below.

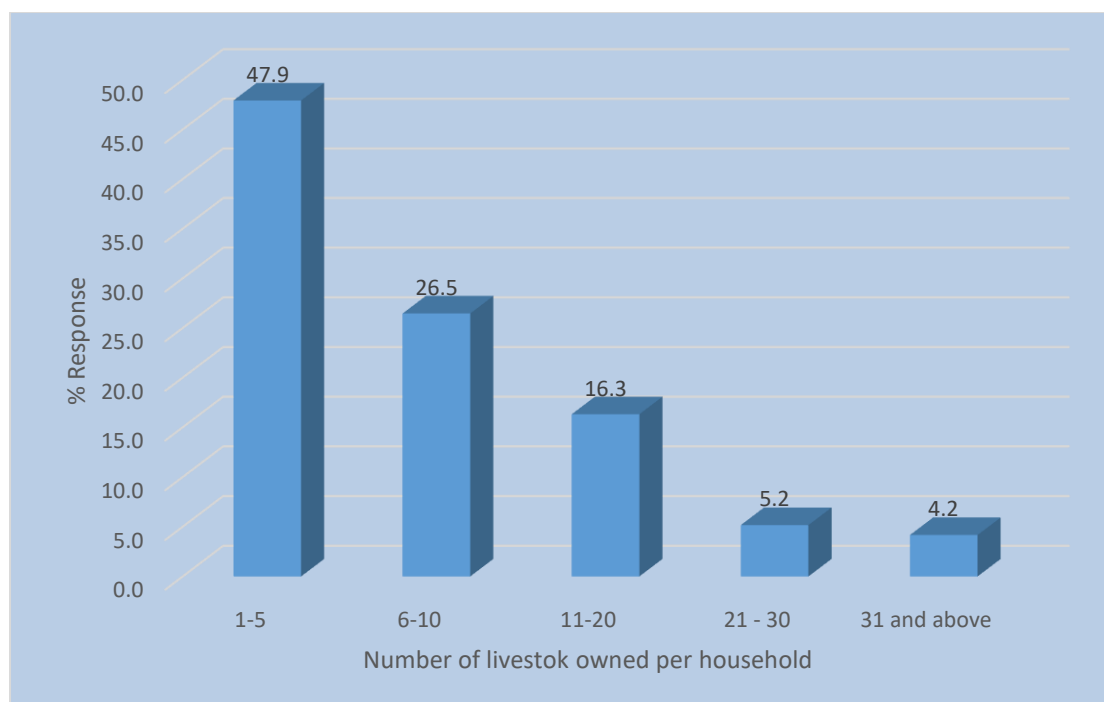


Figure 21: Number of livestock kept per household

Also, most (75.8%) of the households reported that the source of their livestock was bought, 4.7% of the respondents reported to have been gifted, while 11% of the respondents inherited their livestock and 7.8% respondents reported to have bought and inherited livestock. refer figure 22 below.



Figure 22: Depicts sources of livestock

In addition, the household heads were interviewed on the purpose of keeping livestock. The study findings revealed that most (35.9%) of the households kept livestock equally for food and cash, 20.3% of the households reported to have kept livestock mainly for cash, 18.8% kept livestock mainly for food while 13.3% of the households kept livestock for assets accumulations/ prestige as shown in table 21 below.

Table 21: Purpose of keeping livestock

Purpose of keeping livestock				
		Responses		Percent of Cases
		N	Percent	
	Mainly for food	24	18.8%	75.0%
	Mainly for Cash	26	20.3%	81.2%
	Equally for food and cash	46	35.9%	143.8%
	For asset accumulation/ prestige	17	13.3%	53.1%
	For all use cash , Food and asset accumulation	12	9.4%	37.5%
	Drawn animal	3	2.3%	9.4%
<b>Total</b>		<b>128</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>400.0%</b>

Source: Primary Data: Socio-Economic PAPs Census Survey 2018

### 3.3.17. Source of income in the past year

During the household survey, the respondents were interviewed on the sources of their income in the past year and how such sources of income were important to their livelihoods. The study findings reveal that most (99%) of the households had sources of income while least (1%) had no source of income in the past year. For those who had sources of income, most of the respondents reported that their major

(63.6%) source of income in the past year was sale of crops, 29.1% respondents reported that sale of livestock was their source of income in the past year while 3% of the respondents reported informal work as their source of income in the past year. Refer table 22 below.

Table 22 shows sources of income in the past year

Sources of income in the past year				
		Responses		Percent of Cases
		N	Percent	
1	sale crop	691	63.6%	94.5%
1	sale livestock	316	29.1%	43.2%
	Informal work	33	3.0%	4.5%
	Formal employment	14	1.3%	1.9%
	Pension	10	0.9%	1.4%
	Pension fund from work	2	0.2%	0.3%
	Gift in kind	13	1.2%	1.8%
	No income at all	1	0.1%	0.1%
	Gardening	7	0.6%	1.0%
<b>Total</b>		<b>1087</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>148.7%</b>

Source: Primary Data: Socio-Economic PAPS Census Survey 2018

The study findings further shown that the major (86.6%) priority of the households' sources of income was sale of crops while sale of livestock (4.3%) was the second priority as shown in the figure 23 below: With regards to the study findings, it can also be observed that the livelihoods of the households traversed by the proposed transmission line depends mainly on agriculture and livestock keeping. This is because the transmission line route design has mainly traversed through farms and village areas of which trading and commercial activities is not well promoted. Also poor road network is one of the factor which impends the PAPS and community to base on such kind of business.

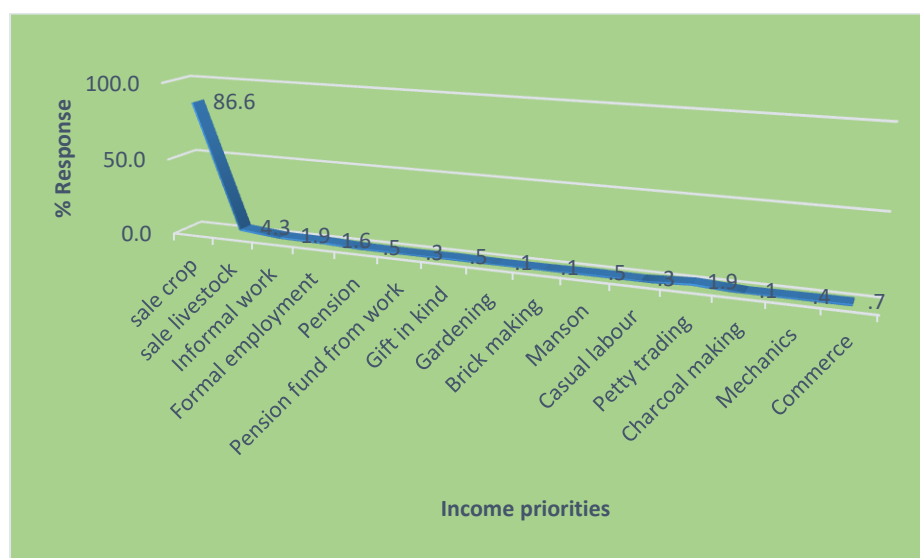


Figure 23: Priorities of the income sources of the households



### 3.3.18. Ownership of agricultural assets

The household survey further assessed whether respondents or PAPs own major agricultural equipment or assets. In line with the findings of the study, it was revealed that about 67% had no oxen plough while 33% responded to have oxen plough. About 2% of the respondents had ox-cat while 98% did not have ox cat. About 2% of the respondents had tractor while 98% had no tractor. Only 3% of the respondents had irrigation equipment while 97% had no irrigation equipment. About 12% of the respondents had sprayers while 88% had no sprayers.

Majority 98% of the households interviewed had hoes while only 2% did not have hoes. About 82% households had axe while 18% of the household had no axe. A big number 91% of the respondents had panga while 9% households reported to have no panga. All most all 97% of the households had no cars while only 3% reported to own cars. A small number 7% of the households had chain saw while 93% of the households had no chain saw. Only 1% of the households had power tiller while 99% of the households reported to have no power tiller.

### 3.3.19. Source of the agricultural assets

The study also revealed that majority of PAPs 98% said the main source of owning agricultural assets was through purchasing, only 0.8% of the agricultural assets were gifted while 1.1% of these assets were due to inheritance and 0.2% of these assets were borrowed Refer table 23 below.

Table 23: Sources agricultural assets

Sources of agricultural assets				
		Responses		Percent of Cases
		N	Percent	
	Bought	2436	98.0%	329.2%
	Gift	19	0.8%	2.6%
	Inheritance	27	1.1%	3.6%
	Borrowed	4	0.2%	0.5%
<b>Total</b>		<b>2486</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>335.9%</b>

Source: Primary Data: Socio-Economic PAPs Census Survey 2018

The study findings also revealed that most (70%) of the households had one - two agricultural assets, about 23% of the households had three - five agricultural assets, while 7% households had six and above agricultural assets. Refer figure 24 below.

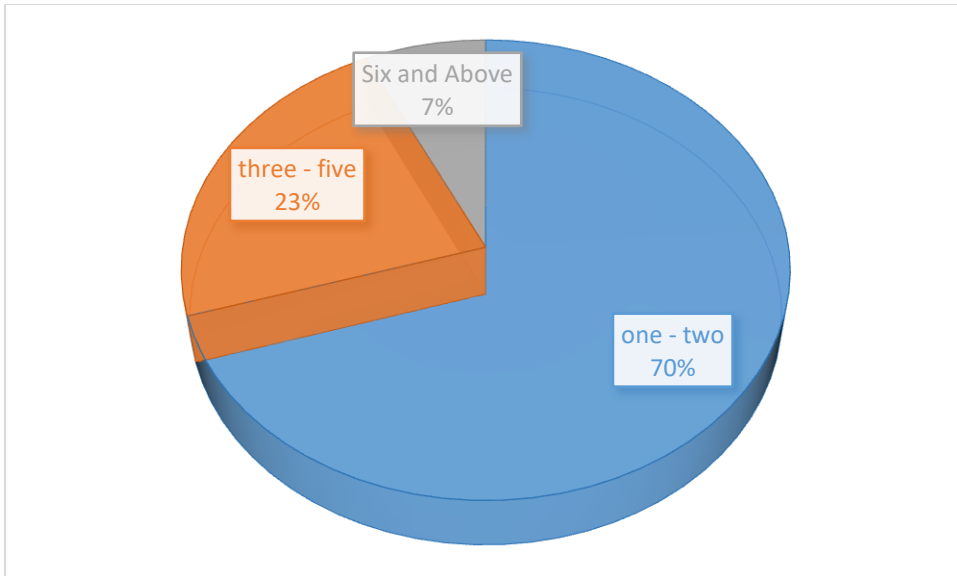


Figure 24: Number of agricultural assets owned in every household

### 3.3.20. Domestic assets of the households

The household survey indicated that majority 88% of households had reported to have domestic assets, while 12% of the households reported to have no agricultural assets. For those households with domestic assets, it was further reported that about 26.6% households had mobile phones, 23.5% households had radio, 16.8% households had bicycle, 11.9% households had solar power and percentage of other domestic assets that are minimally owned by the households is as shown in the figure 25 below. Furthermore, most (96%) of the households reported to own between one – three domestic assets while the least (0.5%) of households reported to own between seven and above domestic assets.

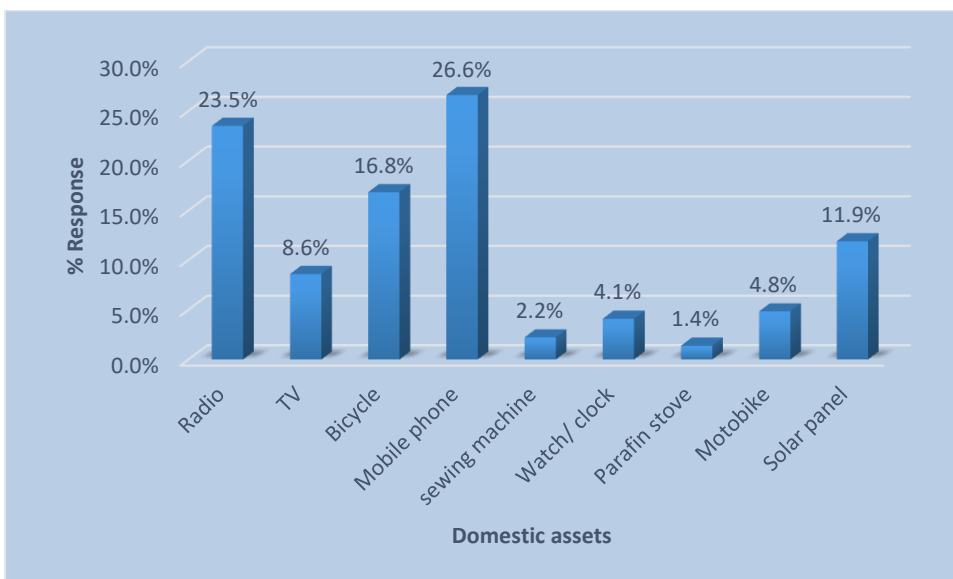


Figure 25 Household's domestic assets

### 3.3.21. Source of households' domestic assets

Apart from assessing availability and number of domestic assets of each household to be affected by the proposed 400kV transmission line, the study also examined source of the domestic assets of each household. In that view, the study findings indicated that about 96.6% of the households' domestic assets were bought while only 3% of these households' domestic assets were obtained after being gifted. Refer figure 26 below.

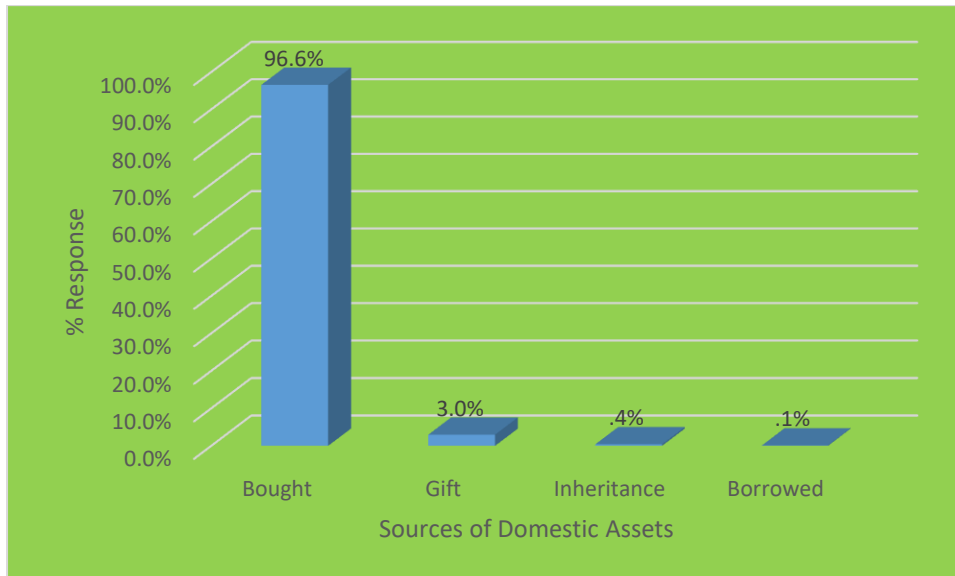


Figure 26: sources of households' domestic assets

### 3.3.22. Major sources of information

During the household survey PAPs were interviewed on the major sources of information used in their areas to get various information and news. The study findings depicted that most (31.3%) uses radio while least (2.6%) of the households reported to use local adverts as their major source of information. Refer figure 27 below.

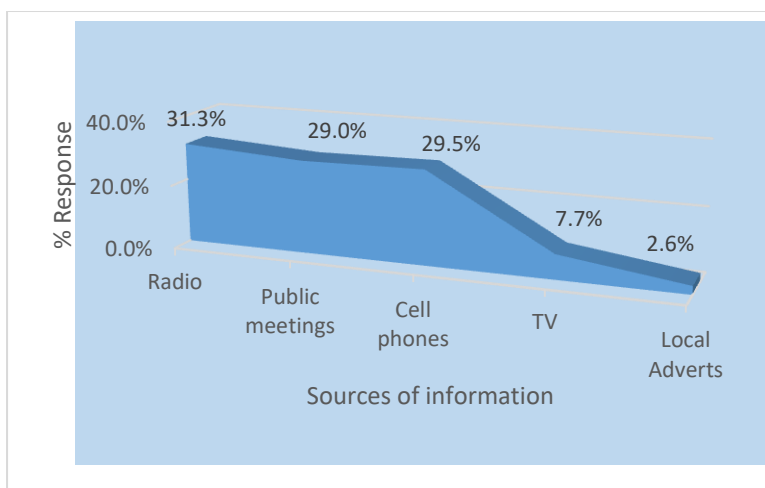


Figure 27: Major sources of information

Furthermore, the study findings claimed that about 48.7% households used TBC FM as their major source of information while 28.3% used Ebon FM to get information as shown in the table 24 below.

Table 24 Types of information sources

Type of information sources					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	ITV	32	4.3	8.6	8.6
	Radio Maria	18	2.4	4.8	13.4
	TBC	182	24.3	48.7	62.0
	Makambako FM	6	.8	1.6	63.6
	Ebon FM	106	14.2	28.3	92.0
	Radio 1	23	3.1	6.1	98.1
	AZAM	7	.9	1.9	100.0
	Total	374	50.0	100.0	
Missing	System	374	50.0		
<b>Total</b>		<b>748</b>	<b>100.0</b>		

Source: Primary Data: Socio-Economic PAPs Census Survey 2018

### 3.3.23. Ownership and number of houses

During household survey, the respondents were interviewed on the ownership of houses and number of their houses. In line with the findings of the study, it was discovered that about 71% of the respondents had one house, 22% respondents reported to own two houses, 5% of the respondents reported to have three houses while 2% respondents had four houses as shown in figure 28 below. Also, about 100% of the respondents reported the use of their houses as residential purposes.

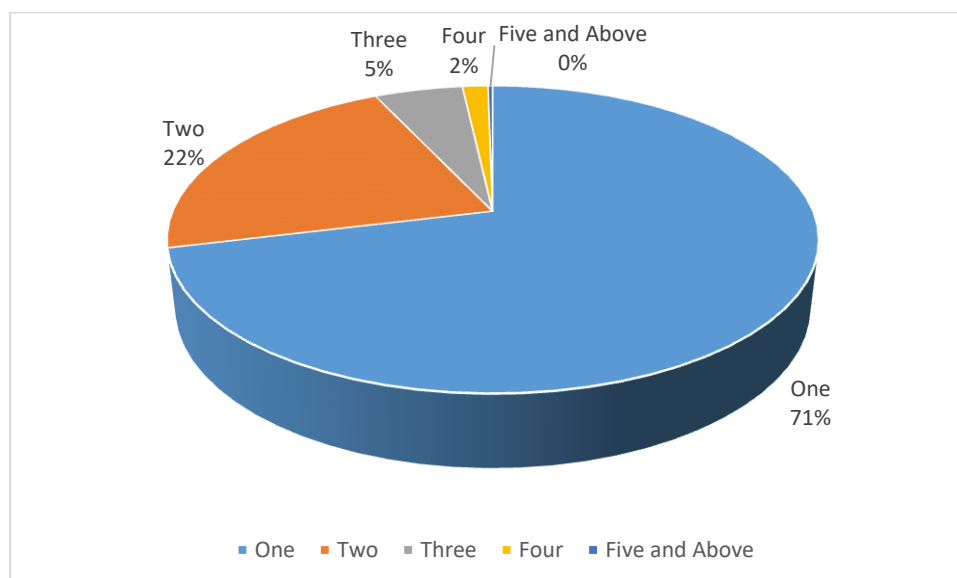


Figure 28: Number of houses owned by households

### 3.3.24. Status of floor of houses

The floor of houses was assessed in order to evaluate quality of the houses. Basing on data collected during household survey, it was found out that about 49.2% of the floor of houses were mud, 45.9% were cement floor, 2.3% were tiles and the least (0.1%) were houses with both mixture of cement and tiles as indicated in the figure 29 below.

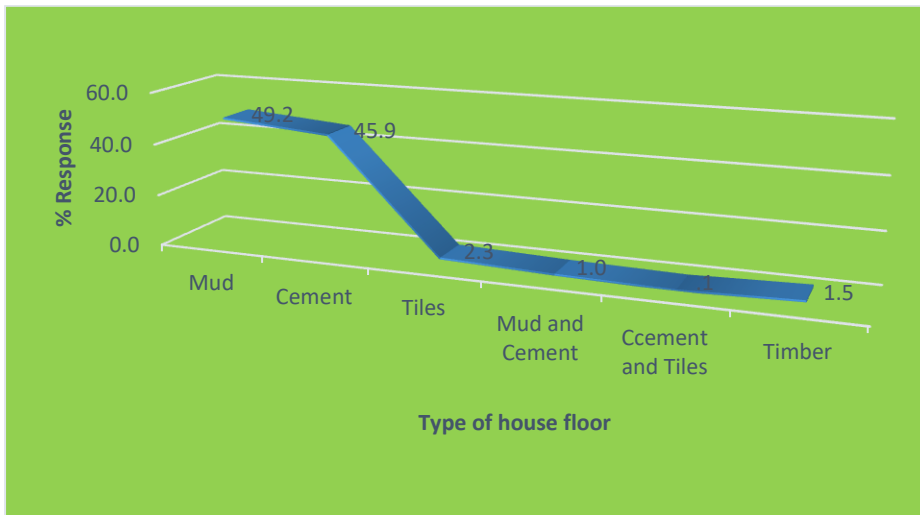


Figure 29 Status of the house floor

### 3.3.25. Status of wall of the houses

The wall of houses was assessed in order to evaluate quality of the houses. Basing on data collected during household survey, it was found out that about 50.6% of the house walls were made of burnt bricks, 20% walls were pool and mud, 17.9% of the house walls were sun dried wall while 3.6% of house walls were made of cement blocks as shown in table 25 below.

Table 25 Status of house walls

House walls					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Pool and Mud	145	19.4	20.0	20.0
	Sun dried bricks	130	17.4	17.9	37.9
	Bunt bricks	367	49.1	50.6	88.4
	Cement blocks	26	3.5	3.6	92.0
	Grass and mud	11	1.5	1.5	93.5
	Tin/metal sheet	1	.1	.1	93.7
	Cardboard/ cartons	1	.1	.1	93.8
	Timber	1	.1	.1	93.9
	Others	44	5.9	6.1	100.0
	Total	726	97.1	100.0	

Missin g	System	22	2.9		
<b>Total</b>		<b>748</b>	<b>100.0</b>		

Source: Primary Data: Socio-Economic PAPs Census Survey 2018

### 3.3.26. Status of roof of the houses

The roof of houses was assessed in order to evaluate quality of the houses. Basing on data collected during household survey, it was found out that about 83.9% of the house roof were made of corrugated iron sheet, 13.1% roofs were grass and 1.4% roof of the houses were made of grass and plastics s as shown in figure 30 below.

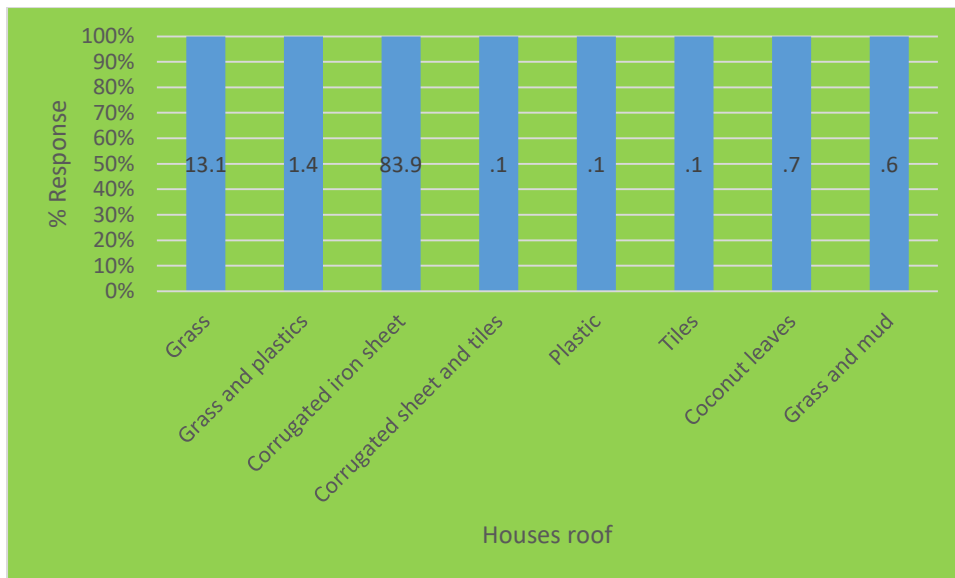


Figure 30: Status of roof of the Houses

### 3.3.27. Status of sanitation facilities

The household survey examined availability and status of sanitation facility such as toilets along the villages traversed by the proposed transmission line. In view of the findings of the study, it was reported that about 66.3% of the respondents had Pit Latrine, 22.3% respondents had flush toilets, 1.2% respondents had no toilet facility while 9.8% respondents reported to own pit latrines VIP. Refer figure 31 below.

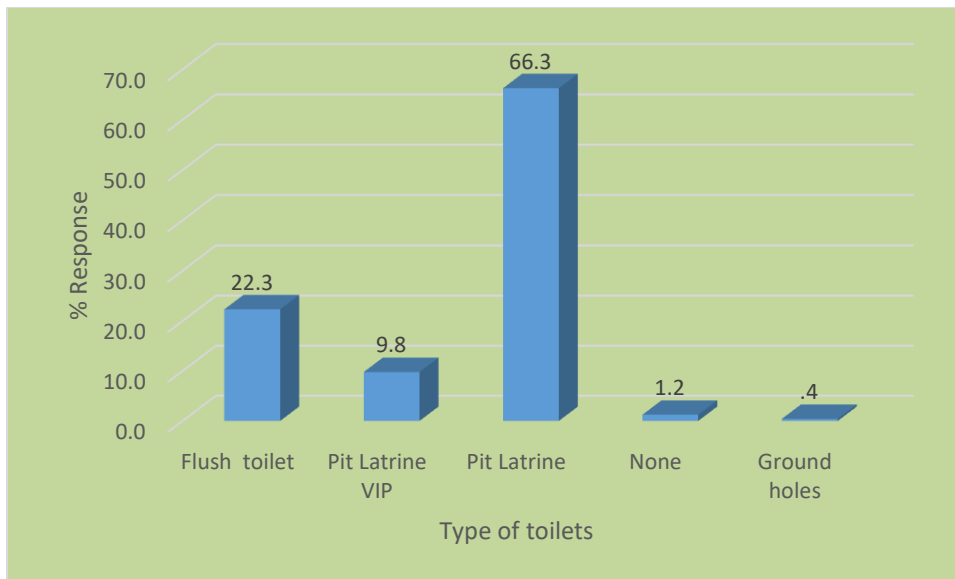


Figure 31: Types of toilet facilities

### 3.3.28. Sources of annual income

The study findings recorded that about 61.4% of the respondents considered agriculture as their major source of annual income while 23.7% respondents considered livestock keeping as their source of annual income and 3.8% respondents considered commerce and trade as their major source of annual income as depicted on the figure 32 below.

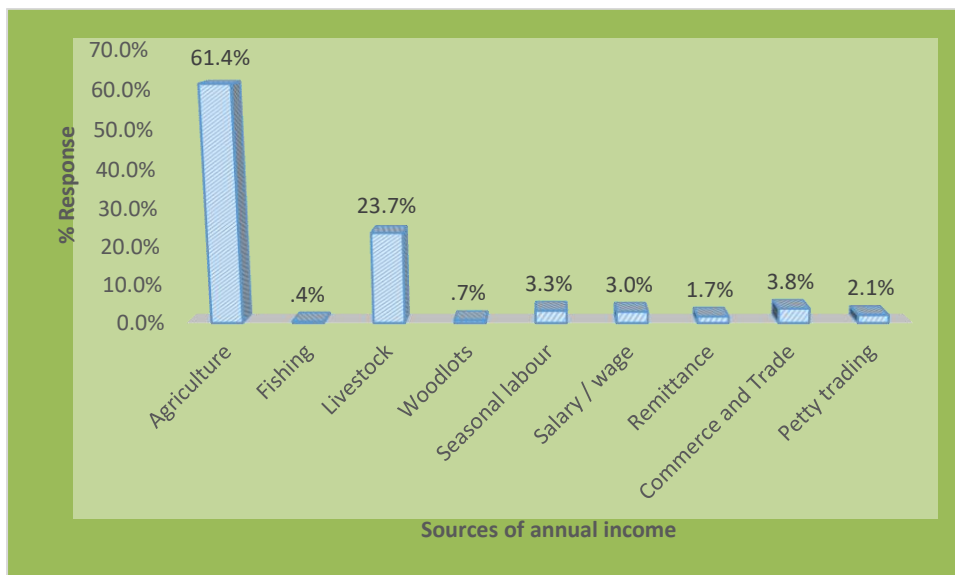


Figure 32: Sources of household annual income

### 3.3.29. Annual Household Net Income

According to the findings of the household socio-economic survey, it was unveiled that most (42.5%) of the households' annual net income was less than Tshs

500,000, 17.4% respondents had net annual income ranging between Tshs 600,000 – 1,000,000 and 17.2% respondents had net annual income ranging from Tshs 3,000,000 as shown in figure 33 below.

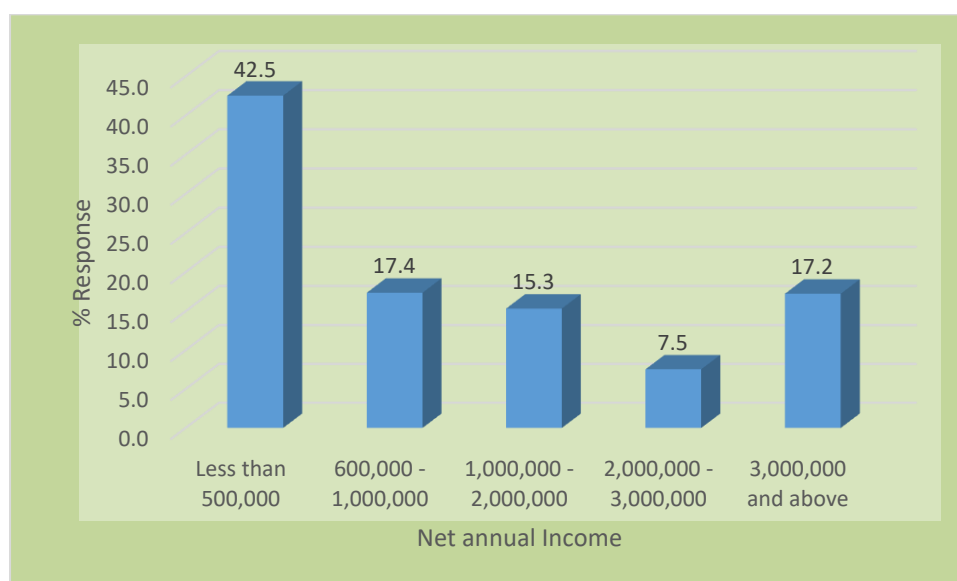


Figure 33: Household net annual income

### 3.3.30. Availability, quality and distance to social services

The study examined the availability and status of social services such as water, energy, education, health, transport, security, market and shops in the villages.

#### 3.3.30.1. Access to water services

Basing on the study findings, it was reported that about 97% households had access to water services while 3% had no access to water services. The status of the water quality in their village was good by 41.2%. Also, the study findings unveiled that most (28.4%) households or PAPs access water at a distance of 0km – 0.5km. See table 26 below.

Table 26: Status of water

Water status					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Good	307	41.0	41.2	41.2
	Moderate	259	34.6	34.7	75.9
	Bad	180	24.1	24.1	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
Missing	System	2	.3		
<b>Total</b>		<b>748</b>	<b>100.0</b>		

Source: Primary Data: Socio-Economic PAPs Census Survey 2018



### 3.3.30.2. Access to shop services

According to the study findings, it was reported that about 95% households had access to shops while 5% had no access to shops. The status of the quality of shops was moderate by 45.2%. Also, the study findings unveiled that most (26.5%) of the households or PAPs access shops at a distance of 1km – 2km. See table 27 below.

Table 27: Distances to shops

Distances to shops					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0 - 0.5km	180	24.1	24.5	24.5
	0.5 -1km	87	11.6	11.8	36.3
	1km -2km	195	26.1	26.5	62.9
	2km -3km	115	15.4	15.6	78.5
	3km - 5km	76	10.2	10.3	88.8
	5km and above	82	11.0	11.2	100.0
	<b>Total</b>		<b>735</b>	<b>98.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Missing	System	13	1.7		
<b>Total</b>		<b>748</b>	<b>100.0</b>		

Source: Primary Data: Socio-Economic PAPs Census Survey 2018

### 3.3.30.3. Access to market services

The study findings unveiled that about 69% households had access to market services while 31% had no access to market. The status of the market services was bad by 39.9%. Also, the study findings disclosed that most (45.5%) of the households or PAPs access market services at a distance of 5km and above. See table 28 below.

Table 28: Market Status

Market Success					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Good	156	20.9	26.7	26.7
	Moderate	195	26.1	33.4	60.1
	Bad	233	31.1	39.9	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
Missing	System	164	21.9		
<b>Total</b>		<b>748</b>	<b>100.0</b>		

Source: Primary Data: Socio-Economic PAPs Census Survey 2018

### 3.3.30.4. Access to primary school

The study findings unveiled that about 97% households had access to primary schools while 3% had no access to primary schools. The status of the quality of primary education was good by 57.4%. Also, the study findings disclosed that most

(23.2%) of the households or PAPs access primary school at a distance of 2km – 3km as shown in table 29 below.

Table 29: Distance to Primary school

Distance to Primary school					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0 - 0.5km	100	13.4	13.5	13.5
	0.5 -1km	101	13.5	13.6	27.1
	1km -2km	154	20.6	20.8	47.9
	2km -3km	172	23.0	23.2	71.1
	3km - 5km	103	13.8	13.9	85.0
	5km and above	111	14.8	15.0	100.0
	<b>Total</b>		<b>741</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Missing	System	7	.9		
Total		748	100.0		

Source: Primary Data: Socio-Economic PAPs Census Survey 2018

### 3.3.30.5. Access to secondary school

The study findings reported that about 86% household had access to secondary schools while 14% had no access to secondary schools. The status of the quality of secondary education was moderate by 40.7%. Also, the study findings unveiled that most (48.1%) of the households or PAPs access secondary school at a distance of 5km and above. See table 30 below.

Table 30: Status of Secondary School

Status of Secondary School					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Good	272	36.4	40.7	40.7
	Moderate	251	33.6	37.6	78.3
	Bad	145	19.4	21.7	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
Missing	System	80	10.7		
Total		748	100.0		

Source: Primary Data: Socio-Economic PAPs Census Survey 2018

### 3.3.30.6. Access to health services

Basing on the study findings, about 93% household had access to health services while 7% had no access to health services. The status of the quality of health services was moderate by 51.7%. Also, the study findings disclosed that most (25.2%) of the households or PAPs access to health services at a distance of 5km and above. See table 31 below.

