



**Tanzania – Submarine Cables Project from Tanzania Mainland
to Zanzibar
(Unguja and Pemba) and Mafia Islands**

Stakeholder Engagement Plan

18th November, 2024

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GLOSSARY

AfDB	African Development Bank
AH	Affected Household
AP	Aggrieved Party
BMU	Beach Management Unit
CAE	Child sexual Abuse and Exploitation
CSO	Civil society organizations
EHSG	Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
ESA	Environmental and Social Assessment
ESAP	Environmental and Social Assessment Procedures
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FS	Feasibility Study
GBV	Gender-based Violence
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HS	Health and Safety
HVTL	High Voltage Transmission Line
ILO	International Labor Organization
ISS	Integrated Safeguards System
ISTS	Integrated Safeguards Tracking System
LGA	Local Government Authorities
MNRT	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
MoWEM	Ministry of Water, Energy and Minerals
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MPRU	Marine Park and Reserves Unit
NEMC	National Environmental Management Council
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OHL	Overhead Line
OHTL	Overhead Transmission Line
OS	Operational Safeguard
OSHA	Occupational Health and Safety Authority
PAP	Project Affected People
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PIB	Public Information Booklet
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RoW	Right of Way
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SH	Sexual Harassment
SPC	Submarine Power Cable
TANESCO	Tanzania Electric Supply Company Limited
UGC	Underground Cable
ZECO	Zanzibar Electricity Corporation
ZEMA	Zanzibar Environment Management Authority

DEFINITIONS

Consultation — Consultation is a process of sharing information and ideas between the government, project managers, and community members. This helps everyone involved make better decisions about the project. It also gives communities a chance to participate in planning, implementing, and reviewing the project.

Grievances Redress Mechanism — Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) outlines a process for documenting and addressing project grievances (and complaints) that may be raised by affected persons or community members regarding specific project activities, environmental and social performance, the engagement process, and/or unanticipated social impacts resulting from project activities.

Gender Based Violence — Gender-based violence (GBV) is an umbrella term for any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will and that is based on socially ascribed gender-related differences between people. It includes acts that inflict physical, sexual, or mental harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion, and other deprivations of liberty. These acts can occur in public or in private.

Information disclosure — Information disclosure means sharing information about the project and its possible effects on the environment and society with people who are interested or affected by it. This helps them understand the project and participate in decision-making.

Involuntary — Displaced persons have no legal right to refuse resettlement due to use of eminent domain/compulsory acquisition/expropriation (includes negotiated settlements backed by use of such measures).

Livelihood — Full range of economic, social and cultural capabilities, assets, and other means that individuals, families and communities use to satisfy their needs

Project-affected household — All members of a household, whether related or not, operating as a single economic unit, who are affected by a project.

Project-affected person — Any person who, as a result of the implementation of a project, loses the right to own, use, or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land (residential, agricultural, or pasture), annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other fixed or moveable asset, either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily.

Physical displacement — Loss of shelter and assets resulting from the acquisition of land associated with a project that requires the affected person(s) to move to another location.

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) — The document in which a project sponsor or other responsible entity specifies the procedures that it will follow and the actions that it will take to mitigate adverse effects, compensate losses, and provide development benefits to persons and communities affected by an investment project.

Resettlement — Physical displacement and/or economic displacement.

Stakeholders — Any and all individuals, groups, organizations, and institutions interested in and potentially affected by a project or having the ability to influence a project.

Stakeholders Engagement — Stakeholder engagement is a broad term that covers all the ways a project interacts with people who are interested or affected by it. This includes things like talking to people, sharing information, and letting them participate in decision-making. The SES says that stakeholder engagement should be ongoing and involve different activities, like analysing who is involved, sharing information, getting feedback, resolving conflicts, and involving people in monitoring the project.

Stakeholder participation — Stakeholder participation means involving people who are interested or affected by a project in all stages of the project, from planning to evaluation. This is especially important for projects that affect the way people earn a living, such as women, the elderly, young people, or people with disabilities.

Vulnerable Groups — Distinct groups of people who might suffer more or face the risk of being further marginalized due to the project and specifically include: i) households that are headed by women, ii) household heads with disabilities, iii) households falling under the regional poverty line, and iv) elderly household heads.