Table 31: Distance to Dispensary

Distance to Dispensary					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0 - 0.5km	110	14.7	15.2	15.2
	0.5 -1km	83	11.1	11.5	26.7
	1km -2km	129	17.2	17.9	44.6
	2km -3km	135	18.0	18.7	63.3
	3km - 5km	83	11.1	11.5	74.8
	5km and above	182	24.3	25.2	100.0
	<b>Total</b>		<b>722</b>	<b>96.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Missin g	System	26	3.5		
Total		748	100.0		

Source: Primary Data: Socio-Economic PAPs Census Survey 2018

### 3.3.30.7. Access to firewood services

With regards to the household survey, about 95% had access to firewood while 5% had no access to firewood. The status of the quality of firewood was good by 44.3% and moderate by 30%. Also, the study findings disclosed that most (45.9%) of the households or PAPs access to firewood services at a distance of 5km and above. See table 32 below.

Table 32: Status of firewood services

Firewood status					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Good	325	43.4	44.3	44.3
	Moderate	220	29.4	30.0	74.3
	Bad	189	25.3	25.7	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
Missin g	System	14	1.9		
Total		748	100.0		

Source: Primary Data: Socio-Economic PAPs Census Survey 2018

### 3.3.30.8. Access to transport services

The study findings unveiled that about 86% households had access to transport services while 14% had no access to transport. The status of the quality of transport services was moderate by 47.1%. Also, the study findings disclosed that most (24.5%) of the households or PAPs access transport service/ bus stop at a distance of 5km and above.

### 3.3.30.9. Access to police service

The study findings unveiled that about 67% households had no access to police services while 33% had access to police service. The status of the quality of police

services was bad by 48.1%. Also, the study findings revealed that most (80.5%) of the households or PAPs access police service at a distance of 5km and above. See table 33 below.

Table 33: Status of police services

Status of police services					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Good	147	19.7	25.3	25.3
	Moderate	154	20.6	26.6	51.9
	Bad	279	37.3	48.1	100.0
	Total	580	77.5	100.0	
Missing	System	168	22.5		
Total		748	100.0		

Source: Primary Data: Socio-Economic PAPs Census Survey 2018

### 3.3.31. Source of lighting energy

The study findings revealed that about 35.6% were using Solar for lighting, 24.1% responded to use electricity while 18.9% of the respondents were using kerosene for lighting. See figure 34 below.

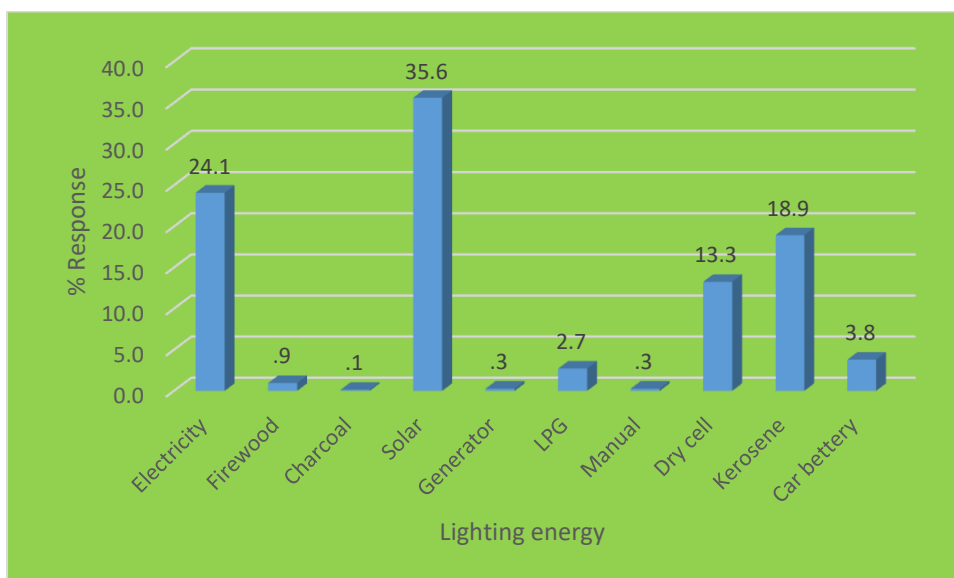


Figure 34: Source of energy for lighting

### 3.3.32. Source of cooking energy

The study findings revealed that about 92% were using firewood as their major source of cooking, 6% reported to be using charcoal while 7% were using other sources of energy and 1% for electricity as indicated in figure 35 below.

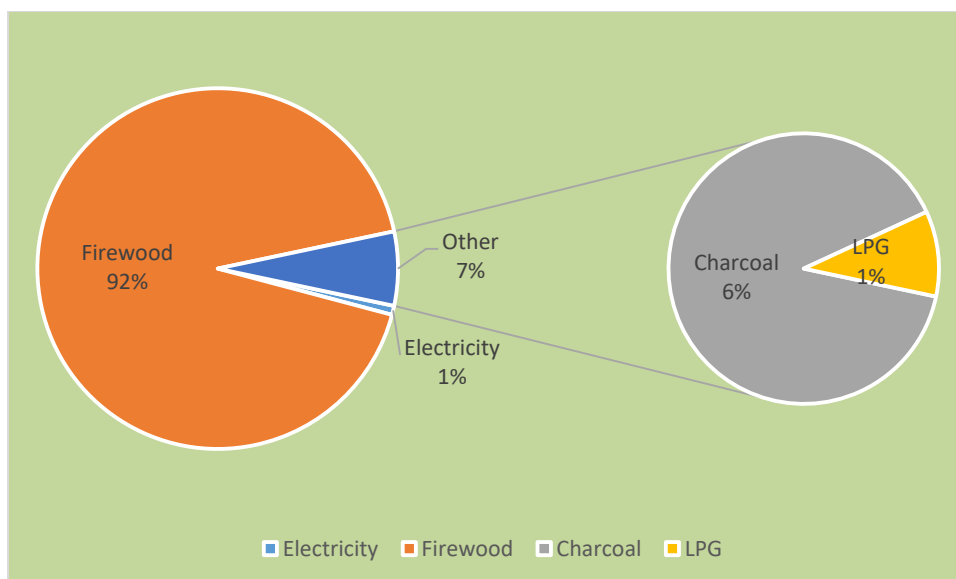


Figure 35: Source of energy of cooking

### 3.3.33. Source of energy for charging Radio

According to the study findings it was reported that 38.8% were using dry cell, 35.3% were using electricity while 18.9% were using solar for charging radio. See table 34 below.

Table 34: Source of energy for charging Radio

Source of energy for charging Radio					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Electricity	159	21.3	35.3	35.3
	Solar	85	11.4	18.9	54.2
	Generator	6	.8	1.3	55.6
	LPG	1	.1	.2	55.8
	Manual	10	1.3	2.2	58.0
	Dry cell	175	23.4	38.9	96.9
	Kerosene	1	.1	.2	97.1
	Car battery	13	1.7	2.9	100.0
	Total	450	60.2	100.0	
Missing	System	298	39.8		
Total		748	100.0		

Source: Primary Data: Socio-Economic PAPs Census Survey 2018

### 3.3.34. Willingness of PAPs to relocate

The households were also interviewed on willingness to relocate from their farms/ plots that might be occupied by the proposed project to other areas either within or outside the village or district. Following the analysis of the findings, it was reported that about 703 (94.2%) respondents were willing to relocate while 28 (3.8%)

respondents were not willing to relocate and 15 (2%) were not aware whether they are ready to relocate or not. See figure 36 below.

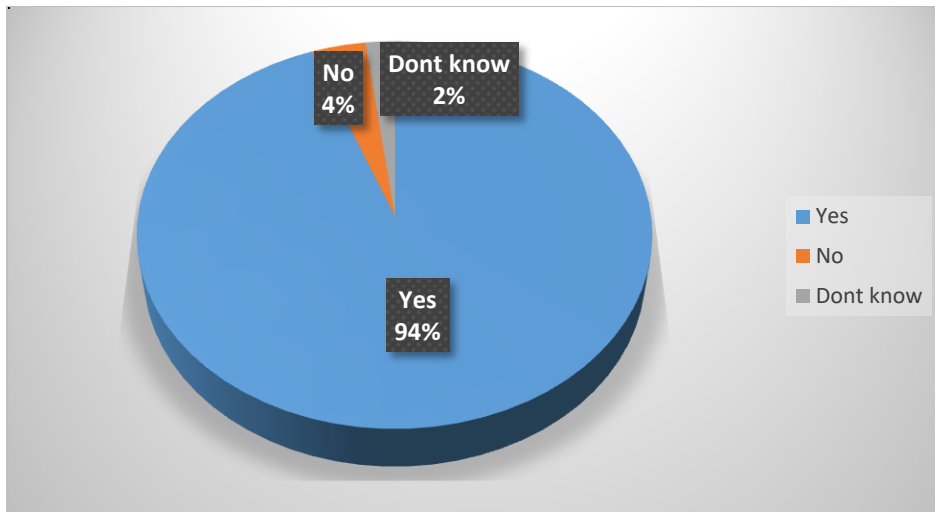


Figure 36: Percentage of willingness to relocate

The households that were willing to relocate stated that about 88% were ready to relocate in the same village, 11% households were willing to relocate outside the village while 0.6% were ready to relocate outside the district and 0.3% were ready to relocate anywhere they would like to relocate. In line with these findings, it is unveiled that most of the PAPs would relocate within their respective villages. Refer figure 33 below.

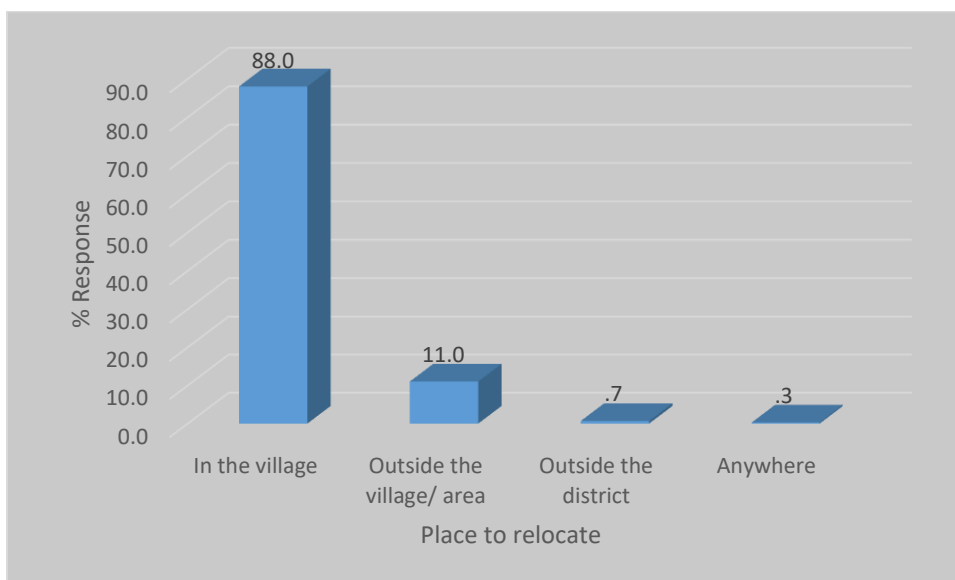


Figure 37: Preference of place to relocate

### 3.3.35. Mode of payment of compensation

During household socio-economic survey, PAPs were interviewed on the mode of payment of compensation that they would prefer most. Thus, the study findings

reported that 93% of the PAPs preferred cash compensation to in kind compensation which had 7% as shown in table 35 below.

Table 35: Preferred mode Compensation

Preferred mode Compensation					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	In kind	52	7.0	7.0	7.0
	Cash compensation	690	92.2	93.0	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
Missing	System	6	.8		
Total		748	100.0		

Source: Primary Data: Socio-Economic PAPs Census Survey 2018

### 3.3.36. Cultural properties on the transmission line route

During socio-economic survey, the households were interviewed on the availability of cultural properties on their farms that are to be affected by the proposed transmission line. Thus, the study revealed that about 87% responded NO while 13% responded YES on the availability of cultural properties on their farms. As such, few households that responded YES on the availability of cultural properties on their farms claimed that about 91.8% of these cultural properties were graves, 5.1% households had shrines while 2% households claimed to have both graves and shrines and 1% claimed to have cultural sites as shown in the figure 38 below. Therefore, in order for the proposed project facilities to be implemented smoothly, the project proponent (TANESCO) has to compensate and relocate all cultural properties especially graves by complying with the relevant national legislations such as national graves removal Act No. 9 of 1969 and compensation Act.

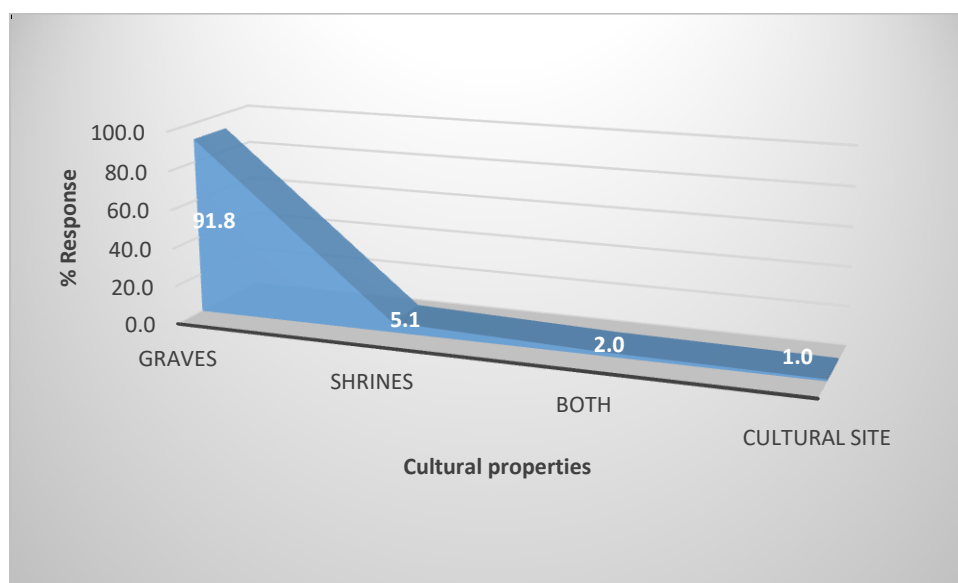


Figure 38: Type of cultural properties

### 3.3.37. Major benefits of the proposed project

The study findings revealed that about 42.4% reported reliable electricity as benefits of the project, 21.6% claimed employment as one of the benefits of the project while 13.6% reported that the proposed project will bring development. Table 36 below shows more details.

Table 36: Major benefits of the proposed project

Major benefits of the proposed project				
		Responses		Percent of Cases
		N	Percent	
	Reliable Electricity	385	42.4%	63.7%
	We get paid	31	3.4%	5.1%
	Employment	196	21.6%	32.5%
	Improve livelihood	38	4.2%	6.3%
	Development	123	13.6%	20.4%
	Improve social services	68	7.5%	11.3%
	Industrialization	66	7.3%	10.9%
Total		907	100.0%	150.2%

Source: Primary Data: Socio-Economic PAPs Census Survey 2018

### 3.3.38. Major adverse impacts of the proposed project

During household survey, PAPs were interviewed on the adverse impacts of the proposed project. In their opinions most (33.4%) of the PAPs revealed that the proposed project would cause loss of land, 26.6% stated that the proposed project would cause loss of farms while the least (0.7%) responded that the proposed project would cause loss of crops. Refer figure 39 below.

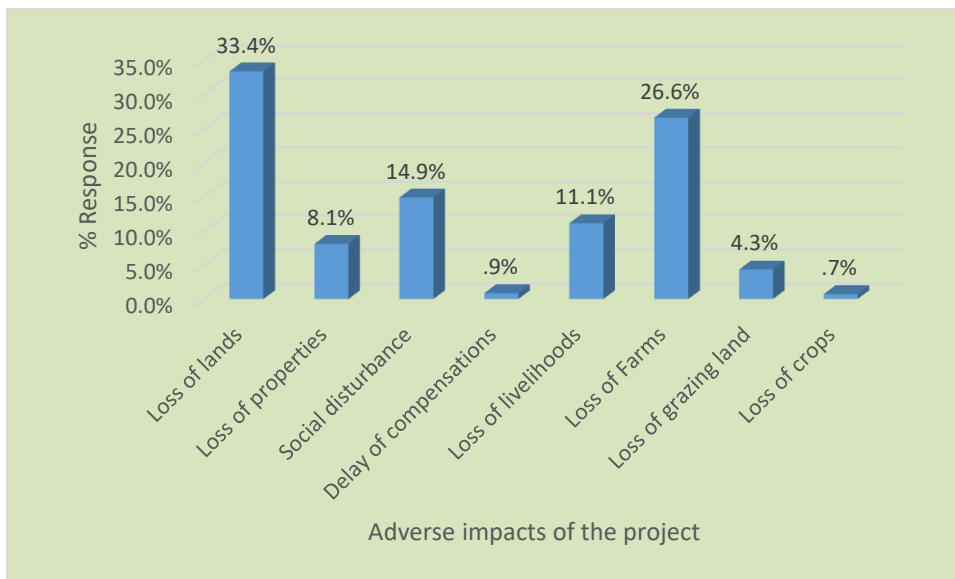


Figure 39: Adverse impacts of the proposed project



### 3.3.39. Grievance Redress Mechanisms

The household socio-economic survey interviewed PAPs on various methods used to redress grievances in the villages. Basing on the study findings, it was revealed that most (56.6%) households were using village grievance committee to settle disputes while less than one percent (0.7%) were using chiefs to redress some grievances in the villages, see table 37 below.

Table 37: Grievance Redress Mechanisms

Grievance Redress Mechanism					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Courts	27	3.6	3.7	3.7
	Family	238	31.8	32.9	36.6
	Chiefs	5	.7	.7	37.3
	Clans	38	5.1	5.2	42.5
	Village Grievance Committee	410	54.8	56.6	99.2
	Others	6	.8	.8	100.0
	Total	724	96.8	100.0	
Missing	System	24	3.2		
Total		748	100.0		

Source: Primary Data: Socio-Economic PAPs Census Survey 2018

### 3.3.40. Strategies to improve livelihoods of the PAPs

During the household survey, PAPs were asked on the strategies they would wish to be implemented to improve their livelihoods. Following the study findings most (70.5%) of the respondents reported that project should pay compensation on time while the least (0.5%) reported that the proposed project should construct access roads in their areas. See figure 40 below.

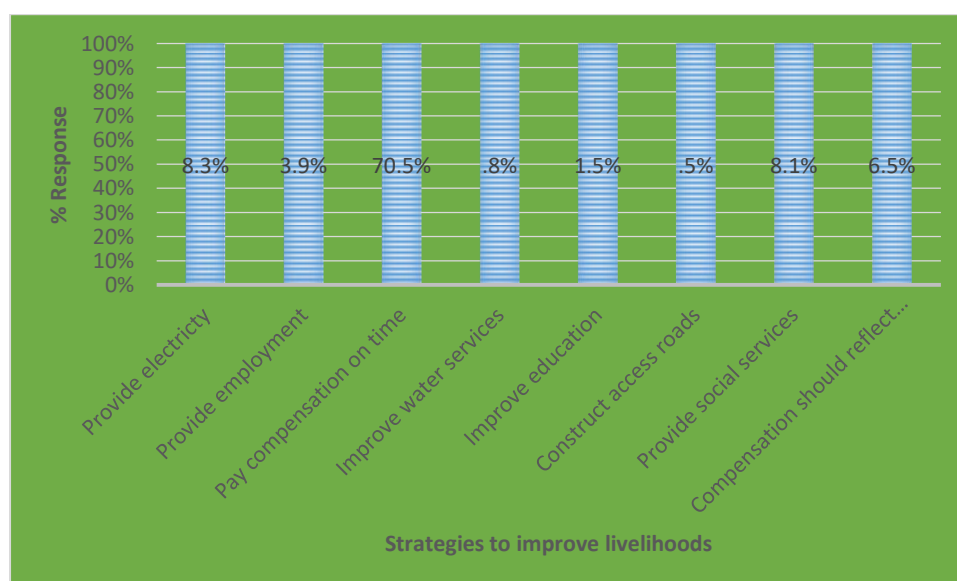


Figure 40: Strategies to improve livelihoods of the PAPs

### 3.3.41. Ownership of Bank Accounts

The households were asked on ownership of bank accounts. With regards to the study findings about 83% had no Bank Accounts while 17% responded to have bank accounts. For those PAPs responded to have bank accounts most (39.5%) owns bank accounts in NMB bank while the least (5.4%) reported to have accounts with VICOBA. See figure 41 below.

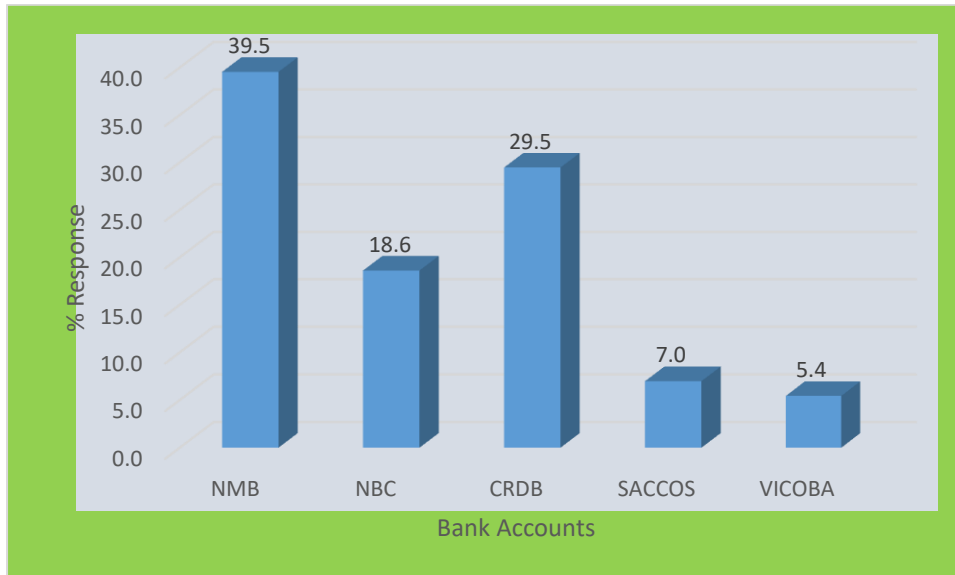


Figure 41: Ownership of bank accounts

### 3.3.42. Households' general comments

During household survey, PAPs were interviewed on their general comments towards the project implementation. Basing on the study findings, it was reported that most (44.5%) reported that they need project, 39.5% reported to agree with implementation of the project while 1.1% of the respondents reported to need more time. See figure 42 below.

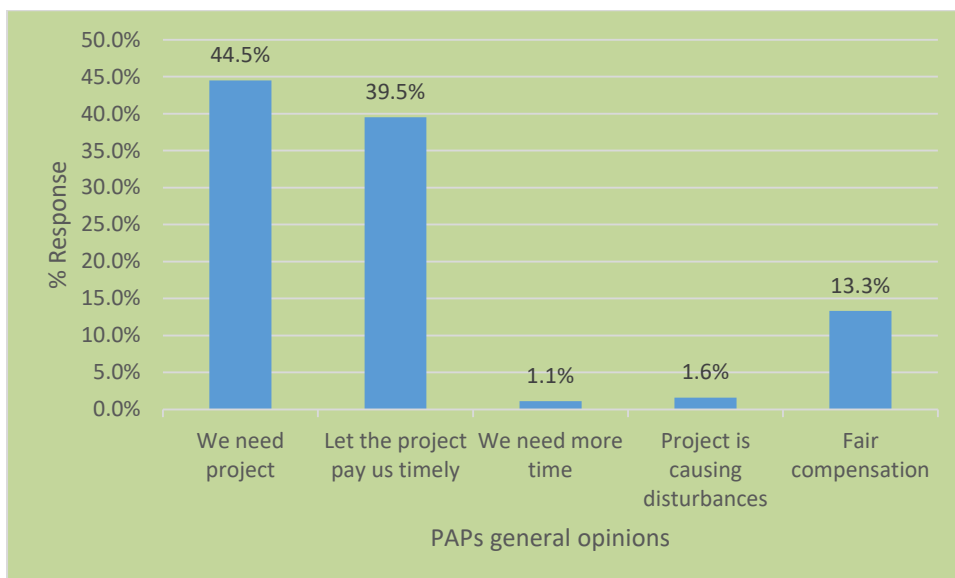


Figure 42: Households' general comments

In conclusion, TANSECO should utilize the information provided by the socio-economic study first during the implementation of the RAP and secondly as a source of baseline data for monitoring and evaluating the project impacts on the affected persons.

## 4. CHAPTER: POLICY, LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

This Chapter describes the Tanzanian policy and legal framework for undertaking land acquisition and resettlement activities for the proposed project components i.e. transmission line, substations and access road under which this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is to be implemented. The Chapter also describes the relevant sections of World Bank OP 4.12 guidelines on Involuntary Resettlement.

### 4.1. National Policies

#### 4.1.1. National Land Policy, 1997

The overall aim of a National Land Policy is to promote and ensure a secure land tenure system, to encourage the optimal use of land resources, and to facilitate broad-based social and economic development without upsetting or endangering the ecological balance of the environment.

Section 4.1 highlights the land tenure and gives the policy statement on land as follows;

Statement i) provides for grading of land as a constitutional category and that four basic policy tenets will be entrenched in the Constitution to ensure continuity. Section (a) stipulates that all land in Tanzania is public land vested in the President as trustee on behalf of all citizens. Section (c) indicates that the rights and interests of citizens shall not be taken without due process of law. Section (d) of this statement stipulates that full, fair and prompt compensation shall be paid when land is acquired.

Statement (iii) concerns administration of village lands by village councils but their powers are limited by the powers embedded in the laws and procedures while the fourth statement indicates that consultation and consent of village councils will be required whenever alienation of village lands is necessary.

Village land is held under customary tenure and the government can issue customary certificates of tenure to individuals or communities where the village is surveyed and has a Certificate of Village Land. Customary tenure is akin to freehold.

Policy statement 4.2.6 states that women will be entitled to acquire land in their own right not only through purchase but also through allocation but clan land will continue to be governed by customs and tradition as long as it is not contrary to the constitution and natural justice.

Section 4.2.15 on acquisition gives power to the President to acquire land for public purposes or for redevelopment. Policy statement on land values [4.2.18(iii)] indicates

that all land transactions have to be registered with the Registrar of Land Titles before taking legal effect.

Policy statement on compensation (4.2.20) states that compensation for land acquired in the public interest will be based on the concept of opportunity cost and will include; - i) market value of real property; ii) disturbance allowance; iii) transport allowance; iv) loss of profits or accommodation; v) cost of acquiring or getting the land; vi) any other costs or capital expenditure incurred to the development of that land.

#### **4.1.2. The National Energy Policy (URT 2015)**

This policy provides comprehensive legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks for petroleum, electricity, renewable energies, energy efficiency as well as local content issues including safety, health and environment.

The objective of the policy on renewable energy is to enhance utilisation of renewable energy resources so as to increase its contribution in diversifying resources for electricity generation. The policy in the section of cross-cutting issues particularly section 4.3 considered importance of public safety, occupational health and environment. It stated that energy activities such as exploration and production of petroleum; coal and uranium mining; extraction of hydropower plants, uncontrolled use of wood fuel; combustion of fossil fuels; construction of hydropower dams and pipeline can negatively impact on ecological and environmental systems. This has been observed closely with even views from the stakeholder especially on the mitigation of adverse impacts on human health, human properties and natural environment. The project implementation will observe these provisions particularly at this RAP study. In addition, the energy project should not aim to destroy human development but rather improve their livelihood.

#### **4.1.3. National Human Settlements Development Policy (2000)**

The overall goal of the National Human Settlements Development Policy (NHSDP) is to promote the development of sustainable human settlement and to facilitate the provision of adequate and affordable shelter to all people, including the poor. The policy outlines a number of objectives including environmental protection within human settlements and protection of natural ecosystems against pollution, degradation and destruction.

The NHSDP recognises the role of the NEP and other sector policies in achieving urban development. Thus, the NHSDP identifies the need for co-ordination and co-operation with other sectors and stakeholders, including CBOs, and NGOs in urban development planning.

The NHSDP recognises environmental planning and management as one of the broad human settlement issues. According to this Policy; “environment means the

physical, economic and social conditions in which people live, influencing their feelings and development". In that regard the NHSDP identifies environmental protection as one of the strategic issues in human settlement planning and development. Therefore, project planning and implementation should enhance the human development. This RAP proposes measures that will restore human development.

#### **4.1.4. Agriculture and Livestock Policy, 1997**

The Agriculture and Livestock Policy of 1997 addresses changes that affect the agricultural sector in Tanzania and specifically address restrictions to agricultural practices stemming from the national land use Policy of 1995. The Agriculture and Livestock policy, 1997 also addresses the needs of women in agriculture and the needs for agricultural practices to evolve to ensure protection of the environment. The Policy promotes good husbandry and increased agriculture production.

Some of the areas in the proposed right of way are utilized for crop production and changes in land use may reduce crop production and possibly impact on food security. The project acquires land for way leave and substation sites that is also used for agricultural production for annual crops. In principle, the land TANESCO puts under the way leave for power transmission becomes wholly owned and managed by TANESCO exclusively for energy uses. No farming, settlement or any other use is permitted on such land

#### **4.1.5. National Gender Policy (1999)**

Main objective of this policy is to provide guidelines to ensure gender sensitive plans, programs and strategies in all sectors and institutions. The policy gives emphasis on gender equality with its aims at establishing strategies on poverty eradication through ensuring that both women and men get access to existing resources for their development. It values the role played by women in bringing about development in the society.

The energy sector is also highly committed to gender mainstreaming at all levels, through provision of equal opportunities to both men and women in construction works and related activities. The policy requires the project management to ensure that gender issues are given emphasis. It also requires that women and men are given equal employment opportunities in the project, whenever possible.

## **4.2. Legal Framework**

### **4.2.1. The Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania, 1977**

The Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania provides for the rights of citizens to own property and disallows the deprivation of one's property held in accordance with the law, unless the owner is fairly and adequately compensated.

Article 24 (1) says: every person is entitled to own property and has a right to the protection of his property held in accordance to the law. Sub-article (2) further provides that; it shall be unlawful for any person to be deprived of property for the purposes of nationalization or any other purposes without the authority of the law which makes provision for fair and adequate compensation.

#### **4.2.2. The Land Act, 1999**

The Land Act of 1999 provides for the basic law in relation to land other than the village or reserved lands, the management of land, settlement of disputes and related matters. The Act lays down fundamental principles for occupying and using the land. Among them, is the principle that any land user shall ensure that land is used productively and that any such use complies with the principles of sustainable development. In addition, and in relation to the proposed power transmission line, the Land Act (Section 151) states that the Minister " may create rights of way which shall be known as public rights of way " to serve for the that purpose for the proposed development. In addition, it defines that a "way leave" may be any public right of way created for the benefit of the Government, a local authority, a public authority, or any corporate body to enable all such organizations, authorities and bodies to carry out their functions within the designated area.

Furthermore, the Act states that:

- i) "a public right of way shall attach to and run with the servient land in respect of which it has been created and shall be binding on all occupiers from time to time of the servient land, any manner they are occupying the land, whether under a right of occupancy or a derivative right thereof, or under customary law or as a successor in title to any such occupier or as a trespasser" ;
- ii) "a way leave shall authorize persons in the employment of or who are acting as agents of or con-tractors for any of the organizations, authorities and bodies enter on the servient land for the purpose of executing works, building and maintaining installations and structures and in setting all such works, installations and structures in the servient land and to pass along that way leave in connection with purposes of those organization, authorities or bodies."
- iii) Except where the Commissioner is proposing of his own motion to create a way level, an application from any ministry or department of Government, or local authority or public authority or corporate body shall be made to the Commissioner.

an application shall be made on the prescribed form and shall be accompanied by any information which may be prescribed or which the Commissioner may in writing require the applicant to supply and the Commissioner shall not begin the process of creating a way leave until all information which may be prescribed or required is submitted to him.

Section 156 requires that with regard to communal right of way, in respect of way-leave, compensation shall be paid to any person for use of land, who is in lawful or

actual occupation of that land, for any damage caused to crops or buildings and for the land and materials taken or used for the works. Requirements for the assessment of compensation are provided in the Land (Assessment of the Value of Land for Compensation) Regulations of 2001.

The valuation of the affected properties must be done by a qualified and authorized valuer. Section 34 of that Act also states that where a right of occupancy includes land which is occupied by persons under customary law, and those persons are to be moved or relocated, they must be compensated for loss of interest in the land and for other losses. They also have the right to reap crops that are sown before any notice for vacating that land is given.

Since some of the areas where the right of way passes fall under public lands, this Act is relevant to the proposed development. TANESCO shall apply for the Way Leave and will pay compensation to affected persons according to national and international standards.

#### **4.2.3. Village Land Act No.5, 1999**

The Village Land Act No. 5 of 1999 was enacted specifically to cater for the management and administration of land in villages, the role of local government in land administration, land allocation and occupation. The Act empowers the village council to manage all village lands in accordance with the principles of a trustee with the villagers being the beneficiaries.

Section 3 (f) of the Act stipulates that one has to take into account that Land has value and that value is taken into consideration for any transaction affecting that interest. This means if one acquired land he/she will have to compensate owners for bare land in addition to un-exhausted improvements.

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

#### **4.2.4. Local Government (District Authorities) Act, 1982**

This Act provides for a detailed responsibility for the District Councils on administration of day-to-day activities within its area of jurisdiction. The Act applies to every district authority established under the Act.

Part V of the Act provides for the functions of the local government authorities. Under Section 111 the following basic functions are spelt out;

- (a) to maintain and facilitate the maintenance of peace, order and good governance within its area of jurisdiction;



(b) to promote the social welfare and economic well-being of all persons within its area of jurisdiction;

(c) Subject to the national policy and plans for rural and urban development, to further the social and economic development of its area of jurisdiction.

Section 118 (1) states that in addition, to the functions and duties conferred or imposed on local government authorities under section 111, it shall be the function of every district council, in relation to its area of jurisdiction - '(a) "to formulate, co-ordinate and supervise the implementation of all plans of the economic, commercial, industrial and social development.in its area of jurisdiction.

#### **4.2.5. The Land Acquisition Act, 1967 (Act No 47/1967)**

The Land Acquisition Act of 1967 stipulates the power and procedures for acquiring land and the required degree of compensation. Section 3 and 4 of the Act gives the President of Tanzania powers to acquire any land for any estate or term where such land is required for public purpose such as exclusive government use, general public use, any government scheme, development of social services or commercial development of any kind including declamation. The Act makes provision for the procedures and method of compulsory acquisition of land for public purposes whether for temporary or permanent use. The Minister responsible for land may authorize any person to enter upon the land and survey the land to determine its suitability for a public purpose.

Section 6 states that, if the President resolves that any land is required for a public purpose, the Minister shall give notice of intention to acquire the land 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 to him.

Sections 11 (1) and (2) provide for monetary or in-kind compensation for land.

Section 13(1) provides for dispute resolution. It states that, where any land is acquired under this Act and there is a dispute or disagreement relating to any of the following matters: (a) the amount of compensation; (b) the right to acquire the land; (c) the identity of persons entitled to compensation; (d) the application of section 12 to the land; and such dispute or disagreement is not settled by the parties concerned within six weeks from the date of the publication of notice that the land is required for a public purpose, the Minister or any person holding or claiming any interest in the land may institute a suit in the Court for the determination of the dispute.

#### **4.2.6. The Land Disputes Court Act, 2002 (Act No.2/2002)**

The Land Disputes Courts Act provides for the establishment and establishment of land courts. Section 3 (1) of the Act stipulates that subject, to section 167 of the Land Act, 1999, and section 62 of the Village Land Act, 1999, every dispute or complaint concerning land shall be instituted in the Court having, jurisdiction, to determine land disputes in a given area. It provides for the establishment and jurisdiction of:

(a) The Village Land Council;

- (b) The Ward Tribunal;
- (c) The District Land and Housing Tribunal;
- (d) The High Court (Land Division);
- (e) The Court of Appeal of Tanzania.

Section 5(1) stipulates that the Village Land Council shall consist of seven members of whom three shall be women, and each member shall be nominated by the village council and approved by the Village Assembly. The functions of the Village Council according to Section 7 include:

- (a) to receive complaints from parties in respect of land;
- (b) to convene meetings for hearing of disputes from parties; and
- (c) to mediate between and assist parties to arrive at a mutually acceptable settlement of the disputes on any matter concerning, land within its area of jurisdiction.

Section 9 stipulates that where the parties to the dispute before the Village Land Council are not satisfied with the decision of the Council, the dispute in question shall be referred to the Ward Tribunal in accordance with section 62 of the Village Land Act, 1999. The primary function of each Tribunal is to secure peace and harmony, in the area for which it is established, by mediating between and assisting parties to arrive at a mutually acceptable solution on any matter concerning land within its jurisdiction. Section 15 however limits the jurisdiction of the Tribunal to handling cases of disputed land or property valued at three million shillings.

Where a party to the dispute fails to comply with the order of the Ward Tribunal, the Ward Tribunal shall refer the matter to the District Land and Housing Tribunal for enforcement.

Section 38 (1), states that, any party who is aggrieved by a decision or order of the District Land and Housing Tribunal in the exercise of its appellate or provisional jurisdiction, may within sixty days after the date, of the decision or order, appeal to the High Court (Land Division).

#### **4.2.7. The Graves Removal Act, 1969**

The Graveyard Removal Act of No. 9 of 1969 refers directly to grave removal and requirement for compensation. The Act provides for compensation of owners of graves and reburying of the remains elsewhere to pave way for development interventions.

#### **4.2.8. The Land (Assessment of the Value of land for compensation) Regulations, 2001**

According to this Act Section 3-4, the basis of assessment of land and unexhausted improvement is market value of such land. This assessment is prepared by the qualified Valuer and verified by the Chief Government Valuer (Section 5-6). Section 7 of the Act highlights what is included in compensation for any interest for loss of

land as value of unexhausted improvement, disturbance allowance, transport allowance, accommodation allowance and loss of profits details of which are specified in Section 8-11 of this Act.

The Act further indicates that transport and accommodation allowances and loss of profit shall not be payable for unoccupied land at the date of loss of interest in land.

#### **4.2.9. The Land Compensation Claims Regulations, 2001**

According to regulation, the following are eligible for compensation / resettlement:

- Holder of right of occupancy (Section 22 of the Land Act of 1999);
- Holder of customary right of occupancy whose land has been declared a hazard land (Section 49 of the Land Act, 1999);
- Holder of customary land, whose land becomes granted to other person and is moved or relocated under Section 34 of the Land Act, 1999;
- Land obtained as a consequence of disposition by a holder of right of granted or customary right of occupancy but is refused a right of occupancy under section 54 of the Land Act, 1999;
- Urban or peri-urban land acquired by the President under Section 60 of the Land Act, 1999.

Sub-section 2 of Section 9 applies to all applications or claims for compensation against government or Local Government Authority, public body or institution.

According to Section 10(1) compensation shall take the form of:

- Monetary compensation;
- Plot of land of comparable quality, extent and productive potential to the land lost;
- A building or buildings of comparable quality, extent and use comparable to the building or buildings lost;
- Plants and seedlings;
- Regular supplies of grain and other basic foodstuffs for a specified time.

#### **4.2.10. Antiquities Act (1964)**

The Antiquities Act of 1964, amended in 1979, stipulates that no archaeological research can be undertaken without the permission of the Director of Antiquities. According to this Act, local government authorities can pass by-laws for the preservation of archaeological heritage in their area of jurisdiction. The process of land acquisition for establishment of the proposed project facilities shall observe the requirements of this Act.

### **4.3. International Funding Policies, Procedures and Guidelines**

#### **4.3.1. World Bank Operational Policies**

The triggered WB safeguard policies which will be considered in this RAP are the following:

- OP 4.11 Physical Cultural Resources;
- OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement;
- OP 17.50 Public Disclosure

#### **4.3.1.1. OP/BP 4.11 Physical Cultural Resources (PCR)**

This policy assists in preserving PCRs and helps reduce chances of their destruction or damage. The policy considers PCRs to be resources of archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious (including graveyards and burial sites) and aesthetic or of other cultural significance. During the consultation meetings held in the project area in the process of EIA, no PCR are known to exist in the project area other than graves. However, if PCRs are found during the project implementation, a management plan must be prepared.

The management plan must include measures to avoid or mitigate any adverse impacts on PCRs, provisions for managing chance finds, any necessary measures for strengthening institutional capacity for the management of PCRs and a monitoring system to track the progress of these activities. Hence, provisions for managing chance finds must be implemented to ensure that PCRs, that may be discovered, are properly handled.

#### **4.3.1.2. World Bank Operational Policy 4.12: Involuntary Resettlement**

Operational Policy 4.12 (OP4.12) is triggered in situations involving involuntary taking of land. The policy aims to avoid involuntary resettlement to the extent feasible, or to minimize and mitigate its adverse social and economic impacts.

It promotes participation of displaced people in resettlement planning and implementation, and its key economic objective is to assist displaced persons in their efforts to improve or at least restore their incomes and standards of living after displacement.

The policy prescribes compensation and other resettlement measures to achieve its objectives and requires that borrowers prepare adequate resettlement planning instruments. AfDB's own social safeguards are aligned with World Bank Operational Policies.

Section 2 of OP4.12 notes that involuntary resettlement may cause severe long-term hardship, impoverishment, and environmental damage unless appropriate measures are carefully planned and carried out.

For these reasons, the overall objectives of the Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement are the following:

1. Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs;
2. Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to

share in project benefits. Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs;

3. Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

Section 3 notes the impacts to be considered including those involving the involuntary taking of land resulting in: relocation or loss of shelter; loss of assets or access to assets; and, loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location.

Section 4 notes policies apply to all components of a project that result in involuntary resettlement, regardless of the source of financing.

As per Section 6 of OP4.12, the project proponent should develop a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) that covers the following.

1. Displaced persons are: informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement; consulted on offered choices, provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives; and provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the project;
2. If the impacts include physical relocation, measures to ensure that the displaced persons are: provided assistance (such as moving allowances) during relocation; and, provided with residential housing, or housing sites, or, as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site.
3. Measures to ensure that displaced persons are: offered support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living; and, provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures, such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities.

Particular attention should be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, indigenous people, ethnic minorities, or other displaced persons who may not be protected through national land compensation legislation.

In accordance with Section 10, taking of land and related assets may take place only after compensation has been paid and, where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided, and other measures such as livelihood programs are in place.

As per Section 11, preference should be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based. If land is not the preferred

option of the displaced persons, or sufficient land is not available at a reasonable price, non-land-based options built around opportunities for employment or self-employment should be provided in addition to cash compensation for land and other assets lost. The lack of adequate land must be demonstrated and documented.

Section 12 notes that payment of cash compensation for lost assets may be appropriate where livelihoods are land-based but the land taken for the project is a small fraction (normally considered as less than 20% of the total productive area), and the residual is economically viable.

Section 15 notes that displaced persons may be classified in one of the following three groups:

1. those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights as recognized under national law);
2. those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time of surveys but have a claim to such land or assets – provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan;
3. Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.

Persons covered under (1) and (2) are provided compensation for the land they lose, and other assistance, while persons covered under (3) should be provided with resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance, as necessary.

Finally, OP4.12 also includes guidance on the preparation and content of Resettlement Action Plans appropriate to project impacts.

#### **4.3.1.3. OP 17.50 Public Disclosure**

According to the WB's policy on disclosure of public information, whenever a Resettlement Plan (RAP) or Indigenous Peoples' Development Plan (IPDP) is required by the World Bank, a RAP or IPDP must be prepared as a separate, free-standing document. These documents must also be available at a place accessible to, and in a form, manner and language understandable to the displaced or affected people and local NGOs.

TANESCO has committed to implement resettlement in accordance with the applicable Tanzanian laws and regulations, as well as meeting the World Bank (WB) policy requirements. In cases where there is a gap or differences between national laws and WB policy requirements, the WB policies prevail.

#### **4.4. GAP Analysis**

Laws on land administration in Tanzania are comprehensive but differ in several ways with the World Bank's OP4.12 Policies as shown in Table 41 below.

Table 38: Comparison between National Policies and Legislations versus International Policies on Resettlement and Compensation

TYPES OF AFFECTED PERSONS/LOST ASSETS	TANZANIAN LAW	WORLD BANK OP 4.12	COMPARISON/GAPS	MEASURES FOR BRIDGING THE GAP
Prior information and consultation	Tanzanian legal framework requires that before commencing the valuation of people's properties, meetings are to be organized in order to create awareness amongst people. These meetings are to be directed by the District Councillor, members of parliament, investment representatives or those making the compensation payments.	World Bank OP 4.12 requires that displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and they should have opportunities to participate in the planning and implementing resettlement programs. Further it requires that displaced persons are consulted on... offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasibility alternatives	Key aspects of the WB OP 4.12 such as prior intimation and awareness creation are similar to the what is followed in practice in Tanzania prior to acquisition of assets	Meetings to inform the PAPs about the land acquisition were held as per existing procedures  TANESCO will provide written notification and as well as make public announcement through village leaders about the project and the need to vacate the area once the compensation is effected
Minimization of Displacement	Avoidance or minimization of resettlement is not discussed.	Resettlement be avoided, and where not possible, minimized to the extent possible.	National law does not require efforts to minimize resettlement. However, in normal practice minimization is always practiced to reduce compensation cost	TANESCO has considered different alternatives for the route alignment as discussed in the ESIA  The selected route has minimized the displacement of people
Baseline Surveys	Law requires asset inventories for the purpose of valuation, in the presence of owners and local authorities.	Comprehensive baseline surveys are required detailing demographic and socio-economic characteristics of communities and households, as well as asset inventories, for the development of appropriate compensation, resettlement and livelihood measures, as well as M&E.	National law only requires asset survey for valuation purposes.	Project undertook a socio-economic survey of all affected households using meaningful indicators, together with asset validation. These have been analysed in the RAP for the purpose of developing appropriate resettlement and livelihood restoration measures.
cut-off date	There is no clear guidance on the cut-off date in the national legislation. Requires that a Cut-Off Date is ideally agreed between parties and enacted following the inventory of all assets. PAPs shall be provided resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance, as necessary if they occupied the project area prior to a cut-off date established. Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance.	Requires that in the absence of host government procedures on cut-off dates, the borrower or client establishes a cut-off date for eligibility that is acceptable to the Bank. The cut-off date is the first date of the census. PAPs who occupy the project area of influence after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation.	The OP 4.12 clearly establishes the cut-off date as the first day of the census.	The cut-off date for this RAP is 14 <sup>th</sup> March, 2018 when the census begun. The cut-off date does not preclude continued farming, and this will be clearly communicated.
Land Owners with legal or customary titles	Land owners, with or without formal legal rights, are entitled to full, fair and prompt compensation plus disturbance allowance, transport allowance, accommodation allowance and loss of profit if they were in actual occupation of the acquired property. Lost assets are limited to "unexhausted improvements", that is the land and developments on the land. The law does not cover economic and social impacts of relocation and as such socio-economic surveys are not part of the land acquisition process.	PAPs are classified into 3 groups: (a) those who have formal legal rights including customary and traditional rights; (b) those who do not have form legal rights to the land but have a claim to such land or assets provided that such claims are recognized under the law of the country; and (c) Those who have no legal rights to the land they are occupying.  Persons covered under categories (a) and (b) above, are among PAPs who are entitled to full, fair and prompt compensation as well as other relocation assistance.	The lost assets in Tanzania are restricted to land and developments on land, and where relevant, loss of profits. The lost assets under OP 4.12 are much wider than land and include loss of access to livelihoods and standard of living and seeks to improve them or at least to restore them to pre-displacement levels  Tanzania law provides some allowances to PAPs which do support to re-coup the livelihood	All Land owners with or without legal or customary titles will be compensated according to replacement cost  Additional measures to improve the livelihoods and standards of affected people are proposed in the RAP.
Tenants/ squatters,	The law is limited to those who can prove <i>de jure</i> or <i>de facto</i> land ownership.	Tenants/Squatters are provided with resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy as well as other relocation assistance and payment for assets/ livelihood losses.	WB OP 4.12 recognizes a wider spectrum of PAPs. The Tanzania spectrum is limited to those who can prove proprietary rights. It does not include tenants	Compensation will be only to those who can claim ownership. However, Business tenants who loose profit due to relocation will be entitled to compensation. Other tenants and squatters will be given notice early so that they find alternative place.  payment for loss of assets
Owners of non-permanent buildings Owners of permanent buildings	Tanzanian law makes no differentiation between owners of permanent and non-permanent buildings. As long as ownership can be proved compensation is payable. Determination of compensation is based on the market value of the property. In practice though, the depreciated replacement cost approach is used, meaning that PAPs do not get the full replacement cost of the lost assets.	Permanent and non-permanent buildings need to be compensated. Resettlement assistance as well as other assistance Cash compensation levels should be sufficient to replace the lost asset at full replacement cost in local markets. Recommends in-kind compensation	The gap is about eligibility, which is hinged upon formal or informal ownership. While, in Tanzania, compensation is based on market value, determined using the depreciated replacement cost approach for developments on land, WB OP 4.12 requires that compensation should be sufficient to replace the lost land and other assets at full replacement cost.	Buildings be assessed as Tanzania law allow but compensation will be paid based on full replacement cost In-kind compensation will be considered as an option for public structures and for those proved to be vulnerable people who wishes for the in-kind compensation
Building tenants and encroachers	Tanzania law on compulsory acquisition and compensation is limited to those who can prove <i>de jure</i> or <i>de facto</i> land ownership. Tenants and encroachers are not covered	Tenants and encroachers are assisted to find a new place to rent  Tenants are also paid for the cost of the unexpired portion of the lease	National law requires legal title or customarily recognized for compensation of assets	Compensation will be only to those who can claim ownership. However, Business tenants who loose profit due to relocation will be entitled to compensation. Other tenant and squatters will be given notice early so that they find alternative place will only benefit with livelihood restoration

TYPES OF AFFECTED PERSONS/LOST ASSETS	TANZANIAN LAW	WORLD BANK OP 4.12	COMPARISON/GAPS	MEASURES FOR BRIDGING THE GAP
				measures
Timing of compensation payments	Tanzanian law requires that compensation be full, fair and prompt. Section 34 (3), (b), (i) provides for not less than one hundred and eighty days' notice of any requirement to move persons occupying the land under customary law	Displaced persons are provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets directly attributable to the project. Payments should be made prior to projects implementation with the view to improve the former living standards, income earning capacity and production levels of the affected population.	In terms of timing, both Tanzanian laws and WB OP 4.12 requires that compensation be paid promptly. However, this rarely happens in practice due to huge sum of money required for compensation and other lengthy approval procedures	Efforts will be made to ensure prompt payment of compensation before commencement of construction activities.  Interest rate will apply for delay in payment.
Calculation of compensation and valuation	According to the Land Assessment of the value of Land for Compensation) Regulations, 2001, as well as the Village Land Regulations, 2001, compensation for loss of any interest in land shall include the value of unexhausted improvements, disturbance allowance, transport allowance, accommodation allowance, and loss of profits. The basis for assessment of any land and unexhausted improvement for purposes of compensation is the market value of such land. The market value is arrived at by the use of comparative method evidenced by actual recent sales of similar properties; or by the use of the income approach, or replacement cost method, where the property is of special nature and not saleable.	Displaced persons should be provided with prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable direct to the project. Replacement cost is the method of valuation of assets that helps determine the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs. Depreciation is not to be taken into account when applying this method. For losses that cannot easily be valued or compensated in monetary terms (e.g. access to public services, customers and suppliers, or to fishing, grazing or forest areas) attempts are made to establish access to equivalent and culturally acceptable resources and earning opportunities.	Tanzania law provides for the calculation of compensation on the basis of the market value of the lost land and unexhausted improvements, plus a disturbance, accommodation allowance, and loss of profits where applicable. Since depreciation is applied, the amount paid does not in most cases amount to that required to replace the lost assets. Besides, other types of assets (besides land) are not taken into consideration.	In addition to the national legislation, the valuation for compensation of assets will be based on replacement cost as defined in the WB OP 4.12.
Relocation and Resettlement	Tanzanian laws do not provide for relocation and resettlement. However, there are a few cases where the government has provided both compensation and alternative land, but this has been done at its discretion. In general however, the government feels that it has discharged its duty once compensation is paid, and it is up to the displaced persons to resettle and re-establish themselves elsewhere. Transport allowance and accommodation allowance are provided.	WB OP 4.12 stipulate that where project impacts include physical relocation, measures should be taken to ensure that the displaced persons are: (i) provided with assistance (such as moving allowance) during relocation; and (ii) provided with residential housing, or housing sites, or, as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages lost.	There are some similarities between Tanzanian and WB policies. Tanzanian law provides for transport allowance for 12 tons of luggage for up to 20 kilometres from the acquired land, provided the displaced person was living on that land. In lieu of housing accommodation allowance is made in the form of rent for 36 months for similar type of housing. Occasionally, in a discretionary manner alternative land is awarded.	In addition to the requirements in the national legislation, in-kind compensation will only be considered for some cases.  PAPs will be consulted to determine whether they need cash or in-kind compensation Public structures and proved vulnerable PAPs will be paid in kind and given selected assistance
Completion of resettlement and compensation	The government can, under the law, take possession of the acquired land at the end of the notice to acquire period, before paying compensation. Current practice however is such that possession is usually after the payment of compensation whereby the displaced persons are given time to vacate the land, which is usually as soon as possible	WB OP 4.12 stipulates that it is necessary to ensure that displacement or restriction to access does not take place before necessary measures for resettlement are in place. In particular, taking of land and related assets may take place only after compensation has been paid, and where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowance have been provided to the displaced persons.	The Land Acquisition Act, 1967, allows the government to take possession of the acquired land before paying compensation. Current practice, endeavours to pay compensation before taking possession of the land.	The project will take the possession of the land after compensation is effected fully while all grievances are addressed adequately
Livelihood restoration and assistance to Vulnerable groups	There are no legal provisions requiring the government to restore livelihood or to provide assistance towards the restoration of such livelihoods. Indeed, compensation is not payable in the case of restrictions to access to areas of livelihood opportunities. Moreover there are no provisions that require the government to pay special attention to vulnerable groups or indigenous peoples	WB OP 4.12 provides that the resettlement plan or policy include measures to ensure that the displaced persons are (i) offered support after displacement for a transitional period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standard of living; and, (ii) provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures, such as land preparation, credit facilities, training or job opportunities.	There are no transitional measures provided for under Tanzanian law and practice; nor are there provisions for compensation as a result of restrictions to access to livelihood. The Tanzanian law does not make provisions requiring the government to pay special attention to vulnerable groups in the administration of compensation	A livelihood restoration measures will be recommended for larger society and capacity building. Measures will be proposed for restoring the livelihood including training and giving job opportunities for the locals  Special attention will be given to vulnerable groups.
Consultation and disclosure	There are scanty provisions related to consultation and disclosure in Tanzanian law. The notice, under the Land Acquisition Act, informs land owners about the President's need to acquire their land, and their right to give objections. The Land Act allows displaced persons to fill in forms requiring that their land be valued, and giving their own opinion as to what their assets are worth. Since resettlement is not provided for legally, there are no provisions about informing the displaced persons about their options and rights; nor are they offered choice among feasible resettlement alternatives.	WB OP 4.12 requires that displaced persons are (i) informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement; and, (ii) consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives. Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs. PAPs should be consulted throughout the process and a Stakeholder Engagement Plan prepared.	The provisions in WB OP 4.12 requiring consultation and disclosure is somewhat practiced in Tanzanian law particularly in CAP 191	The consultations with stakeholders and PAPs were made during the RAP and will continue throughout the RAP implementation following Tanzania requirements and the WB guidelines.  The RAP will be disclosed to stakeholders through TANESCO Website, District Council Offices in the project area, TANESCO offices and the WB info shop.  The executive summary will be translated into local language "Swahili" to allow PAPs to understand
Grievance mechanism and dispute resolution	Under s. 13 of the Land Acquisition Act, where there is a dispute or disagreement relating to any of the following matters: the amount of compensation; the right to acquire the land; the identity of persons entitled to compensation; the application of section 12 to the land; any right privilege or liability conferred or imposed by this Act;	WB OP 4.12 provides that displaced persons and their communities, and any host communities receiving them, are provided with timely and relevant information, consulted on resettlement options, and offered opportunities to participate in planning implementing and monitoring resettlement. Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms must be established for these groups	The law in Tanzania does provide for the establishment of grievance resolution mechanisms for land related issues at village, Ward and district. in practice grievances mechanisms are always present and when they fail a court of law is always open to resolve the dispute	The RAP has proposed the grievance Resolution mechanisms for the project affected persons starting at Village level.  The resettlement GRM feeds into a broader project-level GRM that will be administered by TANESCO.



TYPES OF AFFECTED PERSONS/LOST ASSETS	TANZANIAN LAW	WORLD BANK OP 4.12	COMPARISON/GAPS	MEASURES FOR BRIDGING THE GAP
	<p>the apportionment of compensation between the persons entitled to the same and such dispute or disagreement is not settled by the parties concerned within six weeks from the date of the publication of notice that the land is required for a public purpose the Minister or any person holding or claiming any interest in the land may institute a suit in the High Court of Tanzania for the determination of the dispute.</p> <p>In practice the government resolves grievances through many ways including public meetings with the affected persons, Village and Ward tribunals, etc.</p>			
Notification Period/Timing of Displacement	<p>Prior notification shall be provided that indicates the period (not less than six weeks) by when the land should be vacated</p>	<p>Article 10 of World Bank OP/4.12 requires that the resettlement activities linked to the implementation of the project construction to ensure that displacement or restriction of access does not occur before necessary measures for resettlement are in place. In particular, taking of land and related assets may take place only after compensation has been paid, and, where applicable resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to displaced persons</p>	<p>No difference</p>	<p>Notification were made using form No 69 and that after compensation the PAPs will be given six weeks' notice to vacate the land.</p>
Monitoring & Evaluation	<p>Law does not specify procedures for monitoring and evaluation of projects.</p>	<p>Monitoring and evaluation activities should be integrated into the overall project management process, and the RAP must provide a coherent monitoring plan that identifies organizational responsibilities, methodology, and the schedule for monitoring and reporting</p>	<p>National law does not detail M&amp;E procedures for projects. However in some cases such as CAP 191 monitoring and evaluation is conducted to determine the efficacy of the mitigation measures and project cost</p>	<p>The RAP details Monitoring and Evaluation Plan involving participation of stakeholders, which will continue for the duration of the project and during the implementation of livelihood restoration measures.</p>

## 5. CHAPTER: DETERMINATION OF ENTITLEMENTS AND ELIGIBILITY

As stipulated in the Land Act, 1999, Land Acquisition Act, 1967 and Land Regulations of 2001, the Authorized Valuer has determined the entitlements following the identification of affected persons and lost asset census. The Authorized Valuer in cooperation with Land Officer dealt with the following:

- (a) Conducting sensitization meetings on the valuation exercise and PAP's rights.
- (b) Prepared form No. 69, and distributed to every affected person. This form was signed by the Land Officer who provided valuation number to witness people's claims that the government is supposed to compensate; and
- (c) Took photos of the PAP for reference of compensation number and the PAP to be compensated

### 5.1. Determining Eligibility Methods

The valuation team comprised of the following officers

- Valuer
- Land Officer
- Land surveyor with knowledge of using GPS and preparation of plats
- The owner of the land or asset
- Village/ward/sub ward leader

After the counting and measurements of assets the VAL forms were filled and signed by every person in the valuation team above. Thereafter, the Valuer calculated the compensation using Valuation Form 2 following the valuation standards which had been announced and referenced from VAL Form 1. Depending on the type of loss of unexhausted improvement on subject land, the valuer calculated various entitlements and applicable allowances as follows:

- **Disturbance allowance:** It is an average of 8% of the value of land and buildings and plants;
- **Accommodation allowance:** It is an average of market monthly rent of the house multiplied by 36 months. It is paid to the householder residing in the building;
- **Loss of profit allowance:** It is a net monthly profit of the business carried out on the land (evidenced by audited accounts where necessary and applicable) multiplied by 36 months; and
- **Transport allowance:** Actual costs for transportation of 12.0 tons of luggage by road or rail (whichever cheaper within a distance of 20 km from the point of displacement)

Finally, the Valuer prepared a compensation schedules which include the reference number, name of the PAP or responsible person to be compensated, description of

the lost assets and the total amount to be compensated. Also the compensation schedules contain value of each property such as land, building, and crops together with photograph of the respective person, applicable allowances and the total amount to be compensated and also contain the signature area for which PAP signs after receiving the compensation. However, before the compensation schedules are signed by relevant authorities must be approved by the Chief Government Valuer.

Prior to RAP implementation, the compensation schedules must be signed by relevant authorities which include the Registered Valuer, Ward Executive Officer, Authorized Land Officer, District Commissioner, and Regional Commissioner.

## **5.2. Compensation Entitlements**

Further, the project proponent is expected to prepare the payment according to the following guideline:

- v. Compensation payment for buildings based on replacement cost (i.e. market value without deduction for depreciation and salvage materials)
- vi. Compensation for land and applicable allowances based on market value
- vii. Transport allowances based on actual cost at the time of relocating
- viii. Compensation for crops<sup>10</sup> based on the market price schedules provided by the Ministry of Agriculture every year.

The compensation will be categorized based on the amount. PAPs with amount exceeding TSh. 300,000 will be assisted to open bank account for depositing their compensation money. Those with amount less than TShs 300,000 will be given open cheques arranged by commercial bank for the PAPs to draw their compensation right away.

Compensation need to be made within the period not more six months from the date Regional Commissioner endorses the compensation schedules. If the compensation is not paid, in six months' time frame then the interest of 8% or equal to the interest paid by bank in the fixed accounts must be calculated for each year as additional to the compensation to take care for the inflation.

### **5.2.1. Compensation for the Loss of Residential and Productive Land**

Persons losing residential and productive land will receive compensation for the lost land; replacement cost for the residential house(s) to be relocated; disturbance allowance equal to 8% (of the total value of land, buildings and crops on the land) regardless of whether PAP has to relocate to a new area or whether they remain on the unaffected portion of their land; Accommodation allowance equal to an average of market monthly rent of the subject house multiplied by 36 months; transport

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<sup>10</sup> seasonal crops will not be compensated because farmers will be allowed to harvest and the schedule of civil works will be done in a way to allow farmers to harvest their crops

allowance being actual cost of transporting 12 tons of luggage by rail or road within a distance of 20 km from point of displacement.

However, it is expected that most of the relocated households will be able to relocate in close proximity to their original land holdings. PAPs will be able to purchase another land within the same village. Therefore, relocation of those affected shall be close to their original habitations.

#### **5.2.2. Compensation for the Loss of Non Residential Houses and Other Structures**

Persons losing non-residential and other structures will receive compensation for the lost land or plot; replacement cost for the building or structure to be relocated; disturbance allowance equal to 8% (of the total value of land, buildings and other structures) regardless of whether PAP has to relocate to a new area or whether they remain on the unaffected portion of their land. *Non-residential houses will not receive accommodation and transport allowances.*

#### **5.2.3. Compensation for the Loss of Business Buildings or Structures**

Persons losing non-residential or business structures will receive compensation for the lost land or plot; replacement cost for the building or structure to be relocated; disturbance allowance equal to 8% (of the total value of land, buildings and other structures) regardless of whether PAP has to relocate to a new area or whether they remain on the unaffected portion of their land; Loss of profit allowance equal to net monthly profit of the business carried out on the land or building (evidenced by audited accounts where necessary and applicable) multiplied by 36 months.

#### **5.2.4. Compensation for the Loss of Standing Crops**

PAPs losing standing crops and trees in within way leave or substation land area will receive compensation for the lost perennial crops based on the type and growth (maturity) of those standing crops or trees/ fruit trees; compensation for the lost farmland; disturbance allowance equal to 8% of the total value of land and crops. 2018 price list is applicable. Annual crops such as maize, beans, paddy, millet, etc. will not be compensated rather the PAP will be given time to harvest the crop.

#### **5.2.5. Compensation for the Loss of Public Structure or common property**

Villages or institutions losing public structures such as school, dispensary, office building, church, mosque, etc. will be compensated in kind. However, if the institution or village demand cash compensation the village or institution will receive compensation for the lost land; replacement cost for the building(s) to be relocated; disturbance allowance equal to 8% (of the total value of land, buildings and crops on the land); Accommodation allowance equal to an average of market monthly rent of the subject structure multiplied by 36 months.

In case of common properties such as water well, market structures the compensation will be strictly in kind.

#### **5.2.6. Compensation for loss of grave yard and relocation of Graves**

PAP or Household having graves in the way leave or substation site will need to relocate the graves. Household or PAP losing grave yard will receive cash compensation to be negotiated (currently TSh. 100,000 – 300,000) for each grave for ceremonial activities while the actual work of relocating the grave (coffin, medicine, groves, digging the old grave and reburial in new grave) will be done by health officials in each respective district council at the project proponent's cost. The village will be responsible to avail the new grave yard.

#### **5.2.7. Persons affected by Unforeseen Construction Damages and Losses**

Some households may suffer damage to their property by construction, and it may lead to additional compensation not foreseen during RAP preparation. This could include damage to buildings, walls, fences, hedges, gardens, trees and crops. These shall be brought to the notice of the grievance committee for redress and compensation will be done as applicable by the contractor.

#### **5.2.8. Persons who suffer partial loss to buildings and assets where the main structure may not be impacted**

Some households may suffer a partial loss to buildings where the main building remains unaffected. This could include loss of buildings other than main buildings or part of the main building is removed but the PAP can still use the main building with little modification. Persons with partial loss of structures will receive compensation for the lost land or plot; replacement cost for the whole buildings or structure to be relocated whether it is fully or partially removed; disturbance allowance equal to 8% (of the total value of land, buildings and other structures) regardless of whether PAP has to relocate to a new area or whether they remain on the unaffected portion of their land; Accommodation allowance for 36 months of monthly value of the buildings if it used for residential; transport allowance of 12tons luggage up to 20km from the point of displacement. However, *non-residential houses will not receive accommodation and transport allowances*. Further details are shown in the entitlement matrix table below.

Table 39: Entitlement Matrix

Category of Project Affected People	Type of Loss	Compensation for Loss of Land	Compensation for Loss of Structures and Assets	Compensation for Loss of Crops	Allowances
Households / persons that have residential plots with houses and / or non-residential buildings in the project area.	<b>Loss of residential land</b> <b>Loss of housing and non-residential building assets</b>	Compensation of the residential land plot at local replacement value.	Cash compensation according to subject area, type of building and materials used and condition.	N/A	Disturbance allowance at 8% of estimated land value.  Accommodation allowance equivalent to 36months rent for the displaced house.  Transport allowance at cost to move 12 tons for 20 km (not applicable for backward relocation of houses.
Household/person that owns non- residential buildings	<b>Loss of non- residential buildings</b>	Compensation of the residential land plot at local market value.	Cash compensation according to subject area, type of building and materials used and condition.		Disturbance allowance at 8% of estimated land value.
Households / persons that have building assets and own land and cultivate crops (annual and perennial / tree crops) in the project development sites.	<b>Loss of residential land</b> <b>Loss of housing and non-residential building assets</b> <b>Loss of fruit and timber/shade trees and other perennial crops</b>	Compensation of the residential and agricultural land inside the corridor for Transmission Line according to area and local land market prices.	Cash compensation according to plinth area, type of building and materials used and condition	Cash compensation for fruit and timber/shade trees and other commercially valuable standing crops (sisal, banana, etc.) at the time of valuation according to the growth.  Other crops PAPs given time to harvest	Disturbance allowance at 8% of estimated land value.  Accommodation allowance equivalent to 36months rent for the displaced house.  Transport allowance at cost to move 12 tons for 20 km (not applicable for backward relocation of houses.

Category of Project Affected People	Type of Loss	Compensation for Loss of Land	Compensation for Loss of Structures and Assets	Compensation for Loss of Crops	Allowances
Households / persons that own land and cultivate crops (annual and perennial / tree crops) land within the TL corridor.	<b>Loss of fruit and timber/shade trees and other perennial crops</b>	<p>Compensation of agricultural land inside the TL corridor according to area and local land market prices.</p> <p>The affected household / person will not be allowed to continue cultivating annual (low) crops inside the TL corridor.</p>		<p>Cash compensation for fruit, timber/ shade trees and other commercially valuable standing crops (sisal etc.) at the time of valuation according to growth.</p> <p>Annual crops (maize, sorghum etc. are left for the PAP to harvest and will not be compensated</p>	Disturbance allowance at 8% of estimated land value.
Households / persons that <b>lease land</b> and cultivate crops (annual and perennial / tree crops) within the corridor for Transmission Line ;	<b>Loss of fruit and timber/shade trees and other perennial crops (long-term leases)</b>	<p>The compensation will be paid to land owner</p> <p>The affected household / person leasing the land will not be allowed to continue cultivating annual (low ) crops inside the corridor for Transmission Line</p>		<p>Cash compensation for fruit and timber/shade trees and other commercially valuable standing crops (sisal etc.) at the time of valuation according to growth.</p> <p>Annual crops (maize, sorghum etc. are normally not compensated but are left for the PAP to harvest</p>	Disturbance allowance at 8% of estimated land value.