REVISIONS HISTORY

Revision number	Date	Protocol	List of modifications and/or modified paragraphs
Rev. 00	2 August 2024	C4010914	First emission
Rev. 01	28 August 2024	C4010914	Second emission upon comments on 21 st August 2024
Rev. 02	16 September 2024	C4010914	Third emission upon comments on 30 th August 2024
Rev. 03	10 October 2024	C4010914	Fourth emission upon comments on 2 nd October 2024

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction and Project Overview

In 1964, the Republic of Tanganyika and the Republic of Zanzibar merged to form the United Republic of Tanzania¹. Within the union, Zanzibar² is semi-autonomous with its own executive President. Under the vision 2025, the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania aims at achieving a high-quality livelihood for its people, attain good governance through the rule of law, and develop a strong and competitive economy. The Vision 2025 is in its third and final Five-year National Development Plan (FYDP III) 2021/22 – 2025/26 designed to fulfil the aspirations of the people of Tanzania of becoming a middle-income country. The vision and the Zanzibar Development Plan 2021-2026 are fully aligned with those of the Union, emphasizing transformation of the livelihoods of the people through sustainable and inclusive human development. The proposed **Tanzania: Submarine Power Cable to Zanzibar Project**³ herein referred to as the “Project” is one of the sectoral interventions under the “*economic growth*” pillar of the FYDP III to realize an inclusive and competitive economy by improving the availability and reliability of electricity supply.

Tanzania Electric Supply Company Limited (TANESCO) owns most of the electricity generating, transmitting and distributing facilities in Tanzania mainland, with an estimated population of over 60 million. The Company generates, purchases, transmits, distributes and sells electricity to Tanzania mainland and sells bulk power to the Zanzibar Electricity Corporation (ZECO), which in turns sells it to the public in islands of Unguja and Pemba.

Power supply to Zanzibar is conveyed through No. 2 (two) existing 132 kV Transmission lines with submarine cable component from Dar es Salaam to Unguja, approximately 64 km long, and 33 kV distribution line with submarine cable component from Tanga to Pemba, approximately 92 km long. Conversely, Mafia Island is not interconnected with Tanzania mainland and has an isolated (off-grid) power generation and distribution system. Electricity demand growth in Zanzibar, Pemba and Mafia is increasing due to increase in various social and economic activities. Thus, the Government of Tanzania has set out target to provide reliable and affordable electricity in the three areas for socio-economic development by proposing to develop the Tanzania Submarine Cable to Zanzibar Project. The project includes construction of the following:

- The proposed 220 kV transmission of, 49.7 km transmission link comprising 9.7 km of underground cable and 40 Km of Submarine Cable, Interconnection from Ununio Substation at Ras Kilomoni in Dar es Salaam Region (Tanzania mainland) to Mtende Landing Point (Unguja Island) and extended through underground cabling to Makunduchi Substation (Unguja Island).
- 132 kV Interconnection: This project entails installing a 132 kV underground cable from the existing Majani Mapana substation in Tanga City, running parallel to the existing 33 kV line toward Pemba. The transmission line will consist 70 km submarine cable from Miyanjani Landing point in Tanga to Mkumbuu landing point in Pemba then underground cable which will be laid along 9 km from the landing point to Wesha Substation in Pemba. The proposed project also involves rehabilitation of existing substation at Wesha. The substation will be upgraded from 33 kV to 132 kV with all its associated facilities such as 132 kV busbar, 1.2 x 80 MVA Transformer 132 kV/33 kV, gantries and bus coupler.
- The line consists of a 33 kV estimated 109.2 km transmission link comprising 35 km of overhead line, approximately 4.2 km of underground cable and 70 km of submarine cable interconnection from new Mkuranga substation in Pwani Region (Tanzania Mainland) to Tereni landing point (Mafia

¹ The two are often referred to as Tanzania Mainland (former Tanganyika) and Zanzibar.

² Zanzibar comprised several Islands but the most notable ones in terms of landmass are Unguja and Pemba.

³ Mafia Island is part of Tanzania Mainland.

Island) and extended through underground cabling to Kilindoni substation (Mafia Island). This transmission link will have a design power transfer of 20 MVA.⁴

This Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been prepared and will be implemented by TANESCO and (ZECO) during the preparation and implementation of the Tanzania Submarine cable to Zanzibar project.