Category of Project Affected People	Type of Loss	Compensation for Loss of Land	Compensation for Loss of Structures and Assets	Compensation for Loss of Crops	Allowances
Institutions / authorities that own buildings and land within the corridor for Transmission Line	<b>Loss of buildings</b>  <b>Loss of developed land</b>	Compensation of the lost land plot at local replacement value	Cash compensation according to plinth area, type of building and materials used and condition.  Or  In kind compensation for the building structures		Disturbance allowance at 8% of estimated land value.  Accommodation and transport allowance may be applicable if buildings are also used for residential purposes (e.g. building owned by congregations and schools).  Project assistance with organizing and supervising construction of replacement houses and buildings if requested
Village/Mtaa/ Sub-village	<b>Loss of common property such as wells, school, etc.)</b>		Compensation by replacement of common property resource with improvements		
Household/ Person/ village owning a bare land	<b>Loss of bare undeveloped land</b>	Compensation for land at replacement value			Disturbance allowances at 8% of estimated land value shall be given
Households / persons outside the TL way leave who will be affected by temporary access roads and construction activities.	<b>Loss and damage to building assets</b>  <b>Loss of standing crops</b>		Negotiated cash compensation according to cost of repair of damaged building assets (contractor to pay)	Negotiated cash compensation according to replacement value of lost crops (negotiated and paid by contractor)	No allowances given



Category of Project Affected People	Type of Loss	Compensation for Loss of Land	Compensation for Loss of Structures and Assets	Compensation for Loss of Crops	Allowances
Households / persons that have graves on land that they own within the TL corridor.	<b>Loss of burial site (grave yard) inside the corridor for TL.</b>				<p>Cash compensation as required by the Graves Removal Act No. 9 of 1969 to cover for the ceremonies costs</p> <p>Grave relocation costs (coffin, reburial work, etc.) to be Stipulated and negotiated by relevant District Health Official shall be borne by the project.</p> <p>Village councils shall allocate replacement burial plots.</p>
Household that loose part of the land less than 20% or the land or more	<b>Loss of partial land</b>	Compensation for the lost land at replacement value			Disturbance allowances at 8% of estimated land value shall be given
Household that suffer the partial loss of building but can utilize part of the building	<b>Loss of partial main residential building(s)</b>	Compensation for the lost land at replacement value	Compensation for the loss of complete structure at replacement value regardless whether the household can salvage the building material and do renovations to still remain and utilize the building	Compensation for the loss of crops if any at the market price	<p>Disturbance allowances at 8% of estimated total compensation value shall be given</p> <p>Accommodation allowance equivalent to 36months rent for the displaced house.</p> <p>Transport allowance at cost to move 12 tons for 20 km (not applicable for backward relocation of houses.</p>

### **5.3. Other Support Provisions**

#### **5.3.1. Awareness on the use of compensation money**

According to compensation procedures, compensation is paid once to the people and these people immediately are advised to build new houses or buying new land to replenish the lost one. Otherwise PAPs will be tempted to use the money for other things such as:

- i) satisfying family needs;
- ii) buying luxurious things (dream items); and
- iii) employing the lawyers, advocates, evaluator or a popular person to fight against the government for the aim of increasing the amount of compensation

By doing that the budget to buy or build a house will be reduced and thus the compensated person will end up complaining that compensation was not enough. Hence, TANESCO in collaboration with other stakeholders e.g. district authorities, NGOs shall be used to counsel the PAPs on the wise spending of compensation money.

#### **5.3.2. Obligations of the contractor in livelihood restoration measures and damage avoidance**

As the construction period shall bring new development and business opportunities, the scope of work of the contractor should include:

- a. Giving of preference to local labour, particularly to able-bodied persons including females from vulnerable households. Also during operation phase local community should be provided with employment opportunities that exist for a few semi-skilled people such as watchmen and cleaners;
- b. Instructions to undertake works for the replacement infrastructure with minimal inconvenience to neighbourhood residents;
- c. Development of Environment, Health and Safety plan and its appropriate dissemination to all employees and other contracted labour. Certain key points to be included in this plan are listed below:
  - i. To work within a demarcated zone and thereby not collect wood or other materials from the outside the zone;
  - ii. If as result of movement of equipment or machinery, adjacent plots are likely to be impacted, then the Contractor should notify the village Chairperson of the same in a timely manner;
  - iii. Indicate construction zone clearly to the community and fence off using appropriate warning notices;
  - iv. Fence off tower locations, once installed at cattle grazing /corridor areas, If required. Likewise erect compound walls or physically demarcate premise area of substation land;

- v. To ensure minimal disruption to existing water resources and existing access roads/pathways'
- vi. To adopt all protective measures to ensure the construction does not damage or obstruct any graveyards, burial grounds churches, mosques and other areas of cultural heritage and importance; in case of a chance find during tower excavation, stubbing, then to report the same to the village administration i.e. Village Chairperson and to TANESCO immediately.
- vii. To ensure that provision access routes are provided for humans and cattle to pass, if severance of existing access is unavoidable; and
- viii. To ensure personnel protective equipment, as necessary are provided to workers at all times and safety requirements are adhered to;
- ix. Land taken on a temporary basis for construction camps, storage depots should be restored to the original shape or as agreed to initially with the concerned PAP.

### **5.3.3. Electrification of the villages**

Project proponent in collaboration with REA will ensure electrification of affected villages to ensure that economic activities depending on the electricity are established to increase productivity such as agro processing, workshops, kiosk, saloons, to enhance income generation in the villages and create employment for which even the affected PAPs could benefit.

### **5.3.4. Training programs for the PAPs**

TANESCO shall in collaboration with NGOs and respective district council prepare capacity building trainings in various aspects such as becoming an entrepreneur, increasing know how on productivity (agriculture, small businesses), livestock keeping (chicken, cattle, pigs, etc.). These training will aim PAPs to diversity their income source to improve their livelihood.

### **5.3.5. Capacity Building for RAP implementing team**

Capacity building programs shall be developed for and administered to the officials responsible for various RAP tasks by TANESCO with support from District Administrations. These will be specifically targeted at district officials dealing with compensation, and representatives from village, ward and district grievance redress committees at all levels. The capacity building programmes shall be a continuous process of orientation trainings and refresher trainings as required. Further capacity building shall be given to officials of the grievance committees on compensation payments, types of grievances likely to arise, and procedures for their redress. TANESCO shall be involved to prepare suitable materials, brochures, maps, etc.

Key topics of the capacity building programs by committee are presented below:

*District Compensation Committee:*

- Details of the compensation entitlements and issuance of notification after compensation has been effected;
- Grievances redress techniques
- Taking over of land after ensuring all compensated assets are duly collected by the land holder;
- Provision of compensation payments in event of damage to crops by contractor due to: i) access by Contractor for construction or ii) construction activities iii) camps and contractor's personnel; and
- Non-acceptance of squatters and/or encroachments (structures, crops, trees) within the wayleave/substation land that has been already acquired by TANESCO.

*Grievance committee*

- Grievances redress techniques and procedures to handle grievances, approach to investigating issues, usage of grievance formats;
- Issues that result to grievances in projects (e.g. wrongly recorded personal or community details; wrongly recorded assets including land details and/or affected acreage; wrong computation of compensation
- What should be done to exercise justice when there is a change of recipient due to recent death or disability, change of asset ownership
- How to deal with names missed out of compensation register
- provision of compensation payments in event of damage to crops/trees due to i) access by Contractor for construction or ii) construction activities iii) camps and contractor's personnel;
- information dissemination and proactively disclose information about the RAP process, as well as success in grievance resolution
- how to ensure and maintain constant consultation with project affected persons and ways to improve on the mechanisms and processes therein

## 6. CHAPTER VALUATION METHODS AND COMPENSATION FOR LOSSES

The Bank policy on resettlement and compensation requires varying types of compensation provisions to displaced persons the nature and extent of which differ according to their legitimate claims, the type and extent of negative impacts incurred. OP 4.12 makes no distinction between statutory and customary rights. Thus under this RAP not only assets and investments will be compensated for, but also land. Thus compensation items include:

- value of the land;
- value of unexhausted improvements (dwelling house, other house structures, trees, crops, hedges/fences and other properties).

Compensation will be effected for any loss of interest on land and includes various kinds of allowances: disturbance, transport, accommodation and loss of profit. This section therefore provides the various methods used to value the assets that are to be lost during the land acquisition of the Transmission Line.

Incidences requiring compensation include:

- Compulsory acquisition under the Land Acquisition, 1967.
- Transfer of categories of land under section 4(7) & 5(7) of the Land Act, 1999.
- Where land is declared to be hazardous land under section 7(8) of Act No. 4 of 1999
- Where land is declared to be under regularization as per section 60(7)(f) & 60(3)(b) of the Act No. 4 of 1999.
- Where revocation of a Right of Occupancy under section 49(3) of Act No. 4 of 1999.

### 6.1. Methods of Valuing Affected Assets

The **Asset Inventories** used to determine and negotiate entitlements, while the census information was required to monitor homestead re-establishment. For each individual or household affected, the Ward official in collaboration with the Valuer and project management team will complete a compensation dossier containing necessary personal information on the affected party and those that s/he claims as household members, total landholdings, inventory of assets affected, and information for monitoring their future situation. This information will be confirmed and witnessed by the village leader, and Compensation and Resettlement Committee. Dossiers will be kept current and will include documentation of lands surrendered. Each individual will be provided a copy of the dossier at the time of negotiations. This is necessary so that the resettlement process pertaining to each individual PAP can be monitored over time. All claims and assets will be documented in writing. The information obtained from the inventories and census will be entered into a computerized database to facilitate resettlement/relocation

planning, implementation and monitoring.

Throughout **Earnings Approach** is to be used to assess market value for compensation in compliance with the Regulations made under S 179, the Land (assessment of the value of land for compensation) Regulations, 2001. The earnings approach, estimates the production capacity of an averaged tilled crop that is normally found in the area. Adjustments are made to arrive at fair market value. Compensation will cover lost production until crop is again producing at same level when impact occurred.

For buildings, **Direct Comparison Method** will be applied to arrive at the market values of the different housing. The resultant income will be compared with results of a Replacement Cost. The highest value will be taken as a base for compensation. The basic principle governing compensation is that of none of the PAPs should be made worse but be better off. The element of compulsory acquisition of land is well treated in most legislation worldwide including Tanzania emphasizing the right to receive a fair compensation to those who occupy land that is subject to acquisition by the state for declared objectives.

In case there is an affected land or asset(s) belonging to a woman (and not to the head of the household), in households with both man and woman present, such land or asset(s) should be registered under the woman's name and she will be entitled to compensation separate from other household asset(s).

A registered valuer is responsible for preparing the asset inventory and to calculate the compensation entitlements. Before valuation exercise, the valuer will sensitize PAPs that compensation is to replace the lost asset(s) and not to buy luxury goods. In addition, the valuer will notify the affected households (include both man and woman) on the compensation process list of affected assets and compensation amount for each affected asset(s). This will ensure that all household members, including women, are properly informed of asset replacement amount(s). It is preferred that the Valuer is independent i.e. not employed by the district or project implementer directly rather procured for the specific activity. However, the Valuer will carry out his work by involving the district Community Development Officer, Land Officer, Surveyor and district Valuer.

## **6.2. Residential Buildings, Structures and Fixtures**

All affected structures will be valued and compensated in the form of cash equal to cost of building a new structure equivalent to replacement of lost asset. Valuation will be conducted by a registered valuer-either government employee or private contractor. PAPs will have the option of reconstructing their new structures on alternative land either in the vicinity or away from the site as per their individual preferences.

Compensation will be paid for structures such as houses, farm buildings, latrines, fences and any other affected assets. Current market prices or replacement

cost, whichever is higher, for construction materials will be determined. The registered valuer will survey the prices for the calculation of compensation from the current local market or replacement cost, whichever is higher, for the construction materials and labour. No deduction for depreciation or salvage materials will be made.

### **6.3. Annual and/or Seasonal Crops**

The field observations revealed that there are seasonal and or annual crops in and around the priority PAs area. These crops include rice, maize, beans, millet and groundnuts. These crops are not permanent; Tanzanian laws do not consider such crops to be compensated.

Compensation for annual was calculated based on the average yield recorded in the impacted area for the last five years and the current local market prices for different crops grown on the farmers' land. For seasonal crops, owners of the crops will be allowed to harvest their produce before the implementation of the project within the time limit granted. The compensation will start and end as per the project plan.

### **6.4. Perennial Crops and Trees**

Trees have recognized local market values, depending upon the species and age. Compensation for trees is calculated based on the growth stage of the tree, using the local current price per m Subsistence trees (predominantly mango) are to be compensated on a combined replacement market/subsistence value. Trees are classified into three categories: small (saplings), medium (mature trees), and large (for poles).

For trees that have already started giving yields, compensation is to be calculated considering the annual production of each tree, multiplied by the current local market price and the total number of plants, as well as including the costs for the development of the perennial trees.

If households are resettled, they will be compensated for the commercial/food value of the trees they leave behind. Owners will be allowed to take the plantation of trees within the time limit granted according to the proclamation and those that cannot be moved will be compensated.

### **6.5. Land**

These strategies may include resettlement on public land, or on private land acquired or purchased for resettlement. Whenever replacement land is offered, resettlers are provided with land for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the land taken. If land is not the preferred option of the displaced persons, the provision of land would adversely affect the sustainability of a park or protected

area, or sufficient land is not available at a reasonable price, non-land-based options built around opportunities for employment or self-employment should be provided in addition to cash compensation for land and other assets lost. The lack of adequate land should be demonstrated and documented.

Payment of cash compensation for lost assets may be appropriate where (a) livelihoods are land-based but the land taken for the project is a small fraction (e.g. less than 20% of productive area) of the affected asset and the residual is economically viable; (b) active markets for land, housing, and labour exist, displaced persons use such markets, and there is sufficient supply of land and housing; or (c) livelihoods are not land-based. Cash compensation levels should be sufficient to replace the lost land and other assets at full replacement cost in local markets.

The labour, material and equipment cost for preparing land improvement structures/works such as clearing, levelling, drainage ditches etc. is calculated on what has already been included in the cost to the farmer. The compensation shall be based on the current local market prices or at cost of replacement, whichever is higher.

#### **6.6. Reserved Grazing Land**

The compensation for grass is calculated considering the grass productivity of the grazing land and the local current market price of the grass. The productivity will be calculated by considering the current carrying capacity of the grazing land in practice. This is the current carrying capacity of the grazing land will give us the equivalent grass yield by using the conventional conversion factor of livestock unit to grass yield. It is expected that communal land would be compensated based on land-for-land exchange that would then continue to be managed as current situation. Alternatively, the compensation of grassland would be calculated based on sustainable yield and production.

#### **6.7. Transportation of Removable Property**

Compensation for removable property will be based on the current market price of labour, material and transportation costs required to remove, transfer and replant the property.

#### **6.8. Cemeteries**

The Graves (Removal) Act of 1969 refers directly to grave removal. As a general principle, however, the exhumation and re-burial of individual graves within the project area will be avoided as much as possible if unavoidable, only commence following the resettlement of associated families. When this occurs, the project



will:

- Identify all existing graves within the project area;
- Make exhumation and re-burial arrangements with Local Entities (District Government and health officials) and individuals will arrange for reburial ceremonies of the deceased.

In consultation with the village government, identify land for the purposes of preparing such land as a formal cemetery. All reburial will take place within the designated cemeteries. The government rate for payment of the grave will be applied.

The procedure for relocating the graves will be handled by RAP implementing agency who will fund the district authorities to conduct the exercise under the supervision of District Medical Officer (DMO). The DMO exists in the current administrative set up under District Health and Social Welfare Department. As stated in the district authorities' legislation, the DMO is responsible for ensuring graves are exhumed, transported and buried to a different site as part of their mandate. According to the Graves (Removal) Act of 1969, the family of the deceased will be provided with ceremonial cost allowance, as compensation, which will be determined by the valuer and communicated to the PAPs during sensitization meetings during RAP preparation. Any additional costs that might arise in the relocation and/or ceremony will be borne by Ministry responsible for initiating land acquisition.

## **6.9. Businesses or Employment**

During the actual relocation process there could be a small amount of disruption to businesses required to relocate over very short distances. Such disruption can be minimized or eliminated if the businesses are allowed to build the replacement structure before abandoning the old structures. In case of businesses and commercial structures that may suffer temporary loss of income in the relocation process, they will be compensated through payment of disturbance allowance for the period required for re-establishing their businesses.

In highly unlikely cases where, PAPs suffer permanent loss of income they become eligible for cash compensation equal to 36 months of average affected income from the establishment and skill enhancement and income restoration programme. As a part of their local government responsibility, the District Community Development department, whose current administrative role in assisting communities in their jurisdiction, will be asked to support the PAPs who will be affected by the project. With assistance from the Resettlement field staff, they will take a responsibility of supporting affected people in developing their skills in entrepreneurship and managing compensation money. Compensation for businesses (such as flourmills, kiosks, coffee shop and local eating and drinking places) will be estimated based on the daily or monthly income of the affected

parties if any.

#### **6.10. Damage Caused during construction work**

Reconstruction activities may also cause temporary or permanent damage to land and assets that cannot be identified or quantified during RAP preparation. An example might be construction workers trampling crops or vegetables while accessing particular construction sites. Thus, wherever possible, the construction team/contractor will repair the damage to the satisfaction of the affected person. Affected persons with a claim should be required to complete a compensation claim form and submit it to the construction team/contractor. The construction team/contractor will then negotiate the required compensation measures, which may include repairing the damage or payment of compensation in cash or kind. Payment of compensation should be effected within one month of submission of the claim form. It will be the responsibility of the implementing agency that contractor cater for any damage and have necessary policies to demonstrate this. The cost of damage caused by the contractor will be borne by the contractor not the implementing agency.

#### **6.11. Community Facilities**

Community facilities such as churches, wells, mosques, dispensaries, and water pump and sanitary facilities may need to be relocated to allow an intervention to be effectively implemented. The implementing agency will ensure that the local community derives maximum value from the subsequent re-construction works, preference ought to be given to local labour in order to help PAPs and other local people the opportunity to benefit from wages for their labour. Precaution has to be taken during the agreement and payments to minimize conflict among the beneficiaries.

As PAPs will be relocated at short distances from the project sites, they may continue to have access to social and public services and facilities that they currently use, which exist in the project area. This applies to water supplies, schools, health services, shops, transport services and other community services, such as religious groups. PAPs should continue to use the available social services in the project area; the implementing agency will ensure comparable community facilities will be available.

#### **6.12. Compensation for loss of income (rental accommodation, business profit, crops)**

Payment to displaced person the loss of profit allowance whereas a business or income generating operation is affected by land acquisition. The regulation require the loss of profit allowance to be calculated as the net monthly profit of the business carried out on the affected property, as evidenced by audited accounts,

where available, multiplied by 36 months (i.e. Net Profit/p.m. x 36 Months). Another alternative payment mode is payment of half of turnover for 6 months. Whereas the property owner lose rental income (due to displacement of house or business premise tenants), he/she is paid lump sum cash payments of 6 months' rent per tenant.

**NOTE:**

- Many of the affected businesses could be small enterprises without proper records so the Valuer could substitute the loss of profit allowance with loss of accommodation allowance.
- Loss of income or food sources in respect of small plot farmers could be covered by cash compensation paid for standing crops and trees.

### **6.13. Relocation allowances**

#### ***(i) Disturbance allowance:***

This is transitional assistance - provided to eligible property owners paid in addition to the compensation value of the affected assets/properties. Disturbance is paid in the following situations:

- In the case of an individual property/land owner whose property/land is being acquired for the proposed project or
- Where an earmarked project site has been subsequently abandoned in favour of another site and the landowner of the abandoned site was required to relinquish his interest over the land.
- Where during the course of executing the proposed project an individual's interest in land suffered proven physical damage/disturbance. Disturbance shall be assessed as a percentage of the value of the property acquired as provided by the Land Act No. 4 of 1999.

The Valuer calculate disturbance allowance accordingly by multiplying the assessed value of the affected "estate" (i.e. land not assets) by the average percentage rate of interest offered by commercial banks on twelve month fixed deposits. These amounts, in cash, are to be paid to each property owner.

#### ***(ii) Accommodation allowance***

This is cash allowance provided to displaced people who lose houses and other structures. The allowance will enable them to cover cost for renting similar houses or structures for a period of three years while re-establishing themselves elsewhere. The Valuer calculate accommodation allowance by multiplying the assessed monthly market rent (applied value bands based on a market survey of rental properties in the respective project coverage areas) for the affected building or part of the building by 36 months (i.e. Rent/p.m. x 36 Months).

#### ***(iii) Transport allowance***

Provided to eligible property owners who will need to relocate (even if only over a

very short distance) their movable properties and assets – furniture, equipment, and business goods to a new location. The transport allowance paid in cash – only to PAPs, who are to physically move, is the equivalent of the prevailing cost of hauling 12t of goods by rail or road over a distance of 20km from the point of displacement. Transport allowances shall be actual cost of transporting 1 2tons of luggage rail or road (whichever is cheaper) within 20 Kilometres from the point of displacement (i.e. 12tons x Actual Cost/ton/km x 20km). In addition, the transport allowance package will include additional allowance covers for PAPs transporting to and from their banks to collect compensation money. The allowance will be calculated as part of transport allowance.

#### **6.14. Vulnerable Groups**

Affected households that are particularly vulnerable to project implementation will be identified through socio-economic surveys of the affected population, and in consultation with the implementing agency. Specific vulnerable groups such as Female headed households; Children headed households; HIV/AIDS infected People/ Disabled; Elderly; Youth and orphans will require assistance based on need and level of vulnerability. However, in addition to other compensation and rehabilitation measures, these households will be supported through the following measures:

- In addition to their compensation package, vulnerable households will receive an additional allowance equivalent to the cost of three months' rent. This does not affect their accommodation allowance or any other allowances
- priority registration for employment on the Project's works;
- advice regarding Project impacts, compensation alternatives and risks, and resettlement options, including advice on alternative subsistence and livelihood strategies as offered by the Project;
- skills/training enhancement;
- The village government as part of its administrative duties may organize self-help group/ NGO to assist vulnerable persons in ensuring their replacement houses are constructed
- land preparation where possible; and
- Credit facilities where possible.

Apart from the above assistance, the project should look into some ways of supporting group based on the nature of the vulnerability.

#### **6.15. Compensation Process**

After the valuation of the affected people's properties (section 6.4 above) the Valuer prepares a compensation schedule based on the national format prescribed for a valuation report. The endorsed payment schedule by the

Government chief valuer is counter-signed for approval by relevant authorities before implementation, including:

- i. Ward or Mtaa Executive Officers (WEO/MEO)
- ii. Authorized land officer (informing the Director of the LGA).
- iii. District Commissioner
- iv. Regional Commissioner for final approval

The implementing agency will implement the RAP, in association with the District Grievance Resolution Committee (DGRC identified in section 4.4.2). If the implementing agency does not have internal capacity, they shall procure a Consultant to provide these services. The cost of RAP implementation will be borne by the implementing agency.

The implementing agency is to prepare a time schedule that indicates how the resettlement activities are linked to the implementation of the overall project. The schedule should also include target dates for the achievement of expected benefits to PAPs, resettlement sites and terminating the various forms of assistance.

Meetings need to be arranged with affected individuals and/or households to discuss the compensation process, to explain all compensation options and types, and identify the suitable payment method for the PAP and particular needs for assistant.

Each PAP is to be presented with a contract listing all property and land being surrendered/acquired, and the types of compensation (cash and/or in-kind) selected and expected timeframe to vacate/relocate. A PAP selecting in-kind compensation will have an order form, which is signed and witnessed. The compensation contract will be read aloud in the presence of the affected party and the representative of the Implementing Agency, Ward Officer and Village Executive Officer prior to signing. Then based on the payment schedule the affected people will be paid.

Current practice in Tanzania is that the compensation payments are deposited into bank accounts to avoid speculations, theft, amongst others, to ensure safety of households' compensation money. The PAPs without bank accounts will be required to open one. For households with both man and woman present, they will be required to open a joint bank account. The potential PAPs will be sensitized to open joint accounts during sensitization meetings and that the institution responsible for triggering OP4.12 will be required to have an individual to follow up on the opening of joint accounts. The government, through institutions responsible, will facilitate the opening of the bank account. The compensation package payable to the PAPs should be able to cover for bank fees for 3 to 5 years. The PAPs should be have a choice on what bank to use. The implementing agency will be responsible for payment. The payment will be done in two forms. Those whose entitlement is less than TShs 300,000 will be paid in cash while those who are

entitled to more than TShs 300,000 will be paid through a cheque deposited into their bank account. The Community Development Officer (CDOs) will provide training on how to properly use compensation money and arrange for training sessions, which will bring bank officials to provide education on how to operate a bank account.

After receiving their compensation, the PAP will be required to vacate the area before the contractors can start the construction activities or implement the desired interventions.

Therefore, the implementation schedule<sup>11</sup> prepared needs to be incorporated in the contractor's and project implementation schedules. The contractor will be required to demolish all the structure and remove all salvages. The PAPs will sign a contract between with the project management agreeing on the timeframe to vacate which will depend on availability of alternative accommodation or readiness of new home. All handing over of property such as land and buildings and compensation payments will be made in the presence of the affected party and the village executive officer.

#### **6.16. Resettlement sites and relocation**

Forty Eight (48) PAPs will need to be resettled. Therefore, TANESCO has offered displaced persons choices among feasible resettlement options, including cash compensation to replace the lost buildings with all applicable allowances or in kind compensation and provide relocation assistance suited to the needs of each displaced person. In the social economic survey, majority of the households chose cash compensation. Because this is a linear project whereby the affected household have stretched along the 292km, PAPs are able to relocate in the same villages after receiving compensation. The PAPs came from Iringa District Council (9), Mafinga Town Council (10), Mufindi District Council (9), Mbarali District Council (20) and Mbeya District Council (1).

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<sup>11</sup> Refer to chapter 11 of this RAP report.

## 7. CHAPTER: RESETTLEMENT MEASURES

This chapter describes compensation and other resettlement measures that will assist each category of eligible PAPs to achieve the objectives of OP 4.12 WB Policy on involuntary resettlement. Aside compensation these measures include programs for livelihood restoration, grievance mechanisms<sup>12</sup>, consultation and disclosure of information<sup>13</sup> and physical relocation of PAPs.

### 7.1. Income and Livelihood Restoration Strategy

The project shall compensate for lost assets besides payment of allowances as appropriate. Even though there shall be short-term temporary work opportunities arising during construction phase of the project, there is a need for long-term income restoration measures too. Short-term work opportunities would include:

- local labour requirement for carrying equipment, assembling tower components, construction of access roads, construction camps, building a substation with all amenities etc.;
- semi-skilled persons as drivers, watchmen and cleaners; and
- all goods and services such as canteen;

Income restoration in long term needs careful planning and committed implementation. Two principles guide the income restoration strategy:

- firstly, avoiding the change in occupation and
- Secondly, if unavoidable, then developing a land based/related occupation so that there change is less significant and resultant risk is better managed.

Income and livelihood restoration has two dimensions and these are:

- a) Judicious use of compensation and allowances amount received by PAP: Utilization of compensation amounts should be carefully monitored following the disbursement of compensation. While some PAPs may have bank accounts, many other may not have. Hence, in all such cases, the PAPs should be advised specifically by the District Compensation committees to invest i) in time deposit schemes; ii) buy another economic income generating asset and iii) rebuild house/structure without delay.
- b) Usage of balance landholdings (if available) or changing to a new occupation related or unrelated to farming (if there is no balance landholding) by adopting some income restoration package that is either
  - Land based; or
  - Non-Land based.

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<sup>12</sup> Grievance Redress Mechanisms has been well elaborated in chapter 9 of this RAP report.

<sup>13</sup> Consultation and Participation including disclosure of information has been well elaborated in chapter 8 of this RAP report.

## **7.2. Income and Livelihood Restoration Activities**

Different restoration packages will be required for each PAP depending on the magnitude of the loss, their levels of vulnerability, their preferences associated to their family characteristics and other circumstances. Further, these are also to be in line with the potential offered by every affected district. Based on a review of the plans and profiles of the affected districts, the available development potential is listed below:

**Livestock development (Mbarali and Iringa):** The region's climate and environmental conditions are favourable for keeping both indigenous and exotic cattle. Potential for the indigenous cattle to produce reasonably good quality meat is abundant. Similarly exotic cattle development potential will depend on the services offered for promoting dairy cattle through cross breeding. It is in this connection that a more serious investment is needed for quality improvement. Available village grazing land can be enhanced and used for this purpose. Credit facilities to enable households acquire dairy cattle for enhancing milk production hence incomes are required. Credit is also needed to acquire improved animal stocks and the training in the proper upkeep of those animals.

**Forestry (Mbarali and Iringa):** Rapid increase in population has increased the pressure on the woodlands outside and inside forest reserves particularly for fuel wood as a source of energy for cooking, lighting and other activities as well as for tobacco processing. In addition to afforestation efforts agro forestry and improved land practices offer important opportunities for improving land productivity while maintaining environmental stability.

**Agroforestry/Beekeeping (Mbeya and Iringa):** Sustainable agro-forestry is an area Iringa region can take advantage. It includes the promotion of commercial beeswax honey production and afforestation programs. Mbeya region too is endowed with miombo woodlands which makes the best environment for high quality hone and bee wax production. It is possible because of the ecological conditions and due to the fact that there is little or no chemical use in these woodlands. Commercial and small-scale production of honey and beeswax production can be increased with improved technology. In addition further establishment of beekeeping groups on a sound cooperative basis will make easy the provision of extension services and financial assistance.

**Agriculture sector:** As Mbarali district is one of the main paddy producers and is among the focussed district in the country for development of irrigation agriculture. Some land based income restoration support measures for PAPs with balance lands shall be as follows:

- Provision of seedlings and seeds;



- TANESCO in collaboration with respective district councils will provide technical assistance to PAPs i.e. training on livestock and crop production for at least 1 year period to help PAPs rehabilitate their lives
- TANESCO in collaboration with respective district councils will arrange practical training courses on improved agricultural techniques, including crop varieties, fertilization, small scale irrigation, animal traction and related and use of related equipment and post-harvest grain conservation;
- TANESCO in collaboration with respective district councils will organize training and extension services to PAPs groups to improve knowledge and awareness on issues aiming to increase income generation opportunities; and
- TANESCO in collaboration with respective district councils particularly community development offices will target women groups for a specific group of interest to engage in credit facilities.

Natural Resources: The following opportunities exist in districts such as Mbarali: i) seasonal fishing practices on paddy farms; ii) establishing fishponds; iii) establishment of canning and processing industries for natural fruit such as Amarula, Makasu, Mibuyu; iv) forest extracts (herbs); and v) tree nurseries for ornamental fruits, soil conservation and water preservation, etc.

### 7.3. Implementation of Income Restoration Activities

Key aspects for implementation of Income Restoration are presented below:

*Assessment of skills of PAPs:* Prior to selection of packages, an assessment of skills should be carried out. The educational level, existing and required skills besides aptitude and inclination of PAPs, need to be assessed to identify suitable income generation activities. Table 40 below indicates the assessment form.

*Table 40: Assessment of skill level of PAP by requirements of the activity*

Existing			Required		
Trained	has traditional knowledge and some/lot of experience	Untrained	Informal	Formal	Total

### 7.4. Assistances expected to improve the livelihood

During the household survey, PAPs were asked on the strategies they would wish to be implemented to improve their livelihoods. Following the study findings, most (70.5%) of the respondents preferred that project pays compensation on time while the least (0.5%) reported that the TANESCO should construct access roads in their areas. In addition, about 8.3% PAPs wished TANESCO connects electricity to their houses as a benefit from this project, 8.1% said the project should improve social

services in their areas and 6.5% claimed the compensation should reflect actual value of affected properties. Refer figure 43 below.

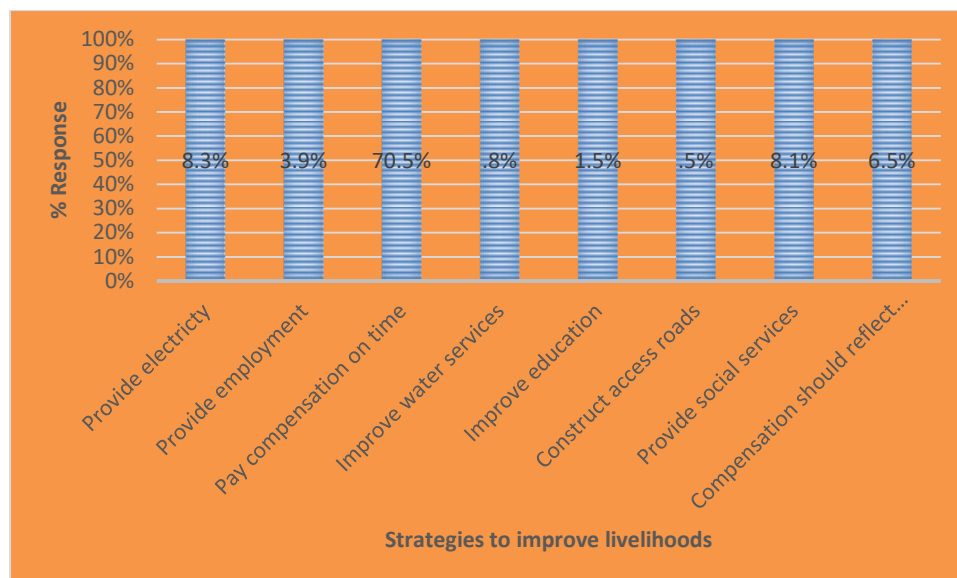


Figure 43: Strategies to improve livelihoods of the PAPs

### 7.5. Implementation of Income and Livelihood Restoration measures

TANESCO with support from Region and district administrations shall implement these income restoration programs. They shall in consultation and agreement with the district administration implement these programs. Cooperation of the district administration would be very essential to get the required support for accessing credit, dovetailing with existing government programs, getting land based income restoration strategy effectively implemented. Existing government programs can be dovetailed with or new land based programs can be developed. TANESCO should contract an agency with solid experience and knowledge of developing and implementing income restoration programs. A list of NGOs that work on income generation/restoration schemes and also carry awareness creation programs on HIV/Aids and other STIs is given table 41 below:

Table 41: NGOs Consulted

Non-Governmental Organization	Coverage
Afya Women Group (AWP)	Mafinga district, Mufindi District
Tanzania Community Development Organization (TACODO)	Iringa District, Mufindi District
Tanzania Home Economic Association (TAHEA)	Mbarali District, Iringa District
Kikundi cha Huduma Majumbani Mbeya (KIHUMBE)	Mbeya City, Mbeya District
Save Tanzania (SETA)	Mbeya City, Mbeya District
Tanzania Health and Development Initiative (THDI)	Mbarali District, Makete District
Service Health and Development for People	Mbarali District

Living Positively with HIV/AIDS (SHDPHA <sup>+</sup> )	
Tanzania Ruler Women and Children Foundation (TARWCO)	Iringa District

## 7.6. Access to Credit

Savings and Credit Associations (SACCOs) especially for economic undertakings are catalyst in the region. Therefore intensive awareness and sensitization campaign are needed to give impetus to the formation of such groups all over the rural country side. Resources are required to fund such campaigns and to support such groups with credit facilities. The majority of population especially rural people are not credit worthy, however if these people are well organized in economic groups, can be eligible for credit.

TANESCO in collaboration with respective district councils will promote women groups to utilize to the existing Savings and Credit Associations (SACCOs) especially for economic undertakings for women groups particularly widows which make up to 31% of the vulnerable PAPs (approximately 168).

## 7.7. Physical Relocation of PAPs

### 7.7.1. Resettlement sites and relocation

Forty Eight (48) PAPs will need to be resettled. The PAPs came from Iringa District Council (9), Mafinga Town Council (10), Mufindi District Council (9), Mbarali District Council (20) and Mbeya District Council (1). Once replacement cost is paid, PAPs will be able to relocate in the same villages as per preference shown in the socio-economic survey described below.

### 7.7.2. Need to relocate due to acquisition

Majority 94.2% of PAPs are willing to relocate to pave the way for the construction of the Iringa-Mbeya 400kV Transmission Line while only 5.8% are not willing to relocate because; They are convinced if Government of Tanzania will really implement the project, since the talk about constructing this line started way back in 2010 while others wanted to first know the amount to be compensated before they would decide to leave or not. Table 42 shows the level of willingness in each council.

*Table 42: Willingness to relocate due to land acquisition*

		Willingness to relocate			Total
		Yes	No	Don't know	
District	Mbeya DC	88	4	0	92
	Mbarali	242	11	2	255

	Mufindi	163	11	10	184
	Iringa DC	178	2	3	183
	Mafinga TC	32	0	0	32
	Mbeya CC	0	0	0	0
Total		703	28	15	746

### 7.7.3. Preference of area to resettle

Nearly 88% of all persons affected wanted to resettle in within the same village, if required to relocate from their existing plot or area to be acquired by the project. Some 12.0% of the PAPs wished to relocate to another village. The highest percentage of such households was recorded in Mbarali (34.4%) and in Iringa (25.3%) and Mufindi districts (23.2%) as shown in table 43 below. Relocation in the same area or village will assist PAPs to link with the community they used to live with thus reducing the risk of households' disintegration with their communities.

*Table 43: Preference of the area to resettle*

Preference of the area to resettle						
						Total
		In the village	Outside the village/ area	Outside the district	Other	
District	Mbeya DC	83	8	0	0	91
	Mbarali	227	24	4	1	256
	Mufindi	154	16	1	1	172
	Iringa DC	155	28	0	0	183
	Mafinga TC	27	5	0	0	32
	Mbeya CC	0	0	0	0	0
Total		646	81	5	2	734

### 7.7.4. Host areas

Given the linear (rather than area) nature of the power lines and rural location of routes, only a small number of PAPs will find it necessary to replace their entire land holding. Most households will only lose a strip of land on their land holding, and thus will be able to construct replacement housing or structures on same parcel of their land. As such, impacts to those communities are expected to be minimal as most people will resettle within their own villages or even on same parcel of land. It is possible that some households will choose to relocate to a new village using their compensation payments. However given the small numbers of people, who wish to relocate from their villages, the need for a dedicated host area is not likely.

## 8. CHAPTER: CONSULTATIONS AND PARTICIPATION

### 8.1. Rationale for Consultation with Displaced Persons

This chapter describes the public consultation and disclosure for the project and stakeholder consultations that took place during the RAP study. The key objective of the public consultation process for the RAP is to ensure the participation of stakeholders in planning and implementing activities associated with involuntary resettlement.

Effective resettlement planning requires regular consultation with a wide range of Project stakeholders. Early consultation helps to manage public expectations concerning impacts of a project and expected benefits. Subsequent consultations provide opportunities for the Project proponent and representatives of affected populations to negotiate compensation packages and eligibility requirements, resettlement assistance, and the timing of resettlement activities.

Consultation with affected persons is the starting point for all activities concerning resettlement. As a matter of strategy, public consultation shall be an on-going activity taking place throughout the entire project cycle. The justifications for consultations are:

- In principal, the socioeconomic situation in Tanzania makes public consultation with the communities, indispensable.
- The land in question will be under use of some sort, communally, or individually.
- It is the local communities who will be host communities for the displaced people
- Local communities have a wealth of knowledge of local conditions - an invaluable asset to the Developer.

In recognition of this, particular attention was paid to public consultation with potentially affected individuals/households, the local and district leadership.

### 8.2. Stakeholder Engagement

A stakeholder engagement plan was drawn to help identify and analyse the relevance of the stakeholders to be consulted. Stakeholders are groups of people connected to one another through formal or informal ties, which have something to gain or lose from a proposed development initiative. Stakeholders in any project will include various social groups, formal and informal agencies in public and private sectors and NGOs/CBOs. NGOs/CBOs are particularly beneficial for the development plans when they work together in coalitions, pooling their resources and lobbying efforts.

#### 8.2.1. Stakeholder Identification

A broad range of stakeholders have been identified for the Iringa-Mbeya 400 kV transmission line project. These include directly affected persons, indirectly affected persons, NGOs and Government Agencies, such as District Local Governments,

Town Councils, City Council and Communities and NGOs. The identification of stakeholder was based on the project scope and the geopolitical and traditional setting of the project area as described below.

#### **8.2.1.1. Directly Affected Persons**

The directly affected persons are the people who reside in or derive their livelihood from the zone of direct impact (ROW & Way Leaves). The directly affected persons were consulted about relocation, livelihood and income restoration possibilities. The directly affected persons were the core target of the socio-economic census during RAP studies.

#### **8.2.1.2. Indirectly affected Persons**

This group included persons who reside near the project area or rely on resources (such as water, pasture land, wetlands etc.) likely to be affected by the project. This group of stakeholders will have to change or adjust their living patterns when the construction of the transmission line starts.

#### **8.2.1.3. Government Agencies**

Under the present arrangement of governance, power belongs to the people and therefore, the role of the local communities in decision-making is critical. Most importantly, the Local Government units at Ward, Village/Mtaa are in charge of handling land issues. The Village/Mtaa system will facilitate easy identification of genuine owners of property likely to be affected.

### **8.2.2. Approach and Methodology**

Consultations were done mainly through community meetings with community members living within and those near the project area, and also some information was disclosed before and during socio-economic surveys.

#### **8.2.2.1. Reconnaissance Study**

Upon conducting a reconnaissance survey long the entire corridor, the physical and social characteristics of the transmission corridor was established. Places with settlements were identified and their corresponding local leadership identified. Letters of introduction for this purpose were issued by TANESCO to all Local leadership and District authorities.

#### **8.2.2.2. Community Meetings**

During the RAP exercise, Local Government leaders, such as Ward, Village/Mtaa leaders were consulted first as a way of introducing the project and the staff carrying out the RAP exercise like the surveyors, the valuers and the social team. Then before engaging the communities, local leaders were informed and requested to join the teams during the sensitization process and they assisted in taking the minutes of the meetings. Table 44 below shows the dates, villages and number of stakeholders

who attended the meetings. A comprehensive list of project stakeholders consulted and the minutes of consultation are presented as a separate report as volume 2. Consultations were carried out in all districts where our proposed TL project passes and the proposed substations areas. The main purpose was;

- To have an insight on how resettlement and land acquisition issues are handled in such projects.
- And also get a fair understanding of the social economic baseline indicators of the project areas.
- To establish how grievances have been handled in the past project implementation and also ascertain if there is sufficient capacity to handle Social safeguards at the District level.

Emphasis was placed on a fully inclusive, open and transparent stakeholder participation process in the transfer of information on the proposed Transmission Line. Stakeholders meetings were held in the week of 15<sup>th</sup> to 23<sup>rd</sup> March, 2018 at respective districts, municipal and village offices that were sampled out.

During the public forums, the public were explained to not only the location of the project area using maps but were also informed of the expected benefits, impacts in terms of land acquisition and the mitigation measures of how they will be compensated for the loss of their land and all other benefits they have been getting from project area including the physical cultural resources. They were also informed of the arrangements to address any grievances that might arise, their opportunity to influence and identify appropriate benefits. They were encouraged to form ad-hoc project committees to internalize the project components and if need be, guide the study teams, and consult among themselves and articulate their concerns effectively.

*Table 44: shows the dates, villages and number of stakeholders who attended the meetings*

S/N	District	Village	Number of People Consulted	Date
1	Iringa District Council	Tagamenda	69	20/03/2018
		Ugwechanya	29	19/03/2018
		Wenda	72	18/03/2018
		Tanangozi & Sadani	20	21/03/2018
		Mlandege	17	22/03/2018
		Ifunda	82	16/03/2018
		Muwimbi	108	16/03/2018
		Kibena	10	17/03/2018
		Isupilo	24	19/03/2018
		Bandabichi	24	18 & 20/03/2018
Ihemi	38	21/03/2018		
2	Mafinga Town Council	Rungemba	35	21 & 22/03/2018
		Kitelewasi	36	22/03/2018
		Kikombo	30	23/03/2018
		Bumilayinga	54	16&18/03/2018
		Isalavanu	34	16/03/2018

		Ndolezi	40	24/03/2017
3	Mufindi District Council	Kipondo	14	21/03/2018
		Maduma	32	19 & 24/03/2018
		Ipilimo	16	21/03/2018
		Ihowanza	8	23/03/2018
		Makongomi	15	19/03/2018
		Kisada	20	17/03/2018
4	Mbarali District Council	Lugelele	14	15/03/2018
		Rujewa	31	15/03/2018
		Itipingi	148	17 & 19/03/2018
		Matemela	69	21/03/2018
		Luwango	51	21/03/2018
		Mambi	20	20/03/2018
		Msonyanga, Mkola and Kapyo	8	20/03/2018
		Iganjo	7	15/03/2018
5	Mbeya District Council	Iyawaya	37	19/03/2018
		Itewe	21	16/03/2018
		Shamwengo	11	19/03/2018
	<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1244</b>	

*Table 45: Summary of Main Concerns and Opinions raised by stakeholders*

The stakeholders consulted during RAP study for the proposed transmission line project had various views, opinions and concerns. In brief, most of the views gathered from the stakeholders are positive about the implementation of the proposed project and expect that the project will have positive impacts to the economy of the nation and shall improve livelihoods of local communities along the project. The summary of comments, views, opinions and concerns of the stakeholders consulted during this RAP study are outlined:

- Most of the villages demanded to be electrified after construction of the proposed project: The national regulation clearly stipulates that projects of this kind should benefit society by electrifying their villages. So TANESCO in collaboration with REA shall ensure that rural electrification is implemented under the national programme for village electrification as it is not part of the Tanzania-Zambia Interconnector Project, for which this RAP is prepared;
- Most of the PAPs requested TANESCO and contractor to provide employment opportunities to local labour in the villages: TANESCO will make sure contractor employs local people of the respective area for works that requires manual labours;
- All Project Affected Persons (PAPs) should be compensated accordingly and timely: Compensation will be fair and will follow the government regulations, market value. Normally the government Valuers of the respective Region or District will perform the task;
- Most of the stakeholders needed TANESCO to engage in corporate social responsibility (CSR) by contributing in development projects within the villages such as construction of dispensaries, school buildings, village office buildings, improvement of their roads and supply of water. It was responded that where possible the project will prepare a livelihood restoration programme on which every affected village will be advised on the type of project to be implemented (dispensary, school classrooms, water, etc.) depending on the availability of funds;
- Stakeholders requested education and sensitization of PAPs on how to spend and save compensation before they receive the payments. This will help them effectively utilize compensation money for the benefit of whole family; this will help to minimize unnecessary conflicts;



- Most of the PAPs wanted to know if they will benefit with the proposed project and requested TANESCO to consider supplying of electricity to their villages so that they can see the direct benefit. They were encouraged to join hands and share costs of extending electricity network from the end point rather than waiting for rural electrification projects which take time and needs budget; also community development officer (CDO) encouraged them to save money so that when project is implemented they can apply for the electricity service connection to their houses.
- The proposed project will minimize power outages and improve power reliability in our country as there a lot of upcoming industries; it will also lead to the development of small towns and economic activities. Development of small towns in villages will control movement of people shifting from their villages to towns as they will engage in petty business and other economic opportunities within their village;
- Most of the stakeholders were concerned about the farms owned by clans or families that care should be taken during valuation of properties to minimize land conflicts in the village since most of the lands are inherited. They advised that PAPs should identify a representative who will stand on their behalf during Valuation process.

*Summary of consultations carried out along the TL are attached as annex 4.  
Photograph of Consultations are attached as annex 5.*

**Table 46: Shows issues from consultations are incorporated in the RAP process**

Most of the villages demanded to be electrified after construction of the proposed project so that they can see the direct benefit.	Addressed in chapter 5
Most of the PAPs requested TANESCO and contractor to provide employment opportunities to local labour in the villages:	Addressed in Chapter 5
All Project Affected Persons (PAPs) should be compensated accordingly and timely	Addressed in Chapter 4
Most of the stakeholders needed TANESCO to engage in corporate social responsibility (CSR) by contributing in development projects within the villages such as construction of dispensaries, school buildings, village office buildings, improvement of their roads and supply of water.	TANESCO has a CSR policy and some of these requests will be implemented
Stakeholders requested education and sensitization to PAPs on good means of money saving which will help them use the compensation money for the benefits of whole family; this will help to minimize unnecessary conflicts.	Addressed in chapter 5
The proposed project will minimize power outages and improve power reliability in our country as there a lot of upcoming industries; it will also lead to the development of small towns and economic activities. Development of small towns in villages will control movement of people shifting from their villages to towns as they will engage in petty business and other economic opportunities within their village.	This is in line with the Project Objective
Most of the stakeholders were concerned about the farms owned by clans or families that care	

<p>should be taken during valuation of properties to minimize land conflicts in the village since most of the lands are inherited. They advised that PAPs should identify a representative who will stand on their behalf during Valuation process.</p>	<p>Addressed in Chapter 9</p>
<p>Stakeholders suggested that, it is important to conduct awareness programs on HIV/ AIDS and strategies to avoid new transmissions and impacts to the entire community.</p>	<p>The contractor will be instructed to provide HIV/AIDS awareness training to the workers.</p>

### 8.3. Public Disclosure Plan

The Tanzanian laws and the World Bank guidelines within which this RAP was done require communities consulted to be informed of the decisions made from the study. The views gathered during the RAP process were analysed and incorporated in this RAP report. TANESCO will distribute copies of the report to the relevant stakeholders and the communities consulted. Any issues that may have been omitted will be incorporated and dealt with accordingly.

Before disclosure, the RAP will be approved by the government of Tanzania, cleared by the World Bank and disclosed in the WB website and locally to stakeholders in a manner and language culturally appropriate.

#### 8.3.1. Need for continuous consultation and future community engagement

It is expected that more consultations with affected persons regarding relocation and other future impacts during construction be carried out throughout the implementation of the project.

The PAPs raised a lot of issues and some go beyond corridor acquisition especially when future impacts are as a result of contractors' activities that were not captured in the RAP. In summary, the PAPs are desperately in need of reasonable compensation to find alternative sources of livelihoods. The PAPs want to be sensitized on the way their entitlements were arrived at and given time to consult or get a second opinion on such matters. RAP implementation also requires several stages of stakeholder consultations to ensure all PAPs concerns are addressed in a transparent manner. It is therefore recommended that TANESCO develops a stakeholder/communication engagement plan that will ensure that all PAPs are effectively reached. Similarly, the plan should also ensure that all PAPs reach TANESCO Regional offices whenever and where ever. The starting point to ensuring a transparent process is for TANESCO to identify a RAP focal person or a representative at the Village/Mtaa offices in the project area preferably in each affected Villages/Mtaas and or as agreed upon by the PAPs. It is through such offices that the grievance redress committee can submit their complaints for further action by TANESCO. All future communications can then be discussed with the PAPs or PAPs representatives and a communication plan distributed to all PAPs through their leaders and or media (especially local radio stations).

## 9. CHAPTER: GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

### 9.1. Background to Grievance Mechanism

Disputes or grievances may arise as a result of resettlement-related/compensation issues, such as:

- Eligibility criteria;
- error in the identification and/or measurement of affected property and people within the way leave and on substation land;
- disagreement around the ownership of property/assets (such as inheritance related disputes such as disputes between heirs and other family members);
- disputes arising over improvements to structures post valuation but prior to compensation payments;
- divorce/separation of spouses;
- missing PAPs on the register;
- disagreement on property valuation with respect to market price; and
- problems relating to the time and manner of compensation payment

Section 13 (1) of the Tanzania Land Acquisition Act 1967 provides for resolution of dispute or disagreements regarding any land that is acquired. The Act elaborates disputes and stipulates the timeframe (six weeks) for resolving them before the aggrieved party can institute a suit in a court of law for resolution. The Land Act 1999 and supporting regulations improves Section 13(1) of the Land Acquisition Act by establishing Land Tribunals at the Ward and District levels. Also the Land Act (Section 156) provides for grievances related to land acquisition and compensation issues related to creation of a way leave to be brought to the High Court of Tanzania. If not satisfied with decisions of the Land Tribunal, the aggrieved party is obliged to take the matter to the court. If the local courts and/or the Land Tribunals cannot settle the matter, the matter will go to the High Court for resolution. The High Court of Tanzania and Court of Appeal is the highest appellate “judge” in this system and its decision would be final.

Civil Procedure Code 1966 and Land disputes Act 2002 provide the basis for redress of grievances. Also the WB OP4.12 Para 13(a) requires that appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms are established to resolve disputes in connection with resettlement and compensation.

The procedures for compensation dispute resolution prescribed by the Land Acts are burdensome and costly, taking into account that most of the PAPs have limited knowledge about legal issues and their rights with respect to the laws, the process is too expensive and sometimes it is impractical for most persons. Any dispute that may arise should be best redressed through project management, local civil administration, other civil administration or other channels of mediation acceptable to all parties. Thus, cost free and accessible grievance resolution mechanisms

involving customary and traditional institutions of dispute resolution have to be established to resolve complaints arising as a result of project implementation.

The project should make every effort to resolve grievances at the community level. Therefore, it is recommended that claims and complaints regarding compensation and resettlement issues are brought to attention of the local leadership. They will then forward grievances concerning the non-fulfilment of entitlement contracts, levels of compensation or seizure of land and asset without compensation to the corresponding Ward or eventually directly to the District level for redress. This would ensure that recourse to the legal system as being the last resort.

Therefore, this Chapter describes path through which PAPs can follow for complaints/grievances related to land acquisition and compensation. It describes stages and procedures to be followed during grievance management. PAPs will be informed about various grievance redress procedures and of their right to appeal if not satisfied.

This grievance procedure will not replace existing legal processes in Tanzania but rather it will seek to resolve issues quickly so as to accelerate receipt of entitlements and smooth resettlement without resorting to expensive and time consuming legal processes.

TANESCO as project proponent will establish the Resettlement and Compensation Management Unit (RCMU) which is under Environment Unit whereby the RCMU team will include a RAP Specialist /a Sociologist, a Land Surveyor, a Valuer and a Legal Officer.

The TANESCO RCMU will ensure the Project grievance mechanism:

- Is understood by stakeholders;
- Is easily accessible, including special measures for vulnerable persons;
- Is culturally and locally appropriate;
- Is considered fair by stakeholders;
- Is cost free;
- Is restitution free;
- Is timely in addressing impacts and feeding back to complainants;
- Is able to track and record grievances for immediate and future reference;
- That all complainants are treated with respect and do not incur retaliation because of their complaint;
- Takes account of and does not delay access to judicial or administrative remedies.

## **9.2. Grievance Redress Mechanism**

A simple Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been proposed to enable timely settlement of grievances to the PAPs. The grievance procedures will be secured and

administered at the local level to facilitate access, flexibility and openness to all PAPs. The grievance redress procedure ensures consultations and involvement of the respective District, Ward and Village officials and other key stakeholders and provides for record keeping determining the validity of claims, and to ensure that solutions are taken in the most transparent and cost effective ways for all PAPs. At the time of the detailed socioeconomic survey, the PAPs were informed of the different grievance mechanisms put in place to enable them to direct their complaints and dissatisfactions.

The project will use local mechanisms, which include resettlement committees formed at every village and local leaders of the affected people. These will ensure equity across cases, eliminate nuisance/un-genuine claims and satisfy legitimate claimants. They will also ensure that there is transparency, access and flexibility of the procedure for the PAPs. The grievance resolution mechanism will involve three stages as described below.

#### **9.2.1. STAGE 1: Village Grievance Resolution Committee (VGRC)**

There will be a Village Grievance Resolution Committee which comprises of the following members.

- i. Village Chairperson
- ii. Village Executive Officer
- iii. Representatives of PAPs democratically elected by PAPs (Males)
- iv. Representatives of PAPs democratically elected by PAPs (females)
- v. Sub-village (Kitongoji) leader

The Committee will explore all possibilities to solve the raised grievance at the village level and refer to higher level if the grievance is not solved by the committee. This committee will deal with boundary disputes, identification of rightful owners and disputes among family members. However, if aggrieved PAP fails to agree with the committee, the PAP can utilize stage II to solve the grievance. The grievance resolution committee members shall undergo a briefing session about their roles and requirements at early stage before commencement of RAP implementation activities.

#### **9.2.2. STAGE II: District Grievance Resolution Committee (DGRC)**

The District Grievance Resolution Committee will comprise of the following members.

- i. District Council Representative
- ii. District Land Officer
- iii. Ward Representatives
- iv. Village Representatives
- v. PAP Representatives (male and female)
- vi. TANESCO Representatives

The PAP representatives depending on the number of PAPs identified about three (3) to seven (7) (female and male) were democratically elected by the PAPs with the help of the local leaders during the meetings. The committee will work together with the VGRC to resolve grievances raised by the PAPs including revisiting the site investigation. The Committee will explore all possibility to solve the raised grievance failed to be solved by the VGRC. However, if the DGRC and PAP fail to agree, the PAP can utilize stage III as a last resort to solve the grievance. The grievance resolution committee members shall undergo a briefing session about their roles and requirements at early stage before commencement of RAP implementation activities.

### **9.2.3. STAGE III: Land Tribunals and Courts of Law**

All disputes related to land will be resolved with the help of the existing land tribunals. If the Resettlement Committee fails to solve the grievance, it will be referred to the land tribunals. At each level, the land tribunal will endeavour to solve the dispute. If it fails then the dispute will be referred to the land tribunal at the next level.

- (a) The Village Land Council;
- (b) The Ward Tribunal;
- (c) The District Land and Housing Tribunal

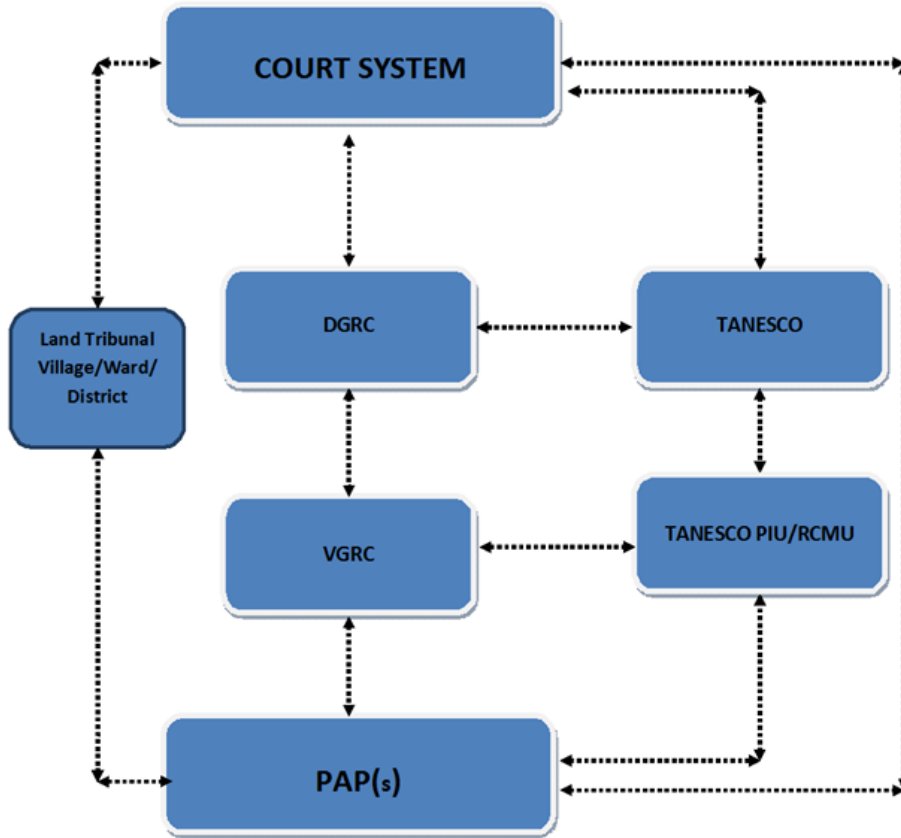
### **9.2.4. STAGE IV: Courts of Law**

Tanzanian legislation allows a right of access to the courts of law by any person who has an interest or right over property. If the grievance procedure fails to provide a settlement, complainants can still seek legal redress in courts of law as a last resort.

#### **Actors Involved and Organisational Structure**

Several actors will be involved in the resolution of grievances arising from Project Affected Persons (PAPs). These include:

- TANESCO's Project Implementing Unit (PIU) and Resettlement and Compensation Management Unit (RCMU)
- Grievance Resolution Committees
- Local Government Officials
- Land Tribunals
- Project Affected Persons



**LEGEND:**  
 DGRC: District Grievance Resolution Committee  
 VGRC: Village Grievance Resolution Committee  
 PIU: Project Implementation Unit  
 PAP(s): Project Affected Person/Persons  
 RCMU: Resettlement and Compensation Management Unit  
 TANESCO: Tanzania Electric Supply Company

Figure 44: Organizational Structure of Grievance Resolution

### 9.2.5. Procedures and Responsibilities

During the socio economic study, the PAPs were informed of the different grievance resolution mechanisms in place for them to pass their complaints and dissatisfactions. The grievances will be channelled through the Grievance Resolution Committees either verbally or in writing but writing will be more preferred. The PAPs could write a letter to the project explaining the nature of the complaint. Since the village leaders are the nearest contacts to the affected persons, they will, in most cases receive the grievances from the PAPs. However, PAPs will be free to submit their grievances to any member of the grievance committee. The members of the committee will pass on the grievance to the RCMU for proper recording and registration. The RCMU team will include a RAP Specialist /a Sociologist, a Land Surveyor, a Valuer and a Legal Officer. These will work together with the grievance resolution committee to solve grievances raised by affected PAPs or community

After registration of the complaint, an investigation will be carried out by the committee members to verify its validity; thereafter a resolution approach will be selected based on the findings. The decisions /actions taken will be communicated to all parties involved mainly in written form. All avenues will be explored to resolve grievances amicably between the aggrieved parties and the court channels will be the last resort.

Efficiency in solving of the grievances will be of paramount importance. The time to finalise a grievance will depend on the nature of the grievance raised. A grievance database showing the date the grievance was registered, the approach applied to resolve it and the status of the grievance shall be maintained by the project team for easy monitoring of the grievance

### **9.2.6. Respect and Confidentiality Policy**

Recording a complaint can be a difficult or impossible process if a person is afraid of being punished for his or her act, by members of the RCMU, PIU, VGRC, DGRC, or other interested parties. In addition, many PAPs may not wish to publicize the fact that they have filed a complaint. To address these concerns, the RCMU will have a policy of respect and confidentiality clearly publicized to all parties that will be integrated in the PIU staff and Committees training program. This policy will stipulate that; any person filing a grievance will be treated with respect by the staff of the RCMU, PIU and the Committees; the information relating to the complaint and the complainant is confidential and will not be disseminated in the community; no retaliation by anyone towards the complainant is acceptable in the eyes of the PIU and TANESCO and that it undertakes to remedy them to the extent of their means.

## **9.3. Roles and Responsibilities of the Different Actors in Grievance Resolution**

### **9.3.1. Tanzania Electric Supply Company Limited (TANESCO)**

The responsibilities of TANESCO shall be:

- Overall monitoring of the grievance resolution process.
- Continuously provide advice to the team especially on challenging disputes.
- Participate in grievance resolution of raised complaints from the project affected persons and other stakeholders.
- Budget, allocate and disburse funds for grievance resolution including facilitation of the grievance resolution committee members.
- Provide regular updates to project stakeholders regarding grievance resolution.



### **9.3.2. Implementing Unit (PIU) and Resettlement and Compensation Management Unit (RCMU)**

This will be part of TANESCO dedicated for the project implementation with sub unit selected to deal with resettlement and compensation management. The responsibilities will include:

- Advise on resolving PAPs and project affected communities grievances in various committees
- Will hire the external monitors where necessary to oversee the grievances resolution process.
- Provide routine progress report of the various activities to TANESCO and other stakeholders as required. Prepare a short brochure on the steps in resolving conflicts/disputes
- Prepare a short brochure on the steps in resolving conflicts/disputes to be distributed in the project area.

### **9.3.3. Grievance Resolution Committees (Village, District)**

Participate in resolution of grievances related to land acquisition, compensation and resettlement activities at the respective level.

- Receiving complaints from parties in respect of land;
- Convening meetings for hearing of disputes from parties;
- Mediating between and assist parties to arrive at a mutually acceptable settlement of the disputes on any matter concerning land within its area of jurisdiction (Act as a mediator between project and PAPs);
- Monitoring of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement activities;
- Mobilization and sensitization of projected affected persons with grievances;
- Submit PAPs complaints to the Grievance Resolution Committees, to the project team and refer unsolved issues to higher resolution committee or body; and
- Participation during the verification of PAPs, investigations and disclosure of entitlements.

The village resettlement and compensation committee can be the first level to report a grievance, particularly as there is a degree of familiarity in people with such forums. These avenues can be utilized to formally or informally address grievance resolution for:

- wrongly recorded personal or community details;
- wrongly recorded assets including land details and/or affected acreage;
- Change of recipient due to recent death or disability
- Recent change of asset ownership
- Wrong computation of compensation
- Names missed out of register

- Disputes among relatives and neighbours over the land boundaries and ownership.

PAPs will be informed and advised to lodge their complaints, if any to this committee before forwarding them to higher level. Illiterate PAPs shall be assisted to lodge their complaints in writing. The village committees will assess the grievance and state the course of action within thirty days to the complainant PAP. The redressing the grievance could require measurement equipment; survey personnel; time to check other records or other adjacent plot owner; availability of committee members as they could be busy with other works or addressing other complaints, and thereby take time. Hence, a period of 30 days shall be adequate for appropriate redress. If the complainant PAP is not satisfied with the settlement proposed, the case should be taken to the next stage.

At district level, a District Grievances Resolution Committee (DGRC) shall be constituted with representation from PAPs, affected communities (local leaders), TANESCO PIU and RCMU and office of District Executive Director, Town Director or Municipal Director will be formed chaired by the Directors of District/Town/City Councils. TANESCO shall be responsible to set such a committee at each of the affected districts. Grievances shall be heard and redressed appropriately within a period of 60 days. At this stage, the follow up activities on grievance mechanisms are as follows:

- Receive referrals from lower committees;
- Convening meetings for hearing of disputes from parties referred from lower committees;
- Mediating between and assist parties to arrive at a mutually acceptable settlement of the disputes on any matter concerning land within its area of jurisdiction (Act as a mediator between project and PAPs);
- Monitoring of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement activities;
- Sensitization of projected affected persons with grievances;
- Proactively disclose information about the RAP process, as well as success in grievance resolution;
- Ensure constant consultation with project affected persons on ways to improve on the mechanisms and processes therein

At this stage, PAPs who were not satisfied with the outcomes from these two stages shall be oriented by the office regarding the procedures applicable under appropriate courts of law particularly land tribunals starting at village level.

#### **9.3.4. Land Tribunals (village land Council, ward and district land and housing)**

These tribunals have three levels namely village land council, ward tribunals and district land and housing tribunals. The dispute can be head at village council level

and if the village land council fails to resolve the PAP can appeal to higher level. The responsibilities of these tribunals include:

- Resolve grievances arising due to the activities of the project through land tribunals.
- Mediate between project team and project affected persons.
- Review the grievance resolution process to ensure fairness is served.

### **9.3.5. Court of Law**

Details of jurisdiction of High Court followed by Court of Appeal of Tanzania are presented below:

High Court (Land Division) has jurisdiction on matters including

- (a) in proceedings for the recovery of possession of immovable property in which the value of the property exceeds fifty million shillings;
- (b) in other proceedings where the subject matter capable of being estimated at a money value in which the value of the subject matter exceeds forty million shillings;
- (c) Land Acquisition Act (Cap 118) in respect of proceedings involving the Government. Appeals of matters originating from the Ward Tribunal

Further, persons aggrieved with the decision of District Land and Housing Tribunal in the exercise of its appellate or revisional jurisdiction, may within sixty days after the decision date appeal to the High Court (Land Division).

- Every appeal to the High Court (Land Division) shall be by way of petition and shall be filed in the District Land and Housing Tribunal from the decision, or order of which the appeal is brought;
- Upon receipt of a petition under this section, the District Land and Housing Tribunal shall within fourteen days dispatch the petition together with the record of the proceedings in the Ward Tribunal and the District Land and Housing Tribunal to the High Court (Land Division).

Any person, who is aggrieved by the decision of the High Court (Land Division) in the exercise of its original, revisional or appellate jurisdiction, may with the leave from the High Court (Land Division) appeal to the Court of Appeal of Tanzania in accordance with the Appellate Jurisdiction Act.

Under Civil Procedure Code, 1966 where any land is acquired under this Act and there is a dispute or disagreement relating to any of the following matters

- the amount of compensation
- the right to acquire the land
- the identity of persons entitled to compensation
- the application of section 12 to the land
- any right, privilege or liability conferred or imposed by this Act

- the apportionment of compensation between the persons entitled to the same.

And that such dispute or disagreement is not settled by the parties concerned within six weeks from the date of the publication of notice that the land is required for a public purpose, the Minister or any person holding or claiming any interest in the land may institute a suit in the Court for the determination of the dispute. (2) Every suit instituted under subsection (1) shall be governed in so far as the same may be applicable.

In assessing compensation for any land acquired under the provisions of this Act, the Minister or the Court, as the case may be, shall, subject to section 12

- a) take into account the value of such land at the time of the publication of notice under section 8 without regard to any improvement or work made or constructed thereon thereafter or to be made or constructed in the implementation of the purpose for which it is acquired;
- b) when part only of the land belonging to any person is acquired, take into account any probable enhancement of the value of the residue of the land by reason of the proximity of any improvements or works made or constructed or to be made or constructed on the part acquired;
- c) take into account the damage, if any, sustained by the person having an estate or interest in the land by reason of the severance of such land from any other land or lands belonging to the same person or other injurious effect upon such other land or lands;
- d) not take into account any probable enhancement in the value of the land in future;
- e) not take into account the value of the land where a grant of public land has been made under the provisions of subsection (2) of section 11;
- f) assess such compensation in accordance with such principles, 'in addition to and not inconsistent with the principles specified in this section, as may be prescribed.

Also if there has been possession of any land before the compensation has been paid to the person or persons entitled to the same, or before compensation awarded by a decree of the Court in respect of such land has been paid into the Court, Minister, in addition to compensation, shall pay interest of 6% per centum per annum from the date when possession is taken until such compensation is paid to such person or persons entitled to the same or is paid into the Court.

The decision of the Court or, where an appeal has been made, of the Court of Appeal for East Africa in respect of the subject matter of any proceedings under section 13 shall be final and conclusive as respects all the parties to the proceedings. The amount payable shall be paid into the Court (except where the Court otherwise directs) and not out of Court save in accordance with the directions of the Court.

In case of dispute over title/ownership, the owner (s) in possession (or in receipt of rents) immediately prior to acquisition shall be deemed to the owner of land unless the contrary is shown to the satisfaction of the Court and such owners shall be deemed entitled to the compensation.

### **9.3.6. Capacity building**

Training for all relevant staff and relevant stakeholders will be held before the compensation or otherwise as agreed. The training will include all aspects of the grievance resolution mechanism (GRM) including the GRM principles, procedures and its application, with emphasis on transparency and accountability to the complainant(s) and other stakeholders. Effort will be made to establish logging in of all complaints/feedback into GRM system to keep records of all grievances received.

### **9.3.7. Grievance recording and logging procedures by the PIU/RCMU**

Once the complaint has been received it will be recorded into GRM system. The RCMU will log the details regarding the complaint into the GRM tracking system. This system may be manual (hard copy) or connected to the project Management Information System (MIS) using special designed form (Annex 6).

Once a complaint has been logged, RCMU refers the case to TANESCO Management. The latter shall determine the following:

- Will formulate the team responsible for the complaint investigation.
- The timeframe within which the complaint should be resolved.
- The agreed course of action (e.g. investigation is required, reply not requiring investigation, refer to higher authority for further decision, etc.).

The investigation process is determined based on the nature and gravity of the complaint:

- For village level complaints, the VGRC will investigate the complaints
- For resettlement-related complaints social safeguard officer, surveyor, RAP expert will be involved in the conduct of the verification and investigation process.
- For complaints that are referred to the DGRC, will determine the appropriate mode of investigation.

When the investigation is required conflict of interest will be ensured i.e. all persons involved in the investigation process should not have any material, personal, or professional interest in the outcome and no personal or professional connection with complainants or witnesses.