SEP Objectives

The Scope of the SEP is to provide TANESCO and ZECO with a comprehensive plan for the engagement of the stakeholders throughout all the project life in order to manage social and environmental risks with an inclusive and transparent approach.

The specific objectives of this Stakeholder Engagement Plan are:

- To define the main stakeholders who might have a role in the management of environmental and social safeguards of the three-submarine interconnection project
- To define the main social groups impacted by the project and how to involve them in the process of disclosure of information, and management of the impacts
- To define the roles and the responsibility of the implementing agencies (TANESCO and ZECO) in the communication and disclosure of the project impact, mitigation measures and other safeguards activities
- To clarify the grievances redress mechanism that is applied to the project

Legislative Framework

This SEP is prepared in compliance with *AfDB Environmental and Social Operational Safeguards (OS) 2023* which set out the mandatory requirements that apply to the projects, activities and initiatives of Borrowers. It follows the principles of *E&S Operational Safeguard 10 (OS10): Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure*.

At National level the SEP follows several laws and regulations that refer to or involve aspects of stakeholder engagement, particularly for the sectors like environmental management and land use. Those which have relevance to this project are reported here below:

Tanzania Mainland

- The Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania, 1977
- The Environmental Management Act, 2004
- The Land Act, 1999 (Cap 113)
- The Village Land Act, 1999 (Cap 114)
- The Land Disputes Court Act 2002
- The Land Acquisition Act 2019

Zanzibar Island

- The Constitution of Zanzibar, 1984
- The Environmental Management for Sustainable Development Act, 1996
- The Land Tenure Act, 1992
- The Land Acquisition Decree Cap 95
- The Fisheries Act, 2010
- The Zanzibar Wildlife Conservation Act, 2010

Project Environmental and Social Impacts

The project poses potential environmental and social risks that necessitate stakeholder engagement, particularly concerning livelihood impacts, ecosystem services and community well-being. The impacts

⁴ In actual sense, this is a distribution line but for consistency with the feasibility studies, the word transmission line is used in this RAP.

include physical and economic displacement, community health and safety, employment, fishing and disruption of businesses.

Project Stakeholders

Project stakeholders are people who have a role in the Project, or could be affected by the Project, or who are interested in the Project. Project stakeholders can further be categorized as Primary and secondary stakeholders. Primary stakeholders are individuals, groups or local communities that may be affected by the Project, positively or negatively, and directly or indirectly, including those who are disadvantaged or vulnerable. Secondary stakeholders, on the other hand, are broader stakeholders who may be able to influence the outcome of the Project because of their knowledge about the affected communities or political influence over them.

During the recent stakeholder engagement, a list of stakeholders was developed by considering the following

- Potential Project's impacts during its life cycle,
- Potentially people/organizations (directly and indirectly) affected by potential impacts in the Project's area of influence and their level and magnitude of influence
- Vulnerable groups

Primary stakeholders include project affected people including:

- 1) People of the villages located near the landing point and the routing of underground cables
- 2) People with land ownership rights along the routing of underground cables
- 3) People whose livelihood depends on marine ecosystem service (Men and Women who fish in deep see on tidal areas)

Others include the contractors of the project and government institutions that play a role in the approval process including

Tanzania:

- Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
- National Environment Management Council (NEMC)
- Ministry of Housing, Land and Human Settlement Development
- Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries
- Marine Parks and Reserve Unit (MPRU)
- District/Ward/Villages Authorities

Zanzibar:

- Environmental Management Authority (ZEMA)
- Marine Conservation Unit (Ministry of Blue Economy and Fisheries)
- Ministry of Blue Economy and Fisheries
- Ministry of Water, Energy, and Minerals, ZECO
- Ministry of Lands and Housing Development
- Department of Forestry (Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources, Livestock and Fisheries)
- District/Ward/Villages Authorities
- Beach Management Unit (BMU)

Secondary stakeholders include civil society organizations (CSOs) that play a crucial role in addressing various social, economic, and environmental issues at the local level. Others are AfDB and development partners.

The SEP will remain a live document and will be updated to include additional stakeholders once identified.