Once the verification and investigation process has been established and resolution reached, feedback shall be given through to the Grievance feedback/response notification form.

In order to operate the GRM, there will be a designated person at TANESCO who will manage the GRM.

### **9.3.8. Investigation**

The person(s) responsible for investigating the complaint will gather facts in order to generate a clear picture of the circumstances surrounding the grievance. Verification will include site visits, review of documents, meetings with the complainant (if known and willing to engage), and meetings with those who could resolve the issue (including formal and informal village leaders, or other leaders).

With regards to resettlement and grievances related to valuation of assets at the expenses of the project, a second valuation may be undertaken by another independent valuer involving VGRC Team, representative from District Executive Director and District Commissioner's Office at the expenses of the project, until valuation is accepted by both parties.

The results of the investigation and the proposed response to the complainant will be presented to respective Committee or TANESCO PIU/RCMU for decision.

In the event the agreed actions cannot be carried out and/or if the complaint cannot be satisfactorily resolved in 120 days, complainant can appeal to higher level or resolve to go to court system.

### **9.3.9. Notification to the complainant**

Following the logging of the complaint, depending on the complexity of the complaint, the PAP(s) will be notified the timeframe and course of action to her/him by phone, email or mail, within thirty (30) days of receipt of the grievance at the respective Grievance Resolution Levels. Feedback will be provided in writing from the respective Grievance Resolution Levels.

# 10. CHAPTER: RAP IMPLEMENTATION RESPONSIBILITIES

## 10.1. Introduction

The preparation and implementation of the resettlement strategies will require the participation of several institutions at different levels. Coordination of the participating institutions is a critical requirement to a successful resettlement program. It is always preferred to have this addressed early into the project cycle, so that all participating parties are made aware of each other's responsibilities, lines of reporting, communication channels, expectations and authority limits.

## 10.2. Relevant Organisations and Institutions

In Tanzania there is no single agency that holds the mandate for planning and implementing the resettlement and ensuring that equitable compensation is provided in cases where people are involuntarily displaced for development projects. However, there are mechanisms and processes where the rights of PAPs are protected. A number of organizations and institutions will be involved with RAP implementation processes at different levels and times. Typically, the developer, the office of Chief Government Valuer, Regional and District Commissioners' offices and the Office of the District Executive Director have bigger roles to play in the whole process of resettlement. The developer, in this case TANESCO, has a responsibility to facilitate the process and ensuring that compensation and resettlement is done promptly and in a manner acceptable internationally.

In the case of the proposed project i.e. transmission line project and substation, the key institutions that will be involved in the resettlement planning and implementation will be:

- TANESCO (project proponent);
- The Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development (Land issues and approval of compensation rates and compensation schedules (Chief Government Valuer));
- Regional and District Commissioners' Offices (for endorsement of the compensation schedules) and for assistance in grievance redress;
- Iringa District Council, Mufindi District Council, Mafinga Town Council, Mbarali District Council, Makete District Council, Mbeya District Council and Mbeya City Council (the function of these councils is to oversee the land interest in the village, land use plans, collaborating with TANESCO in valuation, approval of rates, valuation report, compensation and grievances resolution);
- Ward and Village leaders (local leaders at ward and village levels WEO, MEO, VEO, Village Chairperson and sub-village chairperson);

- Village Resettlement Committee (to resolve and advise on PAPs conflicts in their village); and
- Project financiers to give no objection to processes related to RAP in key stages relevant to them.

### **10.2.1. Tanzania Electric Supply Company Limited (TANESCO)**

TANESCO is a Parastatal Organisation responsible for generation, transmission, distribution and sale of electricity within mainland Tanzania and the sale of bulk power to the island of Zanzibar. The company also buys power from Independent Power Producers. TANESCO intends to implement 400kV Transmission Line project from Iringa to Mbeya (Iganjo substation) via Kisada substation.

In this project, TANESCO will facilitate RAP preparations, disclosure and implementation of RAP following the approval of compensation schedules by all relevant authorities. It will also prepare and pay compensation to all PAPs and implement all the livelihood restoration measures as agreed in the RAP. Further, it will cooperate with other stakeholders to receive and redress all grievances by the RAP.

TANESCO has an Investment Division under the Deputy Managing Director (DMD-I) which will be responsible on behalf of TANESCO to execute the RAP activities. Under the DMD-I there will be a Project Coordinator, Research & Environment and Project Department. Project Coordinator, Planning and Research Departments will deal with all pre-implementation process including preparation and implementation of RAP. The project department will be responsible for construction before handing over to Transmission Division. Hence, DMD-I will play an important role in the implementation of resettlement and compensation measures described in this RAP report.

### **10.2.2. Ministry of Land, Housing and Human Settlements Development**

The Ministry of Land, Housing and Human Settlements Development is responsible for ensuring that land policies and regulations are followed, and for coordinating all matters pertaining to land in Tanzania. The Minister administers the Land Acquisition Act, the Land Act No. 4 of 1999 and the Village Land Act No.5 of 1999. The Commissioner of Lands administers issues relating to land allocation, acquisition, registration and land management in general. All projects involving acquisition of land for public purposes and the need for resettlement and/or compensation must be referred to the Commissioner. The Chief Government Valuer will also approve the valuation rates to be used in compensation for this project.



### **10.2.3. Regional and District Commissioners' Office**

In the Land Regulations, the Regional and District Commissioners Offices are responsible for endorsing the compensation schedules. Without their endorsements compensation schedules will not be complete. In addition, these offices will participate in resolving any disputes and grievances that may arise from implementing the RAP. This project is located in Iringa and Mufindi Districts in Iringa Region, Makete District in Njombe Region, and Mbarali and Mbeya Districts in Mbeya Region. Therefore, Iringa, Njombe and Mbeya Regional Commissioners will have a role to play in the implementation of this RAP.

### **10.2.4. District Authorities**

District Executive Directors and Town Director administer the districts and coordinate all district and Town Council activities. At the district level there are land officers who are responsible for land management, including resettlement and compensation issues. In addition, there are district valuers who work on behalf of the Chief Government Valuer.

The project is in 7 Councils namely Iringa District, Mufindi District, Mafinga Town, Mbarali District, Makete District, Mbeya District and Mbeya City Councils. Land Officers, Valuers and Surveyors are responsible in this project for demarcation, valuation works, and implementation of RAP including the grievance resolution of aggrieved PAPs.

Districts also consist of a number of wards and villages administered by ward and village councils which are led by ward and village executive officers. The wards and villages are responsible for overseeing and monitoring development activities in their areas. The proposed project lies in about twenty five (25) wards and sixty (61) villages as indicated in Chapter 1. These wards and villages have collaborated and will continue to collaborate with TANESCO and their district councils in issuance of notification of acquisition, PAP identification, property valuation, compensation payment, grievance resolution of aggrieved parties and RAP implementation in general.

## **10.3. Institutional Arrangements**

In this section, a resettlement organisation is proposed for the 400kV Transmission Line Project from Iringa to Mbeya (Iganjo Substation) via Kisada Substation in Mufindi. These include three main groups / committees:

- Village Grievance Resolution Committee
- District Grievance Resolution Committee.
- TANESCO PIU and Resettlement and Compensation Management Unit;

### **10.3.1. Village Grievance Resolution Committee**

There will be a Resettlement Committees in all villages (VGRC) that are traversed by the proposed transmission line. These committees have been formulated during RAP study. Three (3) to seven (7) members in every village affected by the project depending on the size of the village were selected during PAPs meetings. Among these members, Village Executive Officer and Village Chairperson were included because of their administrative positions in the villages. Also among the criteria considered during selection of the Village Grievance Resolution Committee were;

- Every member of the committee must be among those affected by the project
- A member of committee must be knowledgeable of the project area particularly history of land ownership, boundaries, change of ownership, etc.;
- A member of committee must be knowledgeable and possesses leadership traits to be able to settle disputes;
- At least one or more of the members must be a woman for gender balance and equality;
- Chairperson of the village or sub-villages (vitongoji) traversed by the proposed project must be included in the committee; and
- Village Executive Officer of the village or Mtaa must be included in the committee

### **10.3.2. District Grievance Resolution Committee**

It is proposed to have a District Grievance Resolution Committee headed by the District Executive Director. The committee will comprise of DED, Land Officer, Valuer, and Ward Executive Officers of affected wards, Chairperson of the Village Compensation Committee and one representative of households from each village. The (DGRC) will have the following tasks and functions:

- Informing the PAPs of the involved RAP procedures.
- issuance of Notification of acquisition;
- payment of compensation To review the referred cases from VGRC
- To assist in the resolution of grievances in collaboration with other committees
- Facilitate communication between the developer and other committees under the district;
- Monitor and evaluate the resettlement and compensation process in the District

### **10.3.3. TANESCO Resettlement and Compensation Management Unit**

It is proposed that TANESCO as the developer form a group within its organisation that is responsible for managing the valuation process and compensation activities.

This group of experts will be called Resettlement and Compensation Management Unit (RCMU). The RCMU will be headed by a Senior Manager Research. The unit will make decisions regarding practical arrangements and issues related to resettlement and compensation payment. The RCMU draws staff from the finance and technical departments and other sections of TANESCO hierarchy. The RCMU will meet on a regular basis to review the progress of the resettlement and compensation process. It is advisable that the RCMU members to have some experience with valuation, resettlement, compensation payment and grievance resolution.

The RCMU will be responsible for implementing this RAP and its specific responsibilities will include:

- Provide information on the project with respect to design, environment and resettlement action plans.
- Be the focal points for implementation of the project.
- Management of the resettlement and compensation process;
- In collaboration with DGRC review the grievances, investigate and propose the resolution to the management
- Development of detailed plans for the resettlement and compensation process in close cooperation with the DGRCs and VGRCs;
- Development of resettlement and compensation budgets; and
- Development of a resettlement and compensation monitoring program.
- Counselling of PAPs on opening of bank accounts, besides informing of the involved procedures.
- Capacity building of grievance resolution committees

#### **10.3.4. Communication Department, TANESCO**

Communication Department of TANESCO shall be responsible to disclose the RAP report, disseminate project information and activities. It shall support the RCMU, prepare all relevant brochures to disseminate information on the project to the stakeholders. It shall have a key role in planning and organizing the RAP launch workshop.

#### **10.3.5. Monitoring and Evaluation Agency**

TANESCO will contract an agency to carry out External Monitoring and Evaluation of the RAP implementation. The agency shall prepare reports for usage by TANESCO management and for financiers.

### 10.3.6. Agency for Income Restoration

TANESCO shall contract an agency to carrying out specific activities relating to awareness creation and capacity building. In addition, the agency shall be contracted to carrying out income restoration activities for PAPs, particularly those in need of TANESCO assistance (vulnerable PAPs).

### 10.3.7. Compensation and Resettlement

The Tanzanian regulations for resettlement and compensations are laid down in the Land Act. The international principles (WB OP 4.12) applied in involuntary resettlement is that the affected people shall be compensated equally with the value of the lost land and property not to be impoverished by the project but to be better off. This principle has to be applied to other affected people other than the formal landowner or property owners within the limit of the law.

The preparation of the RAP has been done following extensive public consultation and participation of PAPs and stakeholders in the process. The resettlement has considered the following important aspects in the Plan:

- Plan for in-kind compensation for public structures and identified critical vulnerable people.
- Plan for cash compensation for housing structures, properties, lands and crops to identified PAPs found in the project areas.
- Deliberate measures to avoid/minimise resettlement.
- Participation of stakeholders including the PAPs in the project life cycle.
- Full, fair and timely compensation of Project Affected People (PAPs).
- Provision of relocation assistance and social assistance for vulnerable persons.
- Restoration and improvement of livelihoods.

The guidelines stipulate that affected parties are eligible to compensation or assistance regardless of legal recognition of their right of occupancy. The gap between the National legislation regarding compensation and that of the WB will be bridged through the proposed measures recommended in this RAP.

Key implementation activities with agencies primarily responsible and other agencies that are likely to be involved are presented in the table 47 below:

*Table 47: Implementation Activities*

Implementation Activities along with responsibility of agencies involved			
SN.	Activity	Agency with primary responsibility	Other agencies involved, if any
1	Public Disclosure	TANESCO,	Region WB

		Administrations	
2	Opening of Bank accounts for PAPs	TANESCO, Agency selected by TANESCO District Administrations	Local Banks
3	Training Programme	TANESCO	District Administrations
4	Preparation of entitlements /valuation document	Registered Valuer District Administrations	Chief Government Valuer, Dar-es-salaam, TANESCO
5	Village level meetings	District administration, village administration, TANESCO	
6	Development of special assistance plans for vulnerable households	TANESCO Agency selected by TANESCO	Local leaders of respective villages
7	Notification of acquisition/expropriation	District Administration	TANESCO
8	Payment of compensation	TANESCO	District Administrations Local leaders Banks
9	Handover of land for construction	TANESCO	District Administration
10	Provision of temporary works to local population	Civil works contractor, TANESCO	Village Administrations
11	Income Restoration activities	NGOs	TANESCO, District Administrations
12	Internal Monitoring	TANESCO	Regional Administrations, District Administrations
13	External Monitoring & Evaluation	Specialized agency	TANESCO, WB
14	Dissemination of Project information	Communication Department of TANESCO	Regional and District Authorities
15	Redress of Grievances	Grievance committees at village, ward and district level, TANESCO	Regional and District Authorities

*Source: RAP team March, 2018*

### 10.3.8. Operationalization of Committees and Proposed Budget

In order to make the grievance resolution committees work effectively particularly the village committees a capacity building of members of the committees is proposed. This capacity building seminar will be important to make committee members aware of what they need to do, learn their responsibility and their limitation within the legal framework.

The committees will need to be facilitated to enable them perform their duties as planned. A total budget estimated at 5% of the total compensation cost (equivalent to TSh. **236,619,856**) needs to be set aside to cover the costs of grievance resolution. These committees will only work if there will be grievances from PAPs to solve.

# 11. CHAPTER: RAP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

This Chapter presents the activities that are to be carried out for RAP implementation. The RAP implementation schedule covers a period of twenty seven months (27). It is important that all RAP activities including payments for compensation are completed before line construction begins. This is to ensure that all possible barriers and hindrances to the project implementation are dealt with without interfering with the project implementation. However, some grievances may arise during the project implementation. Table 48 shows the RAP implementation schedule.

## 11.1. Implementation Activities

The envisaged RAP implementation activities include the following that are given a time frame in the implementation schedule:

- **Confirmation of selected transmission line route option:** The confirmation is important to check whether there is a need to change the route due to village expansions towards the proposed route. This also encompasses the physical verification of the route.
- Stakeholders' consultations particularly the district councils on verification if there is any planned infrastructures under the proposed ROW.
- Adjustment of the line routing after feedback from the field verification mission
- Preparations to undertake PAP census and asset valuation
- Demarcation of the transmission line route
- PAP identification and sensitization meetings with PAPs and setting up of village grievance committees
- Issuance of notice to potential PAPs over the land acquisition for the project
- Asset counting and valuation
- Household socio-economic survey
- Preparation of Draft RAP Report
- Review of RAP by the World Bank
- Preparation of Final RAP

## 11.2. Disclosure of RAP report to Stakeholders Including the entitlements

Upon approval of the final RAP, the executive summary and full document of the RAP shall be translated into the local language – Swahili. TANESCO – main implementing agency would disclose the document in its website, while the World Bank shall disclose the same at its Info shop. Executive summary and full report would be placed at suitable locations in the region headquarters – both at Iringa, Njombe and Mbeya. Two (2) disclosure workshops will be conducted to launch the RAP implementation with participation of representatives of the affected

people (e.g. village chairpersons, village officer) and other stakeholders from the districts e.g. Land officer, Registered valuer, etc.

- Valuation Report Approvals and Authorization of compensation schedules (Seeking the approval of Compensation schedules by Chief Government Valuer and endorsement by relevant Authorities (DC, RC))
- TANESCO Internal Audit Verification and approval for payment
- Valuers to address Audit comments and submit the clean compensation schedule
- Preparation of Compensation Funds by TANESCO
- *Opening of Bank accounts for PAPs:* As the compensation amounts vary significantly, TANESCO shall counsel all PAPs, and particularly those whose payment amounts are above the agreed threshold to open Bank accounts. The counselling shall provide all information on documents required and provide other support as necessary to open these accounts.
- *Training Programmes:* These training programmes for capacity building will range from giving grievances committees capacity to resolve complaints to training needed by PAPs on wise use of compensation money, entrepreneurship, improved productivity, etc.
- *Payment of Compensation to all project affected persons and institutions:* compensation will be made in the presence of the affected party and compensation committee. No construction would commence until compensation of these items and payment of other allowances, as applicable has been made.
- Grievance Resolutions and settlement of disputes
- Implementation of Livelihood Restoration Programs and assistance of vulnerable PAPs
- Supervision, Monitoring and Evaluation of RAP Implementation:
  - **Internal Monitoring:** TANESCO will commence internal monitoring of RAP implementation soon after the RAP is approved and implementation activities commence.
    - It shall record:
      - progress made and record project inputs and the number of persons affected and compensated; and
      - Measure physical and financial progress of implementation against targets set, using input and output indicators.
  - **External M&E:** External M&E shall be made at every quarter and an evaluation shall be carried out after RAP implementation to assess progress and ascertain outcomes with respect to RAP objectives.
- *Site handover, construction, supervision and follow-up of mitigation measures:* Once all property on the stated land is vacated as per notification period of six weeks, the land shall be handed over to the Contractor for construction purposes.









## 12.CHAPTER COSTS AND BUDGET

The project has made the necessary budget provisions to ensure that the mitigation commitments, including compensation and the monitoring programs can be fully implemented. Full compensation will be paid for assets lost. The budget describes the estimated cost for the resettlement activities aspects: operations, compensation, resettlement, and monitoring. Details are presented in Table 49. TANESCO will provide financing for RAP activities. The funds will be transferred to PIT which will pay RAP compensation directly to the affected parties according to the government law. **The detailed valuation report providing how each property was valued has been submitted separately as annex 5.**

Table 49: RAP BUDGET and COSTS

	Category	Amount Tanzanian Shillings
1.	Registered & Customary Land Owners	3,397,651,886.16
2.	Valuation for crops/plants	551,468,798.00
3.	Buildings & Other Improvements	373,786,286.75
4.	Graves and other cultural heritage sites	72,550,000.00
5.	Disturbance allowance 8%	321,190,148.76
6.	Accommodation Allowance 36 Months	51,300,000.00
7.	Transport Allowance	4,450,000.00
8.	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>4,772,397,119.68</b>
9.	RAP Implementation and Administration 10% (Including RAP update before RAP implementation)	477,239,712.00
10.	Grievance Resolution Committees facilitation and GRM capacity building 5%	238,619,856.00
11.	Stakeholder Participation 5%	238,619,856.00
12.	Graves Relocation 5%	238,619,856.00
13.	Income and livelihood restoration 20%	924,479,424.00
14.	Restoration of Public Infrastructure 30%	0.00
15.	Monitoring and Evaluation Internal 3%	143,171,913.60
16.	Monitoring and Evaluation External 5%	238,619,856.00
17.	Contingency RAP costs 10%	477,239,712.00
18.	Training and Facilitation District Councils extension workers and community Development Officers 5%	238,619,856.00
19.	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>3,215,230,041.60</b>
20.	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>7,987,627,161.28</b>

## 13. CHAPTER: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

### 13.1. Objectives

The World Bank OP4.12 policy provides that the implementer (TANESCO) of the project shall be responsible for Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) activities provided for by this RAP. Monitoring will provide an advance warning system for TANESCO and an avenue through which the PAPs will make their needs and reactions known. The funding for the M&E activities shall form part of the project cost.

To ensure that the implementation of the land acquisition and resettlement is carried out in accordance with the relevant requirements of the RAP and to guarantee the progress and quality of the resettlement actions, both internal and independent external monitoring and evaluation procedures will be adopted.

The purpose of resettlement monitoring and evaluation will be to verify that:

- Procedures and obligations described in the RAP are implemented;
- Eligible PAPs receive their full compensation prior to the start of construction activities;
- Mitigation measures have helped people in restoring their lives in a sustainable manner;
- Complaints and grievances of the PAPs are adequately addressed and corrective measures implemented;
- If need be, changes in the RAP procedures and obligations are made to improve service delivery to the PAPs.

Accordingly, the primary monitoring and evaluation activities will be the responsibility of the TANESCO as the project sponsor. TANESCO through the Project Resettlement Office (PRO) will undertake the internal monitoring of the implementation of the land acquisition and resettlement so as to ensure that all the responsible units follow the schedule and comply with the guiding principles of the RAP.

### 13.2. RAP Monitoring Framework

The project will adopt three components for the monitoring framework that include:

- Internal monitoring by the Project Resettlement Office;
- Impact Monitoring by a contracted consulting firm; and
- RAP Social Audit by a contracted NGO.

The scope of each of type of monitoring component is briefly described below.

### 13.3. Internal Monitoring

The objective of internal monitoring is to monitor the implementation of the entire RAP for the project. The indicators to be monitored shall include:

- Level of understanding of the project impact and mitigation/resettlement options;
- Number and percentage of affected households consulted during the planning stage;
- Degree/level of involvement of local/traditional authorities, women and vulnerable groups;
- Effectiveness of Compensation to the PAPs and the affected units according to the compensation rates described in the RAP;
- Effectiveness relocation procedures to new housing sites;
- Timely rehabilitation of any affected infrastructure;
- Redistribution of cultivated land within the affected administrative villages;
- Effectiveness of resettlement subsidy to develop collective economy.

### 13.4. Impact Monitoring

In order to ensure the proper implementation of resettlement, a consulting firm will be recruited by the project to conduct an independent impact monitoring of the land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation activities of the Project.

The consulting firm must be well conversant with RAP preparation and resettlement monitoring for the World Bank financed Transmission Line Projects. The firm shall include a resettlement specialist acceptable to the World Bank and has been engaged in World Bank financed projects. The firm will consider the overall implementation from a broader, long term point of view and will follow the resettlement activities to evaluate whether the goals of resettlement are achieved.

The items to be evaluated will include the comparison of the baseline data in the planning phases with the targets and post project situation.

*Table 50: Monitoring Responsibilities*

<b>ACTORS</b>	<b>RESPONSIBILITY</b>
Project Implementation Team (PIT)	Lead the internal monitoring, day to day and periodic activities
Policy Planning and M&E Directorate of Ministry of Energy	Lead agency and coordinating institution for both internal and external monitoring of the implementation of this RAP. Periodic monitoring of the planed implementation and its impact.
TANESCO	Regular monitoring to ensure that the approved assessed value for compensation are paid
TANESCO Regional Offices	Periodic monitoring of the planed implementation and its impact

TANESCO District Offices	Periodic monitoring of the planed implementation and its impact
External Consultant(s) or NGOs	Periodic monitoring, evaluation and auditing of the implementation of the RAP

In addition to the above-mentioned indicators, the Consultant will also monitor and evaluate the following indicators:

### 13.5. Performance/Monitoring Indicators

*Table 51: Summary of Performance/Monitoring Indicators*

Performance monitoring indicators (Internal)	Performance monitoring indicators (External)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number and place of consultative meetings held with PAPs and local authorities in preparation of, or during RAP implementation</li> <li>• Grievance issues by type and how they were resolved: Total received, total justified, Total resolved at various levels including the type of agreement reached, Total referred to legal system/courts of law, including clarification on who initiated (local leaders, PAP or TANESCO) the referral and subject matter</li> <li>• Actual amount paid and timeliness of payment</li> <li>• The number of people and households who have been resettled to date or provided with new business premises</li> <li>• Number of affected people (men and women) employed in the project construction</li> <li>• Number of complaints:</li> <li>• Total received; total justified; total non-justified, including the subject matter for all complaints; an explanation for non-justified complaints;</li> <li>• Total resolved at various levels including the type of agreement reached;</li> <li>• Total referred to the legal system/courts of Law, including a clarification on who initiated (local leaders, PAP) the referral and the subject matter</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The total nature and level of all complaints received, resolved</li> <li>• Completion of payment within, or after 2 months estimated completion date indicated in RAP implementation plan</li> <li>• Completion and demolition of structures (if any) or crops/trees in the project area within 3 months after notice to demolish</li> <li>• Revival of affected business/farming activities within 4 months after the compensation payment</li> <li>• Submission of monitoring reports at the frequency indicated in the M/E of the RAP implementation report or quarterly.</li> </ul>

The tools available to the resettlement unit to carry out performance monitoring include;

- Public Consultation and Informative Meetings to obtain PAP satisfaction rate from the RAP activities
- Simple Random Sampling to obtain the current household socio-economic conditions to be used as monitoring benchmarks
- Key Informant Surveys
- Formal and Informal meetings with PAPs and other relevant stakeholders
- Focus Group Meetings with Vulnerable Groups
- Field Observations by RU experts
- Land Acquisition and Allocation Plans
- Grievance and Grievance Close out forms
- Project Progress Reports

*Table 52: Summary of Performance/Evaluation Indicators*

Subject	Indicator	Variables
Land	Acquisition of land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Area of cultivation land acquired for the transmission line</li> <li>• Area of communal/government/private land acquired for transmission line developments</li> </ul>
Buildings/ Structures	Acquisition of buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number, type and size of private buildings acquired</li> <li>• Number, type and size of community buildings acquired</li> <li>• Number, type and size of government buildings acquired</li> </ul>
	Acquisition of other structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number, type and size of other private structures acquired</li> <li>• Number, type and size of other community structures acquired</li> </ul>
Trees and Crops	Acquisition of trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number and type of private trees acquired</li> </ul>
	Destruction of crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crops destroyed by area, type and ownership</li> </ul>
Compensation, Re-establishment and Rehabilitation	Compensation and re-establishment of affected owners/individuals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of homesteads affected (buildings, land, trees, crops)</li> <li>• Number of owners compensated by type of loss</li> <li>• Amount compensated by type and owner</li> <li>• Number of replacement houses constructed</li> <li>• Size, construction, durability and environmental suitability of replacement houses</li> <li>• Possession of latrines</li> <li>• Water supply access</li> <li>• Number of replacement businesses constructed</li> </ul>
	Re-establishment of community resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of community buildings replaced, Number and type of plants lost, Number of seedlings supplied by type</li> <li>• Number of trees planted</li> </ul>
Hazards and Disturbances	Introduction of nuisance factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of homesteads affected by hazards and disturbances from construction (noise levels, blasting, increased traffic levels)</li> </ul>
Social/ Demographic	Changes to homestead structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Homestead size (births, deaths, migration in and out)</li> <li>• Age distribution</li> <li>• Gender distribution</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marital status</li> <li>• Relationship to homestead head</li> <li>• Status of “vulnerable” homesteads</li> </ul>
Population migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Residential status of homestead members</li> <li>• Movement in and out of the homestead (place and residence of homestead members)</li> </ul>
Changes to access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distance/travel time to nearest school, health centre, church, shop, village</li> </ul>
Changes to health status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nutritional status of resettled homestead members</li> <li>• Number of people with disease, by type (STDs, diarrhoea, malaria, ARI, immunizable disease)</li> <li>• Mortality rates</li> <li>• Access to health care services (distance to nearest facility, cost of services, quality of services)</li> <li>• Utilization of health care services</li> <li>• Disease prevention strategies</li> <li>• Extent of educational programmes</li> <li>• Latrine provision at schools (school child population per VIP on site)</li> </ul>
Changes to educational status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Literacy and educational attainment of homestead members School attendance rates (age, gender)</li> <li>• Number, type of educational establishments</li> </ul>
Changes to status of women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participation in training programmes</li> <li>• Use of credit facilities</li> <li>• Landholding status</li> <li>• Participation in the project-related activities and enterprises</li> </ul>
Homestead earning capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ownership of capital assets</li> <li>• Ownership of equipment and machinery</li> <li>• Landholding size, area cultivated and production volume/value, by crop (cash and subsistence crops)</li> <li>• Landholding status (tenure)</li> <li>• Redistribution of cultivation land</li> <li>• Changes to livestock ownership: pre- and post-disturbance</li> <li>• Value of livestock sales, and imputed value of barter transactions</li> <li>• Consumption of own livestock production</li> <li>• Employment status of economically active members</li> <li>• Skills of homestead members</li> <li>• Earnings/income by source, separating compensation payments</li> <li>• Changes to income-earning activities (agriculture) – pre- and post-disturbance Changes to income-earning activities (off-farm) – pre- and post-disturbance Amount and balance of income and expenditure</li> </ul>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Possession of consumer durables</li> <li>• Realization of homestead income restoration plans (components implemented, net income achieved)</li> <li>• Possession of bank and savings accounts</li> <li>• Access to income-generating natural resource base (wood, grass, sand, stones)</li> </ul>
	Changes in social organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organizational membership of homestead members</li> <li>• Leadership positions held by homestead members</li> </ul>
	Population influx	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Growth in number and size of settlements, formal and informal</li> <li>• Growth in market areas</li> <li>• Influx of people from outside the project area</li> </ul>
Consultation	Consultation programme operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of local committees established</li> <li>• Number and dates of local committee meetings</li> <li>• Type of issues raised at local committees meetings</li> <li>• Involvement of local committees and NGOs in participating in the project's planning and development</li> </ul>
	Information dissemination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number, position, staffing of Information Centres</li> <li>• Staffing, equipment, documentation of Information Centres</li> <li>• Activities of Information Centres</li> <li>• Number of people accessing Information Centres</li> <li>• Information requests, issues raised at Information Centres</li> </ul>
	Grievances resolved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of grievances registered, by type</li> <li>• Number of grievances resolved</li> <li>• Number of cases referred to court</li> </ul>
Training	Operation of training programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of local committee members trained</li> <li>• Number of affected population trained in Project-related training courses</li> </ul>
Management	Staffing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of implementing agencies by function</li> <li>• Number of RSS ministry officials available by function</li> <li>• Number of office and field equipment, by type</li> </ul>
	Procedures in operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Census and asset verification/quantification procedures in place</li> <li>• Effectiveness of compensation delivery system</li> <li>• Number of land transfers effected</li> <li>• Co-ordination between local community structures, NGOs and RSS officials</li> </ul>

### 13.6. Payment of compensation

Sufficient compensation to all the PAPs as per the agreed schedule before the civil construction of the Project begins. Monitor and make detailed record of the type, rate, amount, date and payee of the compensation.

Linkage between the land acquisition, resettlement and the civil works construction of the Project Land acquisition and resettlement will be finished at least 1 month before the initiation of civil construction of the Project

### 13.7. RAP Completion Audit

The purpose of the completion audit is to establish whether TANESCO and Ministry of Energy have implemented all the activities needed to ensure compliance with resettlement commitments defined by the RAP and applicable policies, and whether compensation and resettlement has been deemed complete. A key objective of the RAP is that compensation, resettlement and other mitigation measures should lead to sustainable restoration or enhancement of the affected persons' quality of life and income levels.

The completion audit will be carried out by the same auditor as the compliance audit. Based on data collected during this review and other data collected during implementation, the auditor will form conclusions on the following main issues:

- Have the objectives of the RAP been achieved in respect to:
  - Identification of the affected people and identification of impacts
  - Compensation for all the impacts of all affected people
  - Timely delivery of entitlements
  - The adequacy of compensation in mitigating experienced impacts
  - Have livelihoods been restored?

Verification of the completion of the RAP will provide a final indication that livelihood restoration is sustainable and that no further action is required. The evaluation report will be made public through the meeting with the Committee through the appropriate media

*Table 53: RAP Monitoring Plan*

	<b>Action</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
Internal Monitoring	Site visits during resettlement implementation	Monthly
	Follow up with local leaders/ villagers/PAPs	Quarterly
	Reporting to World Bank during RAP implementation	Monthly and quarterly
	RAP Implementation Completion of Report	On completion
External Monitoring	RAP Implementation Audit Site visit	Annually
	RAP Implementation Annual Reports	Annually
	RAP Implementation Completion Audit Report to WB	On completion

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18. World Bank (2004), Involuntary Resettlement Policy OP 4.12 (Revised April 2004)

## ANNEXES:

### Annex1. RAP UPDATE REVIEW and FIELDWORK TEAM PLAN

No.		Action		TIME LINE
i.	Arrive Dar travel to Iringa			12 <sup>th</sup> /3/2018
ii.	Meet all the team at Iringa	Planning for fieldwork	Mbeya team travelled	13 <sup>th</sup> /3/2018
iii.	Meet John & Iringa Sect. RAP team	Progress & way forward	Both teams started work	14 <sup>th</sup> 3/2018
<b>iv. CHAPTERS</b>	<b>ELIZABETH TO REVIEW</b>	<b>JOHN TO REVIEW</b>	<b>BOTH TO REVIEW PENDING FIELDWORK</b>	
1		Project Description		14 <sup>th</sup> /3/2018
2	Approach and Methodology			14 <sup>th</sup> /3/2018
3			Profile of the Project Area and Impacted Population	19 <sup>th</sup> /3/2018
4	Stakeholder Consultation			15 <sup>th</sup> /3/2018
5			Assessment of the Project Impacts after Fieldwork	20 <sup>th</sup> /3/2018
6		Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework		15 <sup>th</sup> /3/2018
7		Mitigation Measures and Processes		15 <sup>th</sup> /3/2018
8	Income and Livelihood Restoration			15 <sup>th</sup> /3/2018
9	Gender Mainstreaming			15 <sup>th</sup> /3/2018
10		Institutional Framework		16 <sup>th</sup> /3/2018
11			Budget Estimates after Fieldwork	21 <sup>st</sup> /3/2018
12		Implementation Schedule		16 <sup>th</sup> /3/2018
13	Participation and Consultation Strategy			16 <sup>th</sup> /3/2018
14	Monitoring and Evaluation			16 <sup>th</sup> /3/2018
15		Grievance Redress Mechanism		17 <sup>th</sup> /3/2018
	Join the RAP field teams			16 <sup>th</sup> /3/2018
	Join the RAP Field teams			17 <sup>th</sup> /3/2018
	Go to Mbeya join RAP AUDIT			18 <sup>th</sup> to 19 <sup>th</sup>
	At Mbeya Report drafting			20 <sup>th</sup> to 22 <sup>nd</sup>
	Return to Dar			23 <sup>rd</sup> /3/2018
			Second draft and formatting	23 <sup>rd</sup> /3/2018
			Finer copy for submission	24 <sup>th</sup> /3/2018
			Elizabeth returns to Uganda	25 <sup>th</sup> /3/2018
			TANESCO Submits report to WB	26 <sup>th</sup> /3/2018

## RAP CENSUS UPDATE TEAM

TEAM LEADER RAP UPDATE: John Lazimah

FIELDWORK COORDINATOR: Hamisi Boby

TEAM CONSULTANT: Elizabeth Aisu

PROJECT INVESTMENT OFFICER: Anita Ishengoma

PROJECT MANAGER: Peter Kigadye

No.	Route Section	Kms	Team Members
1	Iringa to Ihema	38	1. Amina Rajabu 2. Olelaisser Lomayani 3. Nyasa - driver
2	Ihemi to Mafiga	37	1. Brigita Sylivester 2. Ally Mweta 3. Bwambo - Driver
3	Mafiga to Malangali	40	1. Yusuf Kamote 2. Mario Mulafi 3. Walter - Driver
4	Malagali to Mawindi	39	1. Adripina Focus 2. Mgeni 3. David - Driver
5	Mawindi to Mbuyuni	57	1. Omari Mataka 2. Antuja 3. Amari - Driver
6	Mbuyuni to Igurusi	39	1. Ally Kondo 2. Charles Kikumbu 3. Muharami Bape - Driver
7	Igurusi to Mbeya	42	1. Tluway Sappa 2. Jaffari Lidodo 3. Richard - Driver
8	RPF/RAP Team Mbeya Sub station Mbeya - Tunduma-Sumbawanga		1. Fikirim Mtanda 2. Vaileh Kimaro 3. Clement -Driver
9	Data Entrants		
10	Data Analysis		
<b>Total</b>		<b>292 Kms</b>	

## Annex 2. RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) QUESTIONNAIRE FOR IRINGA –MBEYA 400 kV TL

I am.....working with TANESCO, to carry out socio-economic Census Survey for the Project Affected Persons on proposed Iringa to Mbeya 400kV power line. The purpose of the assignment is to collect data on PAPs to be used for the RAP implementation process. I have a few questions which I request you to answer as one of the households living within the corridor of the power line.