Stakeholders Engagement and Disclosure Programs

Stakeholder engagement is critical throughout the lifecycle of a project to ensure successful outcomes and sustainable development. The SEP design the stakeholder engagement and disclosures activities for each project phase: Feasibility (F), Detailed Design (DS), Pre-Construction/Mobilization (PC/M), Construction (C), and Operation (O). The strategy for consultations that have been used during the feasibility studies and will continue to be used include public meetings, focus group discussions, one on one meetings, surveys and information desks. A detail program of Consultation throughout the project phases is listed in Table 0-1 inside this report. Different disclosures methods are used for this project, they have been selected based on the topic and the target public. The disclosure methods include use of flyers, posters, bulletins, letters, monthly reports and use of websites. A detailed disclosure method at each stage of the project is detailed in Table 0-1 and Table 0-2 inside the report.

Summary of Previous Consultations

Three rounds of stakeholder consultations were conducted during the project's feasibility phase. These meetings involved key institutional stakeholders, community leaders, and project affected people from Mkuranga, Mafia, Pemba, Unguja and Tanga. The objective was to thoroughly assess the project's potential impacts on natural areas, understand local development plans, and ensure that the project was aligned with regulatory requirements. The consultations and engagements were conducted from April to August 2024. The engagements were conducted in three rounds as shown.

During the 1st round of consultation, stakeholders discussed the project's scope, design process, and the methodology for the ESIA study. Potential critical issues were identified and discussed to gain feedback and understand the local context. Based on the outcomes of these discussions, the consultant conducted a second round of consultations with authorities, community leaders, and women during the interim phase of the project.

The 2nd round of consultation focused on gathering data and sharing design options with local stakeholders. This phase was crucial for ensuring the viability of the project design at the local level. Community-level consultations were conducted through key informant interviews and focus group discussions, with dedicated meetings organized for women.

The views and concerns expressed by stakeholders were carefully considered and incorporated into the project design and mitigation measures. For example, the landing point in Unguja was slightly adjusted to avoid a fishermen's camp, and the cable route in Pemba was modified to avoid a mangrove forest. In Mafia, the cable route was shifted to prevent resettlement. Additionally, the Beach Management Unit was included in the SEP as a stakeholder to be consulted before construction, as suggested by fishermen.

A 3rd round of consultations was undertaken by TANESCO and ZECO as part of their resettlement action planning process. These consultations aimed to gather information about the potential impacts of the project on affected communities and to address any concerns or questions they may have.

A summary of the different views and issues raised by stakeholders in the areas include concerns on timelines and equity in compensation, local employment opportunities, impact on fishing, livelihood restoration opportunities, community health and safety concerns including spread of HIV /AIDs. Other concerns included timely compensation of losses, disclosure of project information and inclusion of affected people during project implementation process. Overall, the stakeholders' views and concerns across the different locations were consistent in their focus on fair compensation, local employment opportunities, and support for affected communities.

Grievances Redress Mechanism

TANESCO and ZECO are committed to implementing a robust grievance redress mechanism (GRM) to ensure that all concerns and complaints related to their project activities are addressed promptly, fairly, and transparently. The GRM will provide a clear and accessible process for individuals and communities to raise grievances and seek resolution.

The GRM procedure will consist of several key stages:

1. Disclosure and Awareness: The GRM will be widely publicized through community meetings, public announcements, and other appropriate channels to ensure that all stakeholders are aware of their rights and the process for filing grievances.
2. Grievance Submission: Individuals and communities can submit grievances through designated channels, including dedicated channels for gender-based violence (GBV) grievances. Grievances can be submitted in writing, verbally, or through other means that are accessible to the complainant.
3. Categorization and Assessment: Grievances will be categorized based on their severity and nature. A thorough assessment will be conducted to determine the eligibility of the grievance and to identify the appropriate course of action.
4. Investigation: Complaints will be thoroughly investigated, with relevant evidence collected and analyzed. Investigators will interview complainants, witnesses, and other relevant parties to gather information and determine the facts of the case.
5. Resolution Development: Based on the investigation findings, proposed resolutions will be developed. These resolutions may include compensation, apologies, corrective actions, or other appropriate measures to address the grievance.
6. Negotiation and Mediation: In many cases, grievances can be resolved through negotiation or mediation between the complainant and the project representatives. Mediators will facilitate discussions and help the parties reach a mutually agreeable solution.
7. Implementation of Resolutions: Once a resolution is agreed upon, it will be implemented promptly and effectively. The project will monitor compliance with the agreed-upon actions and ensure that the complainant is satisfied with the outcome.
8. Closure and Reporting: Grievance cases will be closed once the resolution has been implemented and the complainant is satisfied. Detailed records will be maintained for each grievance, including the initial complaint, investigation findings, resolution, and outcome. This information will be used to monitor the effectiveness of the GRM and to identify areas for improvement.

Both TANESCO and ZECO have put in place grievance redress structures to manage the grievance process from the village level to the high court.

The GRM will ensure that all grievances are addressed fairly and efficiently, and that affected individuals have access to both formal and informal channels for appealing decisions. By implementing this mechanism, TANESCO and ZECO aim to foster trust and cooperation with local communities and ensure the projects' sustainability.

Monitoring & Evaluation

The Project will employ two monitoring and evaluation methods: performance monitoring, which focuses on processes and progress, and impact monitoring, assessing overall achievements based on outputs. Reports will be generated monthly, quarterly, and semiannually.

Performance Monitoring will track the RAP implementation against the entitlement matrix, budget, and schedule, conducted by TANESCO as Internal Monitoring.

Impact Monitoring will evaluate social changes in project-affected areas due to mitigation actions, carried out by an external consultant as external monitoring. This will involve monitoring the Livelihood

Restoration Plan and conducting periodic household surveys for both qualitative and quantitative assessments.

Table 0- 1 – Reporting Matrix

Progress Report	Performance Monitoring	Responsible	Frequency
Progress Report	Compliance Monitoring	TANESCO & ZECO	Monthly
Completion Report	Performance and Impact Monitoring	TANESCO & ZECO	Once

Table 0- 2 – Monitoring Activities

Type of Monitoring	Topic	Indicator	Responsible	Frequency
Performance Monitoring Internal	Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N of consultation against the SEP Type of consultation against SEP Percentage of participation men, women, youth Main topic of discussion and conclusion reached 	TANESCO & ZECO	Monthly
Performance Monitoring Internal	Grievances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N of Open Grievances step 1 N of Open Grievances step 2 N of Open Grievances step 3 N of Closed Grievances Breakdown of Grievances N of Survey Grievances N of Social Grievances N of Resettlement and Compensation Grievances Breakdown of complainants N of Women N of Elderly N of Grievances GBV and/or SEAH 	TANESCO & ZECO	Monthly
Impact Monitoring External	Consultations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impacts analysis of consultation programs on the affected community and project development Impacts analysis of Stakeholder engagement 	TANESCO & ZECO	Semestral
Impact Monitoring External	Grievances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Efficacy of grievances mechanism 	Consultant	Semestral

Organization and Budget

The proponent (TANESCO & ZECO) will have Project Implementation Units comprising project manager, environment manager, surveyor, project accountant, legal officer, and sociologist to coordinate all the project activities. Specifically, the sociologists will be in charge of SEP activities and will work closely with a team of liaison officers, grievance officers and grievance committees in implementing the stakeholder engagement plan. The sociologist will be supported too by the PIU to ensure fully implementation of the stakeholder engagement. Additionally, the consultation and information disclosure will also be supported by contractors and the implementation costs within their obligations. The Contractors will hire the experts and staff necessary to follow up the process through consultative processes with relevant stakeholders. Each plan/program/measure will be disclosed to the stakeholders and agreements made with them to ensure implementation viability. The PIU from TANESCO & ZECO, will actively liaise with the concerned

stakeholders and Government agencies to assure a smooth implementation of the project and SEP implementation.

The Sociologist will oversee the following:

- ✓ A key focal point for project on social matters and stakeholder engagement and consultation
- ✓ Works in collaboration with PIU members including Environmental officer, legal officer, project manager, accountant and land surveyor for handling all project stakeholder issues with regards to ESMP and RAP implementation
- ✓ Ensuring compliance on social aspects as indicated in RAP and ESMP with regards to disclosure of information to stakeholders are implemented as Nation Laws and AfDB ISS requirements
- ✓ Monitoring of stakeholder engagement process and reporting
- ✓ Follow up grievances and SEP implementation and social grievances

In addition, TANESCO & ZECO will hire experts in charge for GRM and Consultations, as Grievances Experts, Liaison Officers, Facilitators, Note takers:

- Liaison Officer at Ward Level: the officer will be in charge to collect comments, register grievances, share bulletins at villages level. The officer will work in the ward offices
- Grievances Redress Officer: the officers will be in charge to analyze and process the grievances, taking them from the registration up to the close out phase
- Facilitators: people from villages who will work as social mobilizer, helping during the meeting and supporting the TANESCO/ZECO team within the consultation process.