The answers you will provide will be confidential and in the writing of the report, names of the respondents will not be indicated. This interview will take about 45 minutes. If you have any questions or clarifications before we start, feel free to ask.

I request for your consent to proceed with the interview. (Tick as appropriate)

YES		Continue with the interview
NO		Abandon the interview and thank the respondent for their time then proceed to the next sampled household

### 1.0 Identification

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

1.1	Region		1.2	District	
1.3	Location (1- Urban 2= Rural		1.4	Ward	
1.5	Village/ Mtaa		1.6	Sub-village	
1.7	Do you have any vulnerability? (a) Yes (b) No Mention type of vulnerability .....	1.8 Do you have valid ID?.....if Yes which .....	1.9	Tel No:	
1.10	Size of Household				

### 2.0 Household census information (*Use the codes below to fill in*)

	Name	2.1 Sex	2.2 Age	2.3 Relation to Household head	2.4 Primary Occupation	2.5 Secondary Occupation	2.6 Highest level of education	2.7 Marital status	2.8 Religion
Respondent									


**Codes**

**Sex:** 1=Male; 2= Female **Age:** Number of years  
**Relationship to Head:** 1=Head; 2=Spouse; 3=Child; 4= Grandchild; 5= Parents, 6= Brother; 7=Sister; 8 = In-law; 9= Friend(s); 10= Others relative; 11= Others  
**Type of Occupation/work:** 1= Agricultural self-employed, 2 = Agricultural paid labour, 3= Agricultural unpaid family member, 4=Manson, 5=Fisher, 6 = Salaried, 7= Commerce, 8= Carpenter, 9=Petty trading, 10= Casual labourer, 11= community servirces (pastor/ shehe) 12 Brick making 13. Driver14= Mechanics 15= Charcoal making 16= Field renting 17= Gardening 18= Tailor 19= Sale of livestock20= Remittances 21 =Others specify  
**Education level:** 1= None; 2= Primary; 3= Secondary; 4= Collage; 5= Technical/ Vocation; 6 = attending primary school; 7= Drop-out Primary school; 8= attending secondary school; 9= Drop-out Secondary school; 10= University  
**Marital status:** 1= Married; 2=Widowed; 3=Divorced; 4=Single; 5= Separated; 6= Co-habitation  
**Religion Codes:** 1. RC 2. Lutheran 3. SDA 4. Anglican 5. Muslim 6. TAG 7. Pagans

3.0 Are there vulnerable people in your household? (a) Yes (b) No \_\_\_\_\_

4.0 If yes, fill in the table below

S/N	Name	4.1 Sex	4.2 Age	4.3 Relation to Household head	4.4 Highest level of education	4.5 Type of Vulnerability
1						
2						
3						
4						

**Codes**

**Sex:** 1=Male; 2= Female **Age:** Number of years  
**Relationship to Head:** 1=Head; 2=Spouse; 3=Child; 4= Grandchild; 5= Parents, 6= Brother; 7=Sister; 8 = In-law; 9= Friend(s); 10= Others relative; 11= Others  
**Education level:** 1= None; 2= Primary; 3= Secondary; 4= Collage; 5= Technical/ Vocation; 6 = attending primary school; 7= Drop-out Primary school; 8= attending secondary school; 9= Drop-out Secondary school; 10= University  
**Vulnerability:** 1= Widow; 2= Orphan; 3= Elderly; 4= Disabled; 5= Disease/ Injury 6 = Others

5.0 Land and land size of PAPs

ID	Aspects	Numbers	Size in acre
1	Farmland in the village within project area		
2	Farmland in the village outside project area		
3	Plot in the village/ area (SQ M) within project area		
4	Plot in the village/ area (SQ M) outside project area		



ID	Aspects	Numbers	Size in acre
	Total		

6.0 Do you have a grazing land to be affected by the proposed project? 1=Yes 2=NO

6.1 If yes mention the size of land in acres.....

7.0 What livestock do you own? (*Use the codes below*)

Assets	Do you own?	Number of livestock	Source of livestock	Purpose for keeping
A1. Improved Cattle				
A2. Local Cattle				
B1. Improved Goats/ Sheep				
B2. Local Goats/ Sheep				
c. Poultry (chickens, guinea fowls)				
d. Donkey				
e. Pigs				
Other (specify).....				

**Codes**

**Do you own? :** 1= yes 2=no

**Source:** 1=bought, 2=gift, 3=inheritance, 4= Bought and inheritance 5: Borrowed 6: other source

**Purpose for keeping:** 1= Mainly for food 2=Mainly for cash 3=Equally for cash and food 4=For asset accumulation / prestige etc 5=For all use cash, food and asset accumulation / prestige etc. 6= drawn animals

8.0 What are your main sources of income in the past year and how important are these sources to your livelihood?

Income Source	1=Yes 2=No	Priority
Sale of crops		
Sale of livestock		
Informal work		
Formal employment		
Old age pension		
Pension fund from work		
Gifts received in kind		
No income at all		
Gardening		
Brick making		
Manson		
Casual labourer,		
Fisher		

Income Source	1=Yes 2=No	Priority
Carpenter		
Petty trading		
Charcoal making		
Honey		
Tailor		
Mechanics		
Relief		
Others (specify)		

9.0 What major agricultural assets/implements do you have? (Use Codes)

S/n	Assets	Do you own	Number	Source
1	Ox-drawn plough			
2	Ox-cart			
3	Tractor			
4	Irrigation equipment (e.g. Treadle pump, water pump,) Other (specify).....			
5	Sprayer			
6	Hoes			
7	Axe			
8	Panga			
9	Chainsaw			
10	Car			
11	Power tiller			
12	Trailer			
13	Other (specify) .....			

**Codes** Do you own 1= yes 2=no

Source: 1=bought, 2=gift, 3=inheritance, 4=other source

10.0 What major domestic assets do you have? (Use Codes below)

Assets	Do you own Asset?	If yes, how many?	Source of asset
Radio			
TV			
Bicycle			
Mobile phone			
Sewing machines			
Watch/clock			
Paraffin stove			
Motorbike			
Solar panel			
Laptop			

Generator			
Electric Stove			
Refrigerator			
Other (specify) .....			

**Codes: Do you own?** 1= yes 2=no  
**Source:** 1=bought, 2=gift, 3=inheritance, 4=other source

11.0 What is the major source of information in your area?

**Codes** 1: Radio 2: Public meetings 3: Cell phones 4: TV 5: Others specify

11.1 If TV or Radio mention the one mostly watched/ listened .....

11.2 If Cell phone mention the one you have: **Codes** 1: Airtel 2: Vodacom 3: Tigo 4: Halotel 5: Others

12.0 Housing and living condition

S/No.	Floor	Wall	Roof	Number of rooms	Use	Toilet facilities
1						
2						
3						
4						

**Codes**

**Type of floor:** 1= Mud; 2= Cement; 3= Tiles; 4= Timber; 5= Mud and Cement; 6= Cement and Tiles; 7= Others

**Type of wall:** 1= Pole and Mud; 2= Sun-dried bricks; 3= Bunt bricks; 4= Cement blocks; 5= Grass and mud; 6= Tin/metal sheet; 7= Cardboard/ cartons; 8= Stone walls; 9= Coconut leaves/ Grass; 10=Timber; 11= Others

**Type of roof:** 1=Grass; 2= Grass and plastics; 3= Corrugated iron sheet; 4= corrugated sheets and tiles; 5= Plastic; 6= Tiles; 7= Concrete; 8= Asbestos; 9= Coconut leaves; 10= Tin or metal sheets; 11= Grass and mud; 12= Others

**Use:** 1= Residential; 2= Commercial; 3= Both residential and commercial; 4= Livestock keeping 5= Kitchen 6= Others

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

13.0 Income Stream Analysis (Annual income from various sources): Income sources

Agriculture	Fishing	Livestock	Woodlots	Seasonal labour	Salary/ wage	Remittanc e	Commerce and Trade	Others (Specify)	Total HH Net Income

14.0 Availability, quality and distance to services

ID	Service	Availability 1= Yes 2= No	Status 1= Good, 2= Moderate; 3 = Bad	Distance (M) 1: 0-0.5km 2: 0-5-1km

				3: 1- 2km 4: 2-3km 5: 3-5km 6: 5km and above
1	Drinking water			
2	Shops			
3	Market			
4	Primary school			
5	Secondary school			
6	Dispensary/ health services			
7	Firewood			
8	Bus stop			
9	Police post			

15.0 What type of energy are you use

	Electricity	Firewood	Charcoal	Solar	Generator	LPG	Manual	Dry cell	Kerosene	Car Bet
Lighting										
Cooking										
Milling										
Radio										
Cell-phone										
Machinery										

16.0. Are you willing to relocate to another area?

1. Yes                      2. No                      3. Don't know

17.0. The preferred site to relocate

1. In the village    2. Outside the village / area                      3. Outside the district    4. Other specify

18.0. Preferred mode of compensation

- Codes** 1. In kind compensation    2. Cash compensation

19.0 Are there cultural properties in your farms/ plots?    1. Yes                      2. No

20.0 If yes which among these: **Codes**    1. Grave (s)    2. Shrine (s)    3. Both    4. Cultural sites    5. Others

20.1 If graves how many.....

21.0 In your opinion what are the major benefits / positive impacts of the proposed project?

- i. .... ii.....  
iii.....iv.....  
v.....

22.0 In your opinion what are the major adverse impacts of the proposed project?

- i. ....ii.....

iii.....iv.....  
v.....

23.0 How do you Redress Grievances in your area?

**Codes** 1: Courts 2: Family 3: Chiefs 4: Clans 5: Village Grievance Committee  
6: Other means specify.....

24.0 In your opinion what are the major strategies would you propose to improve livelihoods of the PAPS?.....  
.....

25.Do you have a bank Account ? If yes which among these? 1. NMB 2. NBC 3. CRDB 4. SACCOS

26.0 Is there anything you would like to share with me pertaining to this project?  
.....  
.....

*Thank you*

### Annex 3: Summary of consultations

Name of Stakeholder	Comments/ concerns raised	Remarks/ Responses
Iringa Regional Administrative Secretary (12/03/2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This is very huge power project to be constructed in our region after Backbone project. We appreciate government efforts on implementation of this project. In that case, we are ready to provide technical support during undertaking this study</li> <li>• We need this project so as to connect Western Regions to the national grid</li> <li>• We have supporting team such as land surveyors and land valuers in case you might need assistance</li> <li>• Issues of land acquisition and compensation of properties should be done in compliance with national and international requirements</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Noted and in whatever challenge RAS office will be consulted</li> <li>• Noted</li> <li>• The study team shall work with valuers from the respective district councils so that they can add manpower</li> <li>• All processes of compensation of properties shall be done according to national and international standards</li> </ul>
City Director- Mbeya City Council (14/03/2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We need the project so let its implementation start as soon as all land acquisition procedures are completed</li> <li>• Land valuation and compensation should be done according to all national legislations</li> <li>• There is no problem with this project as it will extend national grid to North western regions</li> <li>• All grievances that may rise during land acquisition and compensation processes should be redressed accordingly</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land shall be acquired following the Tanzanian national land laws and regulations complemented by the World Bank and IFC</li> <li>• All relevant legislations shall be complied with</li> <li>• Noted</li> <li>• During meetings with PAPs every village has formulated Village Grievance redress committee</li> </ul>
District Executive Director – Mbeya District Council(14/03/2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land valuers should conduct sensitization meetings during valuation process</li> <li>• Every individual PAP should understand terms under which his/ her properties will be compensated</li> <li>• TANESCO should connect villages with electricity during implementation of this project</li> <li>• Compensation rates should be the one approved by Chief Government Valuer</li> <li>• Compensation should be effected on time to avoid a lot of complains</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sensitization meetings were conducted during PAPs and public meetings</li> <li>• During meetings all PAPs were free to ask questions and their opinions were noted and shall be taken into considerations</li> <li>• This project shall have rural electrification component so this concern shall be taken into consideration</li> </ul>

Name of Stakeholder	Comments/ concerns raised	Remarks/ Responses
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation shall be effected after verification and approval of Chief Government Valuer</li> </ul>
Iringa Municipal Director (13/03/2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transparency is important in this exercise.</li> <li>• PAPs should be told their rights and what are they going to be compensated.</li> <li>• Everyone should play their roles respectively</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Noted</li> <li>• Noted</li> <li>• Noted</li> </ul>
Ag. DED Mufindi District Council (12/03/2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The proposed project will minimize power outages and improve power reliability in Mufindi District as there a lot of upcoming industries.</li> <li>• It is important to sensitize Villagers on the importance of protecting power infrastructures.</li> <li>• TANESCO should enter a contractual agreement with village leaders to act as security officers for the power infrastructures and RoW.</li> <li>• TANESCO shall consider the communities around where the proposed transmission line is passing are benefited by electrifying the villages with no electricity.</li> <li>• The availability of electricity in the villages has created positive impacts such as growth of small towns and economic activities, villagers are retained in their villages by engaging in petty business and other economic opportunities instead of shifting to the big towns and cities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Noted</li> <li>• Awareness and sensitization meetings were conducted and will continue throughout the RAP implementation</li> <li>• Noted</li> <li>• The project go hand in hand with rural electrification, public institution will be given first priority depending on the availability of funds.</li> <li>• Noted</li> </ul>
Mbarali Town Executive officer (19/03/2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project is good, is highly needed ever since we experience power blackout</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Noted we will work on that</li> </ul>
DED Mbarali District Council (15/03/2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land is expensive we advise the developer to compensate it accordingly most people are owning big farms for rice production</li> <li>• Electric is basic need for development in my district we have so many industries and Modern milling machine for rice. We need</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land acquisition shall be done as per national legislations and donor agreements</li> <li>• Compensation shall be effected after being approved by the</li> </ul>

Name of Stakeholder	Comments/ concerns raised	Remarks/ Responses
	<p>more power</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People are now aware of importance of electric, we hope this project will sustain power in Mbarali district</li> <li>• Power demand is high, most of time the District face power/electric black out</li> <li>• Land acquisition should be done according to the relevant national legislations</li> <li>• Avoid delaying of compensations</li> <li>• Make sure sensitization meetings are done to the project affected people before land acquisition processes</li> <li>• During land acquisition process make sure village leaders are involved effectively in order to solve some disputes at village level</li> </ul>	<p>Chief Government Valuer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sensitization took place during ESIA, is taking place now and will continue in all stages of RAP implementation</li> <li>• Local leaders shall be involved</li> <li>• Every village /ward will formulate project/grievances Committee. Which will deal with land dispute in project area and getting information on project progress</li> </ul>
<p>Ag. Mafinga Town Director (12/03/2018)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of electricity is important for the benefits of the people and nation as whole</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Noted</li> </ul>
<p>Iringa District Commissioner (13/03/2018)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The RAP team should make sure each PAP is evaluated</li> <li>• People should be compensated in considerable amount so that they will be able to relocate in another area comfortably</li> <li>• Education to the villagers is mandatory</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Noted</li> <li>• Noted</li> </ul>
<p>Ag. District Administrative Secretary - Mufindi (13/03/2018)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project is of national importance we accept it</li> <li>• Valuation exercise is a bit challenge as when people are aware of the valuation exercise they buy land hence leads to the raise of the value of the land, TANESCO should consider proper way of conducting valuation exercise to contain the problem of increase of the costs of the land in the village.</li> <li>• TANESCO should consider electrifying the villages with no electricity mostly where the proposed transmission line passes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Noted</li> <li>• TANESCO pays compensation according to approved valuation report by Chief Government Valuer</li> <li>• The project go hand in hand with rural electrification, public institution will be given first priority depending on the availability of fund</li> </ul>



Name of Stakeholder	Comments/ concerns raised	Remarks/ Responses
TANESCO DM Mbarali (22/03/2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project is good we highly need more power. We even wish substation was located in Mbarali.</li> <li>• We experience power blackout many time</li> <li>• There is micro hydro Highlands Estates they produce power for their own use they don't supply to others.</li> <li>• There is high demand of electricity the district is growing so fast.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Substation will be in Iringa then Mbeya, but the project will stabilize the grid hence solve the power shortage</li> </ul>
Lugelele Ward ( Note this is semi urban they don't have village they have mitaa/hamlet) (16/03/2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pay compensation to affected , PAPS</li> <li>• Compensation should be fair and done timely</li> <li>• Collaborate with ward and village officials to solve all disputes that might raise after land acquisition processes</li> <li>• The project should help the hamlet on construction of Mlomboji primary school class rooms and teachers houses</li> <li>• Mlomboji Hamlet does not have electricity please help on that</li> <li>• Mlomboji hamlet needs help on artificial dam for their herd, village office, and water the area is too dry they walk more than 6km to and from searching water</li> <li>• Project should help the hamlet project on dispensary</li> <li>• Project should help the hamlet on water projects we have shortage of water supply at Rugelele A hamlet</li> <li>• Rugelele A needs help on houses for the doctors and nurses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation will be fair</li> <li>• Grievance Resettlement Committee are formed at village level and TANESCO shall have special unit to address all disputes</li> <li>• The project will prepare a livelihood restoration programme on which every affected village will advise on the type of project to be implemented (dispensary, school classrooms, water, etc.) depending on the availability of funds</li> </ul>
Rujewa Ward( Note this is semi urban they don't have village they have mitaa/hamlet) (16/03/2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We accept and welcome the project</li> <li>• Inform the ward each stage of project</li> <li>• Compensation should be fair to meet high demand of life</li> <li>• Mogelo hamlet need the project to help on hamlet project, like road, water, electricity, and their primary school which is under construction</li> <li>• Mogelo hamlet need help on dam for harvesting rain water for their daily uses and animals</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation will be fair</li> <li>• Grievance Resettlement Committee have been formulated will help PAPs on disputes and project information</li> <li>• The project will prepare a livelihood restoration programme on which every affected village will advise on the type of project to be implemented (dispensary, school classrooms, water, etc.) depending on the availability of funds</li> </ul>

Name of Stakeholder	Comments/ concerns raised	Remarks/ Responses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mogelo need the project to help construction of dispensary</li> <li>• Ihangha hamlet needs the project to help construction of market place. Also they need project to help on dam construction for harvesting rain water</li> <li>• Ihangha Hamlet need support on construction of market and water supply</li> <li>• Mlimani hamlet needs help on Market place and improving their road</li> </ul>	
Itipingi village- Mawindi ward (17&19/03/2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will you compensate PAPs cash directly or will pay through bank?</li> <li>• Help water supply we have shortage of water people are walking far more than 5km to fetch water</li> <li>• Help the village to improve road and construction of Kyoga bridge</li> <li>• We have health Centre with shortage of workers houses help us on that</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation will be through bank to avoid bandit and cheating</li> <li>• Compensation will be fair</li> <li>• Grievance Resettlement Committee have been formulated will help PAPs on disputes and project information</li> <li>• The project will prepare a livelihood restoration programme on which every affected village will advise on the type of project to be implemented ( Road upgrading, bridge construction, dispensary, school classrooms, water, etc.) depending on the availability of funds</li> </ul>
Msesule village (22/03/2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only one PAP is hope he will get compensation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The PAP will be compensated</li> </ul>
Matemela Village (20/03/2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Help the village on construction of dam for collecting rain water, we have shortage of water during dry season</li> <li>• We need help in supporting construction of classrooms at our existing primary school</li> <li>• Help the village to have tape water</li> <li>• We have village ritual forest with old graves, the project might affect the periphery of the forest known as “Kinywangwila “</li> <li>• Help construction of dispensary laboratory, labour room, mortuary and maternity ward</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project will prepare a livelihood restoration programme on which every affected village will advise on the type of project to be implemented (dispensary, maternity ward ,school classrooms, water, etc.) depending on the availability of funds</li> </ul>

Name of Stakeholder	Comments/ concerns raised	Remarks/ Responses
Luwango Village (21/03/2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project to help dam for harvesting rain water, we experience shortage of water during dry season</li> <li>Village office is in poor condition help us</li> <li>Help on improving the village dispensary is too small</li> <li>We have shortage of water help us with long wells</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project will prepare a livelihood restoration programme on which every affected village will advise on the type of project to be implemented (Road upgrading, bridge construction, dispensary, school classrooms, water, etc.) depending on the availability of funds</li> </ul>
Tambalang'ombe Village (16/03/2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>They have no objection concerning the proposed projects</li> <li>As Villagers we are happy with this project and we will give you any support and cooperation to make sure that you work comfortably</li> <li>During implementation of the project we are sure that there will be a need of temporary workers. TANESCO in collaboration with Contractors should consider us and we are ready to work with them.</li> <li>Contractors are requested to provide education to their workers on how to behave at the village so as to avoid spread of diseases such as HIV/AIDS and family separation. We have experience from other projects when workers came with their money they used to have love affairs with married women hence causes family separations/conflicts, leave babies with no fathers.</li> <li>After construction if possible the containers to be used as a storage of construction materials to be left for use as a village office.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Noted</li> <li>Noted</li> <li>Contractors shall be advised to give priority to villagers where proposed TL is passing to provide employment opportunity when available</li> <li>The project will implement awareness programmes on HIV/AIDS, health and safety, child labour and utilization of economic opportunities brought by the project</li> <li>Contractors will be advised</li> </ul>
Ipilimo Village (20/03/2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Villagers are aware of the proposed project as some participated in survey conducted since 2014</li> <li>In their Village most of the farmlands are owned by whole family members or clans. PAPs wanted to know who is entitled to be paid compensation</li> <li>They were curious to know if the value of the fertile land is the same as that of unfertile land. In their village the cost of fertile land is higher compared to that of unfertile land so the government should consider that.</li> <li>Local leaders stated that the village lands have no ownership documents like certificate of occupancy/customary right of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Noted</li> <li>Advised to choose a representative who will be paid on their behalf</li> <li>Compensation shall be made according the national laws</li> </ul>

Name of Stakeholder	Comments/ concerns raised	Remarks/ Responses
	<p>occupancy. So is our land entitled for compensation?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project should contribute to assist the village projects developments including construction of dispensary and buildings of the primary school in Ulonzi sub village which is currently under construction</li>   <li>• They requested that during transportation of the construction materials TANESCO/Contractor shall consider improving the existing roads which is currently in poor condition especially during the rainy season.</li>   <li>• Wanted to know what will be done with graves in their properties.</li>   <li>• Before compensation payments they requested, more education and sensitization to PAPs so that they can avoid over spending of the money which may later leads to unnecessary conflicts in their families</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project will prepare a livelihood restoration programme on which every affected village will advise on the type of project to be implemented (dispensary, school classrooms, water, secondary dormitories, bridge etc.) depending on the availability of funds</li>   <li>• The project will prepare a livelihood restoration programme on which every affected village will advise on the type of project to be implemented (dispensary, school classrooms, water, secondary dormitories, bridge etc.) depending on the availability of funds</li>   <li>• Graves found in the way leave will be compensated and removed by health officials</li>   <li>• Land valuer will sensitive PAPs on the market price of land in the village during valuation process</li> </ul>
<p>Maduma (19/03/2018)</p> <p>Village</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The proposed project is good because our village is not electrified, so we are glad that through this project it's our hope that we will be considered</li>   <li>• Villagers were curious to know the benefits of the proposed project to them as they are willing to relocate to another places</li>   <li>• They requested TANESCO to inform the village leaders each step of compensation process. Notice should be provided to PAPs when the proposed project will be implemented so as they can prepare</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project go hand in hand with rural electrification, public institution will be given first priority depending on the availability of fund</li>   <li>• There will be temporary employment opportunities, the villages traversed by the proposed TL may be given priority of being electrified through Rural electrification programs.</li>   <li>• Noted, information will be disseminated to the Village offices and PAPs so that you can get preparations of shifting your</li> </ul>

Name of Stakeholder	Comments/ concerns raised	Remarks/ Responses
	<p>themselves to relocate to other areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>During construction of the proposed transmission they requested TANESCO/Contractor to give priority Villagers who are willing when employment opportunities are needed.</li> </ul>	<p>properties to another area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contractors shall be advised to give priority to villagers where proposed TL is passing to provide employment opportunity when available</li> </ul>
<p>Kiponda Village (20/03/2018)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAPs wanted to know if they will benefit with the proposed project as they heard from people saying that the Transmission line will pass at their village direct to Mbeya, so they requested TANESCO to consider distributing electricity at their village so that they can see direct benefit.</li> <li>They wanted to know if the costs of the land will be provided by villagers themselves</li> <li>They were curious to know when the proposed project will be implemented. Also how long will it take to implement RAP study report?</li> <li>They wanted also to know about the graves found within their farms considering their cultural beliefs they will be required to relocate to other areas.</li> <li>PAPs mentioned that availability of electricity at the village may cause negative impacts to the communities like fire hazards due to electric shocks. So how will they control this?</li> <li>They also requested TANESCO to ensure compensation process will not take so long so that they can plan how to use compensation money for good</li> <li>Through this compensation they thought that when paid on time they will use compensation money to improve their livelihoods by building standard houses as they have big lands which is</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is expected that during construction of the proposed TL there will temporary employment opportunities also the project will go hand in hand with rural electrification programs.</li> <li>Land valuer will sensitive the village on the market price of land in the village</li> <li>Graves found in the way leave will be compensated and removed by health officials</li> <li>Ensure wearing of the houses be done by a registered and certified engineers. It is also good to Consult TANESCO offices to seek for advises when planning to do so</li> </ul> <p>Noted</p>

Name of Stakeholder	Comments/ concerns raised	Remarks/ Responses
	<p>enough for their needs.</p>	<p>Noted</p>
<p>Ihowanza Village (23/03/2018)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We are thankful that the proposed project is passing in our village, so we hope that TANESCO will consider supplying electricity in our village so that it may lead to the development of industries at Ihowanza Village</li> <li>• It is our hope that during construction of the proposed transmission line cheap labours will be needed, so we are requesting our village to be given priority in hiring labours to work with contractors</li> <li>• It is important to cooperate with villagers so that the implementation of the project will be done smoothly</li> <li>• They requested Contractor to improve their roads as one of the benefits expected from the proposed project.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Noted, the component of rural electrification shall cover this concern.</li> <li>• Contractors will be advised to consider villagers for temporary employments during construction of the proposed TL</li> <li>• Noted</li> <li>• Some roads will be improved enabling transportation of the materials to the project site</li> </ul>
<p>Ntangano village(15/03/2018)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The implementation of the project should involve village government in every step of the RAP implementation</li> <li>• We have trees in our farms, so is the project going to compensate them</li> <li>• Compensation should be fair and all people with affected properties should be compensated fairly</li> <li>• Compensation process should be transparent to minimize complains and conflicts and enough time should be given for people to prepare for valuation exercise to enable every PAP to participate in the exercise himself /herself</li> <li>• The PAPs that lost their farms and land should be trained about entrepreneurial skills to improve their livelihoods</li> <li>• TANESCO should assist the village projects including construction of water project as part of their Corporate Social Responsibility</li> <li>• Wanted to know what will be done with graves in their properties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Village leaders and all PAPs will be involved in every step of RAP implementation including valuation of properties and compensation</li> <li>• Yes, all commercial and fruit trees shall be compensated accordingly</li> <li>• Compensation will be paid following the approval by Chief Government Valuer. All arising grievances will be addressed</li> <li>• Sufficient time will be given in advance for verification before compensation exercise begins</li> <li>• The project will implement awareness programmes on entrepreneurial skills</li> <li>• The project will prepare a livelihood restoration programme on which every affected village will advise on the type of project to be implemented</li> <li>• Graves found in the way leave will be compensated and removed by health officials</li> </ul>

Name of Stakeholder	Comments/ concerns raised	Remarks/ Responses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PAPs wanted to pre-empt themselves about compensation issues before effecting payment</li> <li>• Wanted to know if the PAP is not known at the moment what is going to happen. Lose his/her property?</li> <li>• Some PAPs do not have the Identity Cards what will be the procedures in the compensation payment</li> <li>• Wanted to know if the project has taken a large portion of the land and left with a small piece will TANESCO pay compensation for the whole piece of land or will allow PAP to utilize it?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land valuer in cooperation with Land Officers conducted sensitization meetings</li> <li>• The Valuer will use applicable valuation laws and common sense to decide whether the remaining part is supposed to be included in the compensation</li> <li>• For those who don't have ID, they will be asked to get attested letter from local leaders</li> <li>• The project will only acquire 30m corridor when running parallel to the existing 220kV transmission line and 52m when running far from the existing 220kV transmission line</li> </ul>
Itewe Village (16/03/2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PAPs emphasized on delay of compensation for most of the government projects</li> <li>• The valuation exercise should be taken fairly and we all PAPs should be sensitized accordingly before their land is acquired</li> <li>• Asked why the line is not going parallel to the existing line in their village unlike other parts to avoid more loss of farms</li> <li>• We ask the project to establish a strong and defined Corporate Social Responsibility in the villages that are traversed by the proposed line</li> <li>• PAPs wanted to know if the project finds crops in the compensated area will they be allowed to harvest.</li> <li>• PAPs wanted to know if they will be allowed to continue cultivating the way leave corridor after the construction of the project.</li> <li>• They asked if the land acquired by TANESCO has graves what would TANESCO do</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation process shall be done transparently following the laid down procedures as per Land Act and Land Regulations</li> <li>• The line is aligning far because of technical reasons and physical problems such as existence of river, many settlements at Iyawayaya and cultural site</li> <li>• The project will prepare a livelihood restoration programme on which agreed projects will be implemented</li> <li>• Compensation will be paid following the approval by Chief Government Valuer. All grievances will be addressed including those people who were not paid.</li> <li>• The project will give notice before construction begins to allow those with crops to harvest.</li> <li>• All graves found within the corridor shall be compensated and relocated according to national regulations</li> </ul>
Imezu village (17/03/2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation should be fair according to kind of properties affected by the project and should be prompt</li> <li>• We need the village to benefit from the project by helping village projects and provide employment opportunities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation will be paid following the approval by Chief Government Valuer. All grievances will be addressed including those people who were not paid.</li> <li>• The project will prepare a livelihood restoration programme</li> </ul>

Name of Stakeholder	Comments/ concerns raised	Remarks/ Responses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAPs wanted to know what are the grounds of valuation of properties</li> </ul>	<p>on which every affected village will advise on the type of project to be implemented</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Valuation proves shall be made according current market value of respective properties such as land, trees, houses and graves.</li> <li>A market price is a price of a commodity in the market at that particular time and place</li> </ul>
Tembela village (17/03/2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land is very scarce at Tembela so shall compensation consider all these factors?</li> <li>Some of sub-villages at Tembela are not connected with electricity so this project should make sure that villages traversed by the line are supplied with power</li> <li>Compensation should be fair and paid promptly</li> <li>Local leaders stated that they have some village lands. So is our land entitled to compensation?</li> <li>TANESCO should commit itself to engage in Corporate Social Responsibility for the village land to be acquired</li> <li>Compensation processes should be transparent to minimize or avoid conflicts with the project</li> <li>The project should establish tangible development projects in the village</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation shall be made according to current market value</li> <li>Noted, the component of rural electrification shall cover this concern.</li> <li>Compensation will be paid following the approval by Chief Government Valuer and other relevant authorities.</li> <li>Village land shall be compensated accordingly</li> <li>The project will prepare a livelihood restoration programme on which every affected village will advise on the type of project to be implemented</li> <li>Compensation process shall be done transparently following the laid down procedures as per Land Act and Land Regulations</li> <li>Noted, TANESCO shall take this in its plan</li> </ul>
Isongwa village (18/03/2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This is the project of national interest so let its implementation take off.</li> <li>The PAPs asked whether they are allowed to cultivate the acquired lands</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAPs stated that they are ready to leave their lands after compensation is made properly</li> <li>No one is allowed to construct houses or plant trees on this land</li> </ul>



Name of Stakeholder	Comments/ concerns raised	Remarks/ Responses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation should consider other factors such as vulnerable groups and people</li> <li>• Compensation should be fair and prompt</li> <li>• PAPS asked if the empty land be compensated.</li> <li>• How will the project help me to get another farm if I lose the one I have?</li> <li>• PAPS asked if they are allowed to cultivate land under the existing transmission line and currently acquired land</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Noted and shall be taken into consideration</li> <li>• Compensation process shall be done transparently following the laid down procedures as per Land Act and Land Regulations</li> <li>• There will be a grievance mechanism in which all grievances will be addressed</li> <li>• For safety of farmers and transmission infrastructure no one is allowed cultivate or even conduct any socio-economic activity under the line</li> </ul>
Iyawaya village(18/03/2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation processes should be transparent to minimize or avoid conflicts with the project</li> <li>• Compensation should be fair and paid promptly</li> <li>• TANESCO should commit itself to engage in Corporate Social Responsibility for the village land to be acquired</li> <li>• We have cultural site like shrine in our village what is the effect of the proposed project to the this site</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The whole valuation process was conducted transparently and fairly so compensation shall be made fairly and transparently</li> <li>• The project will prepare a livelihood restoration programme on which every affected village will advise on the type of project to be implemented</li> <li>• Compensation will be paid following the approval by Chief Government Valuer and other relevant authorities.</li> </ul>
Shamwengo village(19/03/2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TANESCO should organize some socio-economic programs that will boost development in the village</li> <li>• Large part of our village is under national Park so we have no more land</li> <li>• Most of people owns small parcel of land so compensation should consider the issue of land scarcity in the villages</li> <li>• Compensation should be fair according to kind of properties affected by the project and should be prompt</li> <li>• Local leaders were of the opinion that project should provide employment opportunities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This project will prepare a livelihood restoration programme on which every affected village will advise on the type of project to be implemented</li> <li>• Noted</li> <li>• The project is intending to take only 52m width way leave corridor so other situations shall be analysed by the valuer</li> <li>• Compensation will be paid following the approval by Chief Government Valuer. All grievances will be addressed including those people who were not paid.</li> </ul>