The Project proponent will cover monitoring and consultation costs through the ESMP budget, as outlined in the ESIA reports. The operational costs of the E&S Team for the three interconnections are estimated at USD 600,000 during construction. This budget may be adjusted based on site needs.

Each interconnection will allocate USD 200,000 for operational expenses, totaling USD 600,000, with approximately USD 100,000 per interconnection dedicated to the SEP implementation.

1 INTRODUCTION

In 1964, the Republic of Tanganyika and the Republic of Zanzibar merged to form the United Republic of Tanzania⁵. Within the union, Zanzibar⁶ is semi-autonomous with its own executive President. Under the vision 2025, the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania aims at achieving a high-quality livelihood for its people, attain good governance through the rule of law, and develop a strong and competitive economy. The Vision 2025 is in its third and final Five-year National Development Plan (FYDP III) 2021/22 – 2025/26 designed to fulfil the aspirations of the people of Tanzania of becoming a middle-income country. The vision and the Zanzibar Development Plan 2021-2026 are fully aligned with those of the Union, emphasizing transformation of the livelihoods of the people through sustainable and inclusive human development. The proposed **Tanzania: Submarine Power Cable to Zanzibar Project**⁷ herein referred to as the “Project” is one of the sectoral interventions under the “*economic growth*” pillar of the FYDP III to realize an inclusive and competitive economy by improving the availability and reliability of electricity supply.

This Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been prepared and will be implemented by TANESCO and (ZECO) during the preparation and implementation of the Tanzania Submarine cable to Zanzibar project.

This Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) is designed to ensure effective engagement with local communities and other key stakeholders throughout the remainder of the lifecycle of the project. This SEP builds on the previous engagement work in support of Project conceptualisation, feasibility studies, planning, impact assessment processes and resettlement processes.

Project Description Overview

Tanzania Electric Supply Company Limited (TANESCO) owns most of the electricity generating, transmitting and distributing facilities in Tanzania mainland, with an estimated population of over 60 million. The Company generates, purchases, transmits, distributes and sells electricity to Tanzania mainland and sells bulk power to the Zanzibar Electricity Corporation (ZECO), which in turns sells it to the public in islands of Unguja and Pemba.

Power supply to Zanzibar is conveyed through No. 2 (two) existing 132 kV Transmission lines with submarine cable component from Dar es Salaam to Unguja, approximately 64 km long, and 33 kV distribution line with submarine cable component from Tanga to Pemba, approximately 92 km long. Conversely, Mafia Island is not interconnected with Tanzania mainland and has an isolated (off-grid) power generation and distribution system. Electricity demand growth in Zanzibar, Pemba and Mafia is increasing due to increase in various social and economic activities. Thus, the Government of Tanzania has set out target to provide reliable and affordable electricity in the three areas for socio-economic development by proposing to develop the Tanzania Submarine Cable to Zanzibar Project. The project includes construction of the following:

- The proposed 220 kV transmission of, 49.7 km transmission link comprising 9.7 km of underground cable and 40 km of submarine cable, interconnection from Ununio Substation at Ras Kilomoni in Dar es Salaam Region (Tanzania Mainland) to Mtende Landing Point (Unguja Island) and extended through underground cabling to Makunduchi Substation (Unguja Island).
- 132 kV Interconnection: This project entails installing a 132 kV underground cable from the existing Majani Mapana substation in Tanga City, running parallel to the existing 33 kV line toward Pemba. The transmission line will consist 70km submarine cable from Miyanjani Landing point in Tanga to Mkumbuu landing point in Pemba then underground cable which will be laid along 9 km from the landing point to Wesha Substation in Pemba. The proposed project also involves rehabilitation of existing substation at Wesha. The substation will be upgraded from 33kV to 132kV with all its

⁵ The two are often referred to as Tanzania Mainland (former Tanganyika) and Zanzibar.

⁶ Zanzibar comprised several Islands but the most notable ones in terms of landmass are Unguja and Pemba.

⁷ Mafia Island is part of Tanzania Mainland.

associated facilities such as 132 kV busbar, 1.2 x 80 MVA Transformer 132 kV / 33 kV, gantries and bus coupler.

- 33 kV Power Line from Msufini Kidete (New Mkuranga) Substation to the landing point in Kisiju Pwani Village, Mkuranga District Council, Pwani Region - Tanzania. The proposed project consists of the 70km Sub marine cable starting from the landing point in Kisiju Pwani Village (Mkuranga) to the landing point at Kilindoni area in Mafia Island, and the underground cable of 6.5 km within Mafia so as to connect to the substation in Mafia. The proposed aim is to supply power to Mafia Island in Pwani Region.

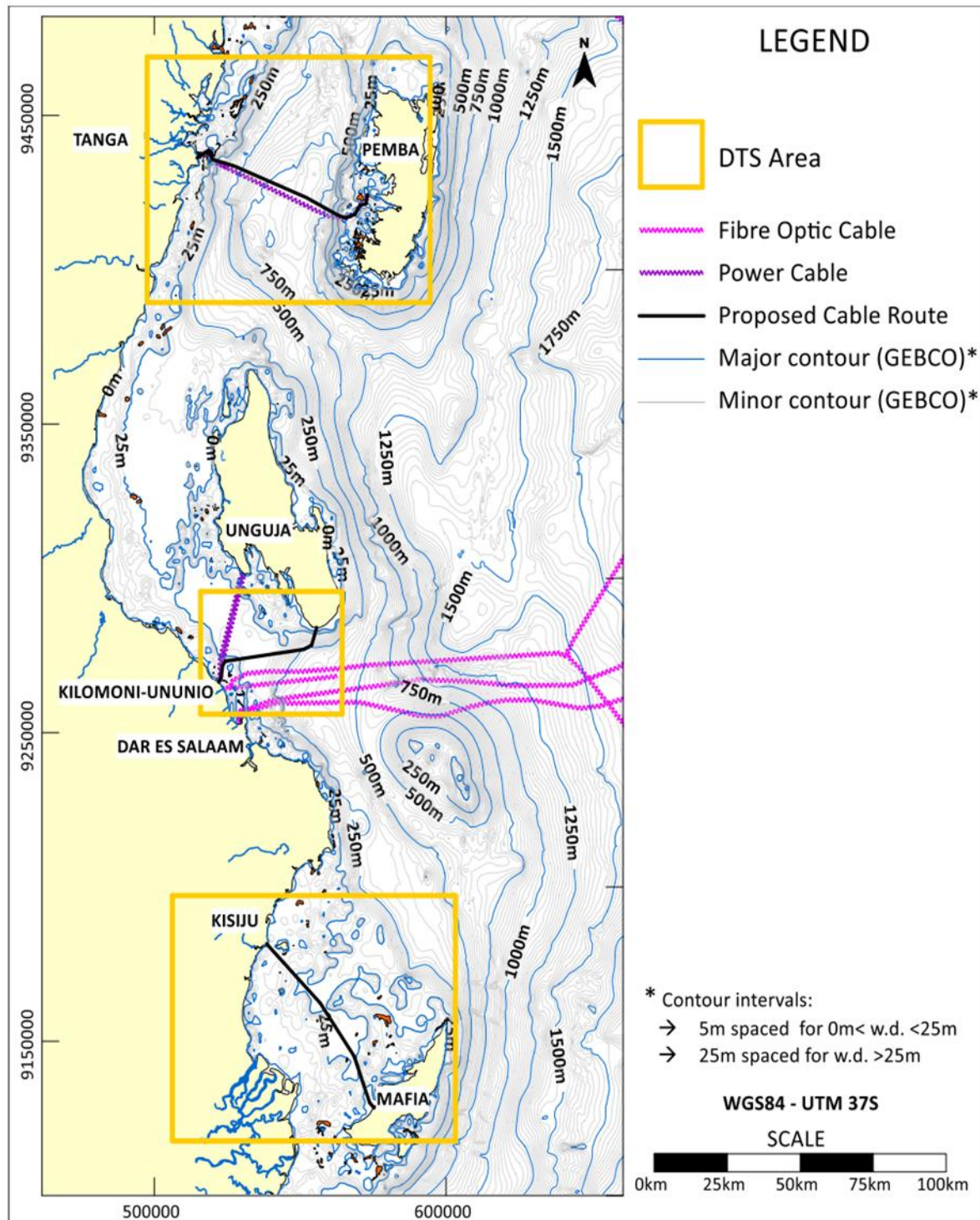


Figure 1- 1 – Overview of the submarine cable route (extracted from Submarine Cable Study)