Name of Stakeholder	Comments/ concerns raised	Remarks/ Responses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PAPs asked who will collaborate with local leaders to redress their complains</li> <li>• We don't have water supply in the village so this project should help us</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The contractor will be advised to hire project affected persons as one way of livelihood restoration measures</li> <li>• The RAP study team created Village Grievance Redress Committee in each village</li> </ul>
Ilongo village(19/03/2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The valuation exercise should be taken fairly and all PAPs should be sensitised accordingly before their land is acquired</li> <li>• We ask the project to have the component of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)</li> <li>• PAPs wanted to know if the project finds crops in the compensated area will they allowed to harvest.</li> <li>• PAPs wanted to know if they will be allowed to continue cultivating the way leave corridor after the construction of the project</li> <li>• There are very few PAPs in this village for this project because the line is aligning in the mountains and hills that are not owned by many people</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation will be paid following the approval by Chief Government Valuer. All grievances will be addressed</li> <li>• The project will prepare a livelihood restoration programme on which agreed projects will be implemented</li> <li>• The project will give notice before construction begins to allow those with crops to harvest.</li> <li>• After compensation is paid and all grievance redressed no one will be allowed to operate any socio-economic activity under the line</li> <li>• Noted</li> </ul>
Nsonyanga village(20/03/2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PAPs were concerned about payment of compensation for perennial crops such as sugarcane and banana</li> <li>• They wanted to know how will the compensation be paid for different size and types of trees</li> <li>• What is the rate of compensation for lands</li> <li>• PAPs wanted to be provided with grace period of at least six months before construction of the line</li> <li>• They asked on the responsibilities and duties of Village Grievance Redress Committee (VGRC) formulated during the meetings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It was addressed that all perennial crops are entitled for valuation and payment of compensation according national legislations</li> <li>• The land valuer shall conduct sensitization meetings before embarking on site for valuation exercise</li> <li>• All valuation questions shall be addressed during valuation exercise</li> <li>• This shall be dealt with accordingly</li> <li>• The VGRC shall collaborate with District Grievance Redress Committee and TANESCO Project Unit to solve all complains</li> </ul>

Name of Stakeholder	Comments/ concerns raised	Remarks/ Responses
		and grievances amicably
Kapyo village(20/03/2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The village had only three PAPs so local leaders stated that these PAPs should be compensated accordingly</li> <li>• Large part of the village is forest reserve and National Park which is under TANAPA</li> <li>• They wanted to know how will the compensation be paid for different size and types of trees</li> <li>• Few PAPs asked what is the rate of compensation for lands</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This shall be dealt with accordingly</li> <li>• The proposed line is out of boundaries of the national park</li> <li>• All properties including trees, land houses shall be compensated</li> <li>• Land compensation shall be made according approved rates by the Chief Government Valuer</li> </ul>
Kongolo-Mswiswi village(21/03/2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The village had 8 PAPs as most part of the land is under forest reserve</li> <li>• They wanted to know if land, permanent crops and houses to be affected will have different compensation rates</li> <li>• They asked whether village areas such as hills and village open land shall be paid</li> <li>• PAPs were concerned about payment of compensation for perennial crops such as cassava and banana</li> <li>• They asked if PAP is belonging more than one farm and all farms are traversed by the line so how will valuation consider all farms</li> <li>• PAPs asked if they are allowed to cultivate the way leave corridor after compensation is effected</li> <li>• Are we going to be paid our naturally conserved trees that are found within the way leave corridor?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least the few PAPs shall be compensated accordingly</li> <li>• Every property to be affected shall be valued and compensated as required by the law</li> <li>• The land valuer shall seek information on the ownership of such areas and value them accordingly</li> <li>• All perennial crops shall be paid</li> <li>• Every farm shall be given its valuation number to ensure all properties in each farm are included</li> <li>• No one shall be allowed to undertake any socio-economic activity within the corridor compensation of all properties is effected</li> <li>• The big trees that are conserved in everyone's land shall be compensated but not bushes</li> </ul>
Mambi Village(20/03/2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most of the farmers have small piece of farms that are cultivated twice per year. So is the compensation going to consider the value</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation of properties shall be made accordingly to the market value</li> </ul>

Name of Stakeholder	Comments/ concerns raised	Remarks/ Responses
	<p>of this land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PAPs were concerned about payment of compensation for perennial crops such as sugarcane and banana</li> <li>• They asked if PAP is belonging more than one farm and all farms are traversed by the line so how will valuation consider all farms</li> <li>• PAPs asked if they are allowed to cultivate the way leave corridor after compensation is effected</li> <li>• Some PAPs wanted TANESCO install permanent pegs so as to know end of the corridor in both sides</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All perennial crops shall be compensated after valuation process</li> <li>• All PAPs with more than one area shall be given valuation numbers according to their number of farms or areas</li> <li>• No one shall be allowed to cultivate the corridor</li> <li>• Permanent boundaries shall be demarcated before compensation processes</li> </ul>
Igurusi (22/03/2018)	village <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local leaders were of the opinion that project should provide employment opportunities</li> <li>• We need the village to benefit from the project by helping village projects</li> <li>• Most of people owns land small parcels of land</li> <li>• Compensation should be fair according to kind of properties affected by the project and should be prompt</li> <li>• PAPs wanted to know what a market price means</li> <li>• It was asked whether natural trees shall be compensated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The contractor will be advised to hire project affected persons as one way of livelihood restoration measures</li> <li>• The project will prepare a livelihood restoration programme on which every affected village will advise on the type of project to be implemented</li> <li>• The project is intending to take only 50m width way leave corridor so other situations shall be analysed by the valuer</li> <li>• The RAP study team created Village Resettlement Committee in each village</li> </ul>
Muwimbi (16/03/2018)	village <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• You are asking for a way leave from our farms, are we going to get electricity in our areas too?</li> <li>• People should be informed early for this process so as to get the right people</li> <li>• What are the benefits of this project to the community and the village?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rural electrification is normally a component in most of new transmission projects in the country, therefore, we also believe that the proposed project will have a budget component for electrification of villages along the line.</li> <li>• Noted</li> <li>• There are several direct and indirect benefits from this project, a few are informal employments, casual labors and availability of reliable power for country development.</li> </ul>

Name of Stakeholder	Comments/ concerns raised	Remarks/ Responses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Large part of the village has not been supplied with electricity</li> <li>• In the past years the way leave for the existing 220kV transmission line was 30m (15m on either side), but recently TANESCO came to demarcate 60m (30m on either side) which is not what was acquired before, we need to know exact how wide is the corridor for the line, and communities should be involved whenever there are changes.</li> <li>• TANESCO should involve communities along the proposed project and also to demarcate their corridor with clear pillars/signs to avoid encroachments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We encourage people to join hands and share cost to be able to extend electricity network from the end point rather than waiting for rural electrification projects which take time and needs budget.</li> <li>• The right of way (RoW) for 220kV transmission line is 60m (30m on either side of the centre line) and not 30m wide. However, due to the confusion happened the team will communicate with Iringa regional manager for clarification and responses will be communicated back to the village leaders.</li> <li>• The advice taken.</li> <li>• Noted</li> </ul>
Ifunda village (16/03/2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is the purpose of constructing this transmission line?</li> <li>• Land valuers should involve PAPs in the process of valuation of their properties</li> <li>• TANESCO should consider renting the land instead of buying land by paying compensation, through this communities will benefit from projects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The main purpose of this line is to ensure power availability and reliability in the country by connecting the country to Zambia and Kenya in the south and east respectively (ZTK interconnector).</li> <li>• Noted</li> <li>• Suggestion taken and will be forwarded to top management for consideration.</li> </ul>
Kibena Village (17/03/2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can someone represent the owner of land when the PAP is not around?</li> <li>• What happens when the land to be acquired has conflicts?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes, it is possible but payments will be done to the owner</li> <li>• Information on the property will be taken, however, valuation process will not be completed until the conflict is resolves</li> </ul>
Bandabichi village (18& 20/03/2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are bamboo plants paid for compensation as we use these for our livelihoods.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes, bamboos are compensated as permanent crops (considered per bunch), they will be valued and compensated as directed by the law</li> <li>• Compensation will vary according to the individual properties</li> </ul>

Name of Stakeholder	Comments/ concerns raised	Remarks/ Responses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How much will the PAPs be compensated in this project?</li> <li>What will happen if some properties/crops are not included during valuation?</li> <li>What happens if the PAP dies before payments for compensation are effected?</li> </ul>	<p>affected relevant to the market price in the village</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If satisfied, re-assessment will be done and the owner be paid the difference</li> <li>The family representative recognized by the village chairman/village executive officer will be paid on behalf</li> </ul>
Isupilo Village (19/03/2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Care should be taken during valuation of properties especially land owned by families or clans to minimize land conflicts in the village since most lands is inherited</li> <li>How much is paid for planted trees like pines?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Noted</li> </ul>
Ihemi Village (21/03/2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation should be paid early and higher rates so that PAPs can buy another land and improve their lives, e.g. payments for a mud house should be paid to be able to build a block house.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Noted</li> </ul>
Rungemba Village (21/03/2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Can someone renting a farm be paid as owner?</li> <li>Do we stop using the farms as of today?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No, land will be paid to the owner however, all developments on the land will be paid to the renter/tenant if belongs to him/her e.g. crops structures</li> <li>Once valuation is done, farms can only be used for annual crops but not permanent crops and structures</li> </ul>
Kitelewasi Village (22/03/2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What happens if a private school is affected by the project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Private school will also be paid for compensation to enable the owner to build another school.</li> </ul>
Kikombo Village (23/03/2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How much land do you need for the transmission line?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We need a corridor of 52m wide from Iringa to Mbeya.</li> </ul>
Ndolezi Village (24/03/2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When will the construction start?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction will start soon after compensation of all PAPs is done.</li> </ul>
BumilayingaVillage (16/03/2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The villagers have no objection concerning the proposed project; however they asked that the compensation process should be done accordingly to avoid biasness.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Noted</li> </ul>

Name of Stakeholder	Comments/ concerns raised	Remarks/ Responses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Their main concern is for TANESCO to supply electricity within all Bumilayinga sub-villages.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Noted.</li> </ul>
Kisada Village (17/03/2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Villagers asked TANESCO through this proposed project to help them improving their infrastructure, i.e. schools and health centres.</li> <li>• Employment opportunities to be provided within the village during construction period.</li> <li>• Connection charges for electricity should be free so that every house to be able to have power.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The proposed project does not have special fund for helping villages to construct schools and health centre in the area outside proposed site, however the village may write a letter to TANESCO MD to request for assistance out of the project</li> <li>• Noted</li> <li>• The costs of connection charges have been lowered up to Tshs 27,000 which seems to be affordable to villagers</li> </ul>
Isalavanu Village (16/03/2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Villagers asked on whether they could sell their land while waiting for the compensation process to be done.</li> <li>• They asked on whether if they can continue to make development in their area within the proposed project site, i.e. building houses and cultivating permanent crops.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The question was answered by CDO that since PAP'S are already identified and know about the national project to be developed in their area thus it is not allowed to sell their land.</li> <li>• The question was answered by CDO that since PAP'S are already identified and know about the national project to be developed in their area thus it is not allowed to construct houses or cultivate permanent crops within the area.</li> </ul>
Makongomi Village (19/03/2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They wanted to know on how TANESCO will help them to deal with diseases and robbery during construction period.</li> <li>• Villagers also wanted to know on what will be considered in compensation of their property and the mode of compensation to be used.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TANESCO assured PAPs to conduct sensitization before and during construction period in order to raise awareness; i.e. educate them about HIV Aids, effects of unsafe sex and importance of using condoms.</li> <li>• Also during construction, the contractor with assistance from village leaders will set up a proper and secured place for keeping construction tools and equipment and assign some villagers to secure the specified area.</li> <li>• The valuer elaborated deeply on how compensation will be done.</li> </ul>

Name of Stakeholder	Comments/ concerns raised	Remarks/ Responses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Villagers also assured TANESCO that they are ready to offer more than land and man power since the project is National wise if TANESCO requires them to offer more.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Noted</li> </ul>
Tagamenda Village (22/03/2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some of the farmlands have been marked with a red warning mark, why mine has not identified?</li> <li>People who sold me a piece of land stood at my farm and got evaluated instead of me</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Because the TL way leave corridor will not pass through your farmland</li> <li>The Village government is aware of the dispute, will make sure its resolved before compensation exercise begins. any farmland with disputes will not be compensated until the dispute is well resolved.</li> </ul>
Wenda Village (18/03/2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I was absent during evaluation process, but someone else represented me, will I be compensated?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation won't be paid until all PAPs have been verified. The verification exercise will also include your village government so that no compensation goes to undeserved ones.</li> </ul>
Ugwechanya Village (19/03/2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>My house is in between two TL (one going to Kihansi and another one to Kidatu) compensation was given to me, am told not to cultivate under the TL, I have no other place to cultivate, I have no food. TANESCO should consider buying me out so that I can find a new place to live since my life is at risk</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We will make sure to bring your concerns to RM or to the office responsible</li> </ul>
<b>Concerns of Consulted Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOS)</b>		
Afya Women Group (AWP) (22/03/2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Education should be provided to the village leaders on adverse impacts of the proposed project so that when asked by villagers they can be able to brief them</li> <li>In order to minimize conflicts which may arise after compensation, it is good to negotiate with villagers the costs of the properties and agree the price together</li> <li>Awareness to the village should be done briefly and ensure that they understood.</li> <li>Use Available NGOs which are found within the Districts to conduct awareness campaigns on all issues concerning the proposed projects. AWP has volunteers in all villages within Mufindi District who are competent and knowledgeable in</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Noted</li> <li>Noted, the component of rural electrification shall cover this concern.</li> <li>Noted</li> <li>Noted</li> </ul>



Name of Stakeholder	Comments/ concerns raised	Remarks/ Responses
	<p>conducting awareness seminars</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make sure that compensation is fair to avoid conflicts which may hinder project implementation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation will be paid following the approval by Chief Government Valuer and other relevant authorities.</li> </ul>
Tanzania Community Development Organization (TACODO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The proposed project is good</li> <li>• It is important to provide education to the villagers on means of money saving so that they can pay for electricity connection to their houses</li> <li>• Compensation should be paid at their Village offices so that the village officials can witness and minimize conflicts which may arise later</li> <li>• It is important to educate villagers on advantages of the proposed project</li> <li>• TANESCO should evaluate socio economic impacts to the community and how to mitigate the negatives ones</li> <li>• Educate the community on the negative impacts, has to be part and parcel in their daily life</li> <li>• Capacity building to them in order to build up a good relationship between TANESCO and the community</li> <li>• Educate them the project is for the benefit of the whole nation and not one part of the country</li> <li>• During construction of the proposed project, Contractors should consider putting banners to remind the surrounding community on HIV/AIDS as well as educate our people before project implementation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Noted</li> <li>• Noted awareness programs and education shall be conducted</li> <li>• Noted</li> <li>• TANESCO and District Community development officials has conducted meetings and elaborated the advantages of the proposed project to the country.</li> <li>• Noted</li> <li>• Noted</li> </ul>
Tanzania Home Economic Association (TAHEA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If possible educate them on misleading cultural ways of life, how they affect the community in large</li> <li>• The project should not start until all people are satisfied with the payment</li> <li>• Although most of the land farms are not surveyed, it shouldn't be a reason for small payment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Noted</li> <li>• Compensation will be paid following the approval by Chief Government Valuer and other relevant authorities.</li> </ul>

Name of Stakeholder	Comments/ concerns raised	Remarks/ Responses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Educate and support women also that they have rights to own land and can</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Noted</li> </ul>
Kikundi cha Huduma Majumbani Mbeya (KIHUMBE) 26/03/2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>During valuation all properties that are eligible for compensation should be paid</li> <li>Human rights should be observed equally for both poor and wealthier communities</li> <li>Conduct sensitization programs on proper use of compensation money</li> <li>Communities should be provided with awareness programs on strategies to avoid new transmission of HIV/ AIDS</li> <li>Compensation should be paid as soon as valuation processes is completed to avoid many complains</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation shall be effected according to national legislations</li> <li>Noted and all project affected persons shall be treated equally</li> <li>Sensitization programs on proper use of compensation money shall be provided to PAPs</li> <li>The awareness on HIV/AIDS shall be provided</li> <li>Noted</li> </ul>
Save Tanzania (SETA) 26/03/2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct some useful programs to restore livelihoods of the affected communities</li> <li>Conduct sensitization programs on HIV/ AIDS and its impacts to the entire community</li> <li>We are very ready to conduct capacity building on entrepreneurial skills to improves improve livelihoods of the project affected communities</li> <li>We suggest TANESCO to collaborate with SETA to create economic promotion groups in the villages to restore livelihoods of the affected communities</li> <li>The contractor and his crew should avoid to mess up with culture of the local communities</li> <li>Contractor should provide to local people</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Livelihood restoration programs shall be established in every village</li> <li>The awareness on HIV/AIDS shall be provided</li> <li>Noted</li> <li>You will be informed and agree on terms to undertake this exercise</li> <li>Contractor shall be advised to respect the culture of the local communities and project affected people</li> <li>Works that does not require skilled personnel shall be provided to local people i.e. casual labours</li> </ul>
Tanzania Health and Development Initiative (THDI) (19/03/2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contractor should ensure his/her works are provided with HIV/AIDS awareness training and sensitized on the use of condoms</li> <li>For workers under care of HIV/AIDS have to come with temporary transfer letter from respective hospital to nearby</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The contractor will be instructed to provide HIV/AIDS awareness training and sensitized on the use of condoms to his/her worked during construction phase of the project</li> <li>Noted</li> </ul>

Name of Stakeholder	Comments/ concerns raised	Remarks/ Responses
	<p>hospital in project area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They request to be invited on conducting testing and screening of HIV/AIDS awareness training to camp workers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Noted</li> </ul>
<p>Service Health and Development for People Lining Positively with HIV/AIDS (SHDPHA+) (19/03/2018)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Involvement of NGOs on controlling of HIV/AIDS and other STDs.</li> <li>• Increase of HIV/AIDS awareness training to local community to prevent new cases of HIV/AIDS during construction phase of the project.</li> <li>• The project proponent and Contractor are advised to make use of existing Peer Educators within the project area to assist in management and monitoring of HIV/AIDS and other STDs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Noted</li> <li>• There will be awareness training on HIV/AIDS to local community during construction phase of the project</li> <li>• Noted</li> </ul>

#### Annex 4: Photographs of Consultations



**Photo 1: Mafinga town councillor** (the one standing) addressing some issues during sensitization meeting at **Isalavanu** village



**Photo 2: Lungemba** villagers listening to **TANESCO** experts who are addressing the proposed project during Focus Group Discussion for women



**Photo 3: MAFINGA Community Development Officer** responding to some key issues from **Makongomi** villagers during the meeting



**Photo 4: Makongomi** villagers listening to **TANESCO** experts who are addressing the proposed project



**Photo 5: Bumilayinga** villagers listening to **TANESCO** experts who are addressing the proposed project



**Photo 6: Female** attending public meeting at **Itipingi village**



**Photo 7: PAs** meeting at **Mogelo hamlet Rujewa ward**



**Photo 8: Public meeting** at **Itipingi village**



**Photo 9:**  
Ms. Andowisye Kiyombo, a vulnerable PAPs  
from **Lugelele ward**



**Photo 10:**  
Mr. Kalisto Sambala, a vulnerable PAPs  
from **Matemela village**





**Photo 11:** Public meeting at **Kibena village**



**Photo 12:** **Bandabichi** women village listening to **TANESCO** experts who are addressing the proposed project



**Photo 13:** PAPs meeting at **Bandabichi Village**



**Photo 14:** Sensitization meeting to **Mbeya City** and **Mbeya DC** staff



**Photo 15: Public meeting at Iyawaya Village**



**Photo 16: Sensitization meeting at Itewe Village**



**Photo 17:** Sensitization meeting at **Isongwa Village**



**Photo 18:** Sensitization meeting at **Isongwa Village**



**Photo 19: Sensitization meeting at Mambi Village**



**Photo 20: Environmental Expert explaining about the project to the villagers of Mabagada Village**



**Photo 21: Consultation meeting with affected people in Mfumbi Village**



**Photo 22: Environmental Expert and District Community Development Officer discussing on the project with affected women at Itamboleo Village**



**Photo 23: Enumerator filling questionnaire of the affected people at Itambolea Village**



**Photo 24: Affected houses in the project area**



**Photo 25: Affected houses in the project area**



**Photo 26: Affected houses in the project area**





**Photo 27: Affected houses in the project area**



**Photo 28: Affected graveyard in proposed project area**



**Photo 29: PAP taking photo for valuation exercise**

## Annex 5: Summary of Valuation

CONSOLIDATED VALUATION SUMMARY OF LAND ACQUIRED FOR PROPOSED 400KV BACKBONE POWER TRANSMISSION FROM IRINGA TO MBEYA (IRINGA DISTRICT COUNCIL)												
VILLAGE	PAPS	LAND SQUARE METER	FARM LAND VALUE	VALUE OF CROPS (Tshs)	NUMBER OF GRAVES	GRAVES(CEREMONIAL COST)	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS	BUILDING VALUE	DISTURBANCE ALLOWANCE	TRANSPORT ALLOWANCE	ACCOMODATION ALLOWANCE	TOTAL COMPENSATION (Tshs)
TAGAMENDA	64	861,313.5	334,410,000.00	13,223,600.00	18	5,400,000.00	3	11,544,800.00	32,326,056.00	200,000.00	4,500,000.00	401,604,456.00
UGWACHANYA	71	400,869.0	98,980,000.00	14,088,600.00	2	600,000.00	1	3,966,000.00	9,362,768.00	50,000.00	720,000.00	127,767,368.00
WENDA	69	308,893.5	45,762,000.00	19,157,150.00	11	3,300,000.00			5,193,532.00			73,412,682.00
TANANGOZI	49	303,021.0	52,374,000.00	30,629,700.00	18	5,400,000.00	1	1,260,000.00	6,741,096.00	100,000.00	720,000.00	97,224,796.00
MLANDEGE	10	93,158.1	11,501,000.00	11,839,500.00	6	1,800,000.00			1,867,240.00			27,007,740.00
IHEMI	47	264,829.5	52,312,000.00	36,866,750.00	15	4,500,000.00	3	19,273,800.00	8,676,204.00			121,628,754.00
ISUPILO	30	187,434.0	27,770,520.00	29,579,500.00	3	900,000.00	1	243,750.00	4,607,501.60			63,101,271.60
BANDABICHI	28	153,333.0	42,896,000.00	9,134,500.00	16	4,800,000.00			4,162,440.00			60,992,940.00
MUWIMBI	2	468,180.0	80,920,000.00						6,473,600.00			87,393,600.00
KIBENA	10	131,098.5	16,185,000.00	252,000.00	7	2,100,000.00			1,314,960.00			19,851,960.00
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>3,172,130.10</b>	<b>763,110,520.00</b>	<b>164,771,300.00</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>28,800,000.00</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>36,288,350.00</b>	<b>80,725,397.60</b>	<b>350,000.00</b>	<b>5,940,000.00</b>	<b>1,079,985,567.60</b>
CONSOLIDATED VALUATION SUMMARY OF LAND ACQUIRED FOR PROPOSED 400KV BACKBONE POWER TRANSMISSION FROM IRINGA TO MBEYA (MBEYA DISTRICT COUNCIL)												
VILLAGE	PAPS	LAND SQUARE METRE	FARM LAND VALUE	VALUE OF CROPS (Tshs)	NUMBER OF	GRAVES(CEREMONIAL COST)	NUMBER OF BUILDING	BUILDING VALUE	DISTURBANCE ALLOWANCE	TRANSPORT ALLOWANCE	ACCOMODATION ALLOWANCE	TOTAL COMPENSATION (Tshs)
Itengano-ijombe	22	29,642	29,642,000.00	8,798,000.00	0	-	0	-	3,075,220.00	-	-	41,515,220.00
Itewe	33	55,726	55,726,000.00	1,372,000.00	0	-	1	2,756,250.00	4,567,840.00	150,000.00	720,000.00	65,292,090.00
Imezu	59	71,922	71,922,000.00	590,000.00	13	1,900,000.00	0	-	5,896,000.00	-	-	80,308,000.00
Tembela	1	41,051	41,051,000.00	-	0	-	0	-	3,284,000.00	-	-	44,335,000.00
Isongwa	36	42,194	42,194,000.00	234,000.00	0	-	0	-	3,394,240.00	-	-	45,822,240.00
Iyawaya	86	135,468	135,468,000.00	647,000.00	110	11,000,000.00	0	-	10,889,000.00	-	-	158,004,000.00
Shamwengo	33	176,476	176,476,000.00	75,000.00	0	-	0	-	14,124,800.00	-	-	190,675,800.00
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>552,479</b>	<b>552,479,000.00</b>	<b>11,716,000.00</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>12,900,000.00</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2,756,250.00</b>	<b>45,231,100.00</b>	<b>150,000.00</b>	<b>720,000.00</b>	<b>625,952,350.00</b>
CONSOLIDATED VALUATION SUMMARY OF LAND ACQUIRED FOR PROPOSED 400KV BACKBONE POWER TRANSMISSION FROM IRINGA TO MBEYA (MAKETE DISTRICT COUNCIL)												
VILLAGE	PAPS	LAND SQUARE METRE	FARM LAND VALUE	VALUE OF CROPS (Tshs)	NUMBER OF	GRAVES(CEREMONIAL COST)	NUMBER OF BUILDING	BUILDING VALUE	DISTURBANCE ALLOWANCE	TRANSPORT ALLOWANCE	ACCOMODATION ALLOWANCE	TOTAL COMPENSATION (Tshs)
MFUMBI	9	197,640	39,040,000.00	-	0	0	0	-	3,123,200.00	-	-	42,163,200.00
RUAHA	6	110,970	21,920,000.00	-	0	0	0	-	1,753,600.00	-	-	23,673,600.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>308,610</b>	<b>60,960,000.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,876,800.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>65,836,800.00</b>

CONSOLIDATED VALUATION SUMMARY OF LAND ACQUIRED FOR PROPOSED 400KV BACKBONE POWER TRANSMISSION FROM IRINGA TO MBEYA (MBARALI DISTRICT COUNCIL)												
VILLAGE	PAPS	LAND SQUARE METRE	FARM LAND VALUE	VALUE OF CROPS (Tshs)	NUMBER OF	GRAVES(CEREMONIAL COST)	NUMBER OF BUILDING	BUILDING VALUE	DISTURBANCE ALLOWANCE	TRANSPORT ALLOWANCE	ACCOMODATION ALLOWANCE	TOTAL COMPENSATION (Tshs)
LUWANGO	69	542,417	53,572,000.00	-	5	2,050,000.00	0	-	4,285,760.00	-	-	59,907,760.00
MATEMELA	86	576,477	56,936,000.00	1,648,080.00	0	-	0	-	4,554,880.00	-	-	63,138,960.00
ITIPINGI	117	518,036	102,328,000.00	-	12	5,100,000.00	0	-	8,186,240.00	-	-	115,614,240.00
MOGELO	17	149,688	35,112,000.00	374,960.00	0	-	3	16,836,400.00	2,808,960.00	450,000.00	1,980,000.00	57,562,320.00
MKANYAGEGENI	22	115,344	28,480,000.00	-	0	-	0	-	2,278,400.00	-	-	30,758,400.00
MLIMANI	8	61,479	22,770,000.00	-	0	-	0	-	1,821,600.00	-	-	24,591,600.00
MBUYUNI	10	66,258	165,587,044.53	-	0	-	0	-	13,246,963.56	-	-	178,834,008.10
MPUNGA	68	116,438	368,253,023.50	285,000.00	0	-	2	62,151,733.75	29,460,241.88	300,000.00	6,840,000.00	467,289,999.13
MDANGALA	8	155,075	57,435,000.00	-	0	-	0	-	4,594,800.00	-	-	62,029,800.00
MLOMBOJI	11	341,699	84,370,000.00	-	0	-	1	7,256,400.00	6,749,600.00	150,000.00	360,000.00	98,886,000.00
MSESULE	2	129,236	31,910,000.00	-	0	-	0	-	2,552,800.00	-	-	34,462,800.00
MABADAGA	5	122,634	24,224,000.00	-	0	-	0	-	1,937,920.00	-	-	26,161,920.00
NYANGURU	5	54,756	13,520,000.00	-	0	-	-	-	1,081,600.00	-	-	14,601,600.00
CHIMALA	3	7,047	17,400.00	-	0	-	-	-	1,392.00	-	-	18,792.00
MENGELE	22	135,675	113,250,000.00	-	0	-	0	-	9,060,000.00	-	-	122,310,000.00
LUNWA	3	73,224	22,800,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	1,824,000.00	-	-	24,624,000.00
MAENDELEO	7	17,253	12,780,000.00	-	0	-	0	-	1,022,400.00	-	-	13,802,400.00
LUSESE	6	22,640	16,770,000.00	-	0	-	0	-	1,341,600.00	-	-	18,111,600.00
ISITU	77	35,774	7,066,400.00	-	0	-	14	184,336,078.00	565,312.00	1,350,000.00	27,540,000.00	220,857,790.00
ITAMBOLEO	35	281,151	7,066,400.00	-	-	-	-	-	565,312.00	-	-	7,631,712.00
MAJENJE	8	18,671	13,830,000.00	1,650,000.00	-	-	-	-	1,238,400.00	-	-	16,718,400.00
RWANYO	11	20,372	15,090,000.00	460,000.00	0	-	-	-	1,322,400.00	-	-	16,872,400.00
NSONYANGA	3	3,483	860,000.00	80,000.00	0	-	-	-	75,200.00	-	-	1,015,200.00
MAMBI	22	91,490	18,072,000.00	6,640,000.00	0	-	-	-	1,976,960.00	-	-	26,688,960.00
KONGOLO MSWISWI	6	5,184	3,840,000.00	450,000.00	0	-	-	-	343,200.00	-	-	4,633,200.00
LYAMBOGO	2	153,553	383,747,500.00	-	0	-	-	-	30,699,800.00	-	-	414,447,300.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>3,815,048</b>	<b>1,659,686,768.03</b>	<b>11,588,040.00</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>7,150,000.00</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>270,580,611.75</b>	<b>133,595,741.44</b>	<b>2,250,000.00</b>	<b>36,720,000.00</b>	<b>2,121,571,161.23</b>

CONSOLIDATED VALUATION SUMMARY OF LAND ACQUIRED FOR PROPOSED 400KV BACKBONE POWER TRANSMISSION FROM IRINGA TO MBEYA (MAFINGA TOWN COUNCIL)												
VILLAGE	PAPS	LAND SQUARE METRE	FARM LAND VALUE	VALUE OF CROPS (Tshs)	NUMBER OF	GRAVES(CEREMONIAL COST)	NUMBER OF BUILDING	BUILDING VALUE	DISTURBANCE ALLOWANCE	TRANSPORT ALLOWANCE	ACCOMODATION ALLOWANCE	TOTAL COMPENSATION (Tshs)
Rungemba	41	185,733.0	22,930,000.00	597,500.00	0	-	0	-	2,117,475.00	-	-	25,644,975.00
Kitelewasi	34	189,297.0	23,370,000.00	4,046,502.00	0	-	0	-	2,467,485.18	-	-	29,883,987.18
Kikombo	30	313,765.7	38,736,500.00	7,299,500.00	34	10,200,000.00	0	-	6,919,830.00	-	-	63,155,830.00
Ndolezi	42	284,836.5	29,078,500.00	61,279,250.00	0	-	1	33,075.00	8,135,174.25	50,000.00	36,000.00	98,611,999.25
Bumilayinga	44	438,748.2	32,499,870.00	91,461,250.00	10	3,000,000.00	1	6,928,000.00	11,965,915.80	100,000.00	1,440,000.00	147,395,035.80
Isalavau	55	322,189.7	23,865,900.00	29,065,500.00	32	9,600,000.00	1	-	5,624,226.00	100,000.00	1,440,000.00	69,695,626.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>1,734,570.0</b>	<b>170,480,770.00</b>	<b>193,749,502.00</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>22,800,000.00</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6,961,075.00</b>	<b>37,230,106.23</b>	<b>250,000.00</b>	<b>2,916,000.00</b>	<b>434,387,453.23</b>

CONSOLIDATED VALUATION SUMMARY OF LAND ACQUIRED FOR PROPOSED 400KV BACKBONE POWER TRANSMISSION FROM IRINGA TO MBEYA (MUFINDI DISTRICT COUNCIL)												
VILLAGE	PAPS	LAND SQUARE METRE	FARM LAND VALUE	VALUE OF CROPS (Tshs)	NUMBER OF	GRAVES(CEREMONIAL COST)	NUMBER OF BUILDING	BUILDING VALUE	DISTURBANCE ALLOWANCE	TRANSPORT ALLOWANCE	ACCOMMODATION ALLOWANCE	TOTAL COMPENSATION (Tshs)
Makongomi	28	520,809.8	38,578,500.00	1,685,500.00	0	-	0	-	3,623,760.00	-	-	43,887,760.00
Kisada	20	166,127.0	12,305,700.00	22,534,300.00	0	-	1	2,700,000.00	3,378,600.00	100,000.00	144,000.00	41,162,600.00
lhanganatwa	6	153,717.8	11,386,500.00	7,167,700.00	0	-	0	-	1,669,878.00	-	-	20,224,078.00
Mtula	3	34,222.5	2,535,000.00	192,000.00	0	-	0	-	245,430.00	-	-	2,972,430.00
Ihowanza	8	191,362.5	14,173,890.00	16,636,340.00	0	0	1	6,000,000.00	1,133,911.20	150,000.00	540,000.00	38,634,141.20
Ipilimo	28	395,280.0	29,278,816.20	48,227,190.00	3	900,000.00	2	14,500,000.00	2,414,305.54	300,000.00	1,080,000.00	96,700,311.74
Kiponda	59	272,281.5	20,169,085.83	61,346,503.00	0	0	5	30,000,000.00	1,613,526.87	750,000.00	2,700,000.00	116,579,115.70
Maduma	48	750,951.0	55,625,345.10	11,086,423.00	0	0	1	4,000,000.00	4,901,032.61	150,000.00	540,000.00	76,302,800.71
Tambalang,ombe	3	92,907.0	6,881,991.00	768,000.00	0	0	0	-	550,559.28	-	-	8,200,550.28
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>2,577,659.0</b>	<b>190,934,828.13</b>	<b>169,643,956.00</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>900,000.00</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>57,200,000.00</b>	<b>19,531,003.49</b>	<b>1,450,000.00</b>	<b>5,004,000.00</b>	<b>444,663,787.62</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>												
VILLAGE	PAPS	LAND SQUARE METRE	FARM LAND VALUE	VALUE OF CROPS (Tshs)	NUMBER OF	GRAVES(CEREMONIAL COST)	NUMBER OF BUILDING	BUILDING VALUE	DISTURBANCE ALLOWANCE	TRANSPORT ALLOWANCE	ACCOMMODATION ALLOWANCE	TOTAL COMPENSATION (Tshs)
<b>61</b>	<b>1747</b>	<b>12,160,496.5</b>	<b>3,397,651,886.16</b>	<b>551,468,798.00</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>72,550,000.00</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>373,786,286.75</b>	<b>321,190,148.76</b>	<b>4,450,000.00</b>	<b>51,300,000.00</b>	<b>4,772,397,119.68</b>



## Annex 7: Grievance Feedback/Response Notification Form.

Date Grievance Received:	
<b>Grievance Number:</b>	
<b>Location Where Grievance Occurred:</b>	
Name of Region: ..... Name of District: ..... Ward: .....	
Village: ..... Sub – Village: ..... Other: .....	
<b>Mode of Filing Grievance (check <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>):</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> In person (verbal)	
<input type="checkbox"/> E-mail	
<input type="checkbox"/> Submittal letter	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	
<b>Full Name of PAP(s)/Complainants/Stakeholder:</b> <span style="float: right;">Gender: <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female</span>	
1.....	2.....
3.....	4.....
<b>Contact Information:</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> By Post; mailing address: _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> By Telephone number: _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> By E-mail address: _____	
<b>Grievances:</b>	
Brief description of the grievance:	
Description of the final resolutions made:	
The Resolution reached by: VGRC/DGRC/TANESCO/Others	
Date of Feedback to PAP(s):	