Projects Components

The main elements of a submarine-crossing transmission system are as follows:

1. Sea cable with relevant accessories (joints);
2. Terrestrial cables or overhead lines which connect the electrical stations to the land/sea joints, and related substations;
3. Ancillary services.

Regarding the terrestrial component of the interconnection projects, two main technical alternatives have been considered: overhead line (OHL) and underground cable (UGC). Given that the line routes pass through densely populated areas (especially in mainland Tanzania) or cultivated land, the underground cable (UGC) has been selected as the preferred solution for all connections. However, the 33 kV connection from the proposed submarine cable landing point near Kisiju to the future Mkuranga substation will utilize the existing 35 km corridor of a 33 kV overhead line (OHL) to accommodate the new 33 kV OHL.

1.1.1 Submarine Cable

Cable installation

The lay of the submarine cables includes the installation of the Sea Land Joint's on land and the pulling of the cables at the cable landing locations.

Contractor shall install the submarine cable in one single length avoiding the use of field joints.

However, subject to the results of the marine survey, the employment of a separate barge/vessel could be necessary to lay the cable on the landfall approaches characterized by very shallow water, forcing the necessity of a field joint to connect the cable onboard the cable lay vessel with the one loaded on the barge. Such solution shall be agreed with the Client.

Before any deployment, the detailed cable route must be chosen, depending on the bathymetry, seabed characteristics and economic activities of an area. The route must first be prepared, sometimes with adjustment of the slope or removal of obstacles before the passage of the cable-laying spread. An example of an established method is the pre-lay grapnel run, consisting of dragging a hooking device at low speed along the planned route to remove any material, such as abandoned ropes or fishing nets. Cable deployment is a complex process requiring highly specialized equipment. Cables are usually buried within the seafloor by different techniques including trenching with a cutting wheel in rocky sediments and ploughing or water jetting in soft sediments. Ploughing generally allows trenching, laying the cable and burying it with the extracted sediment in a single operation. Special backfill materials can be required when burial is technically complicated. In the case of hard seabed, the cable can simply be laid on the seafloor and protected with suitable covers, as an alternative to mechanical trenching of the rocky seabed.

Ploughing is a submarine cable protection method that foresees the use of a plough simultaneously to the cable laying (Figure 1-2).

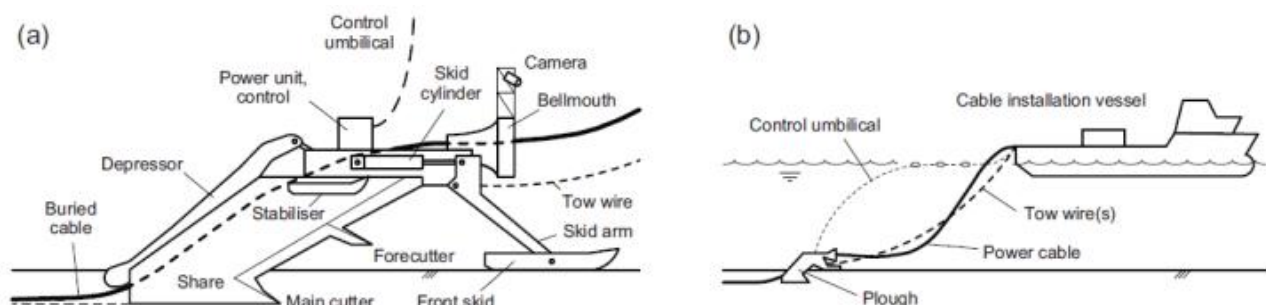


Figure 1-2 – Subsea cable plough. (a) Principal components, (b) Simultaneous Lay and Bury operation

The jetting method fluidises the seabed soil by means of water jets installed on a special ROV and using the surrounding seawater as pumping medium. This method can only be used in soft or medium density seabed soil (Figure 1-3).

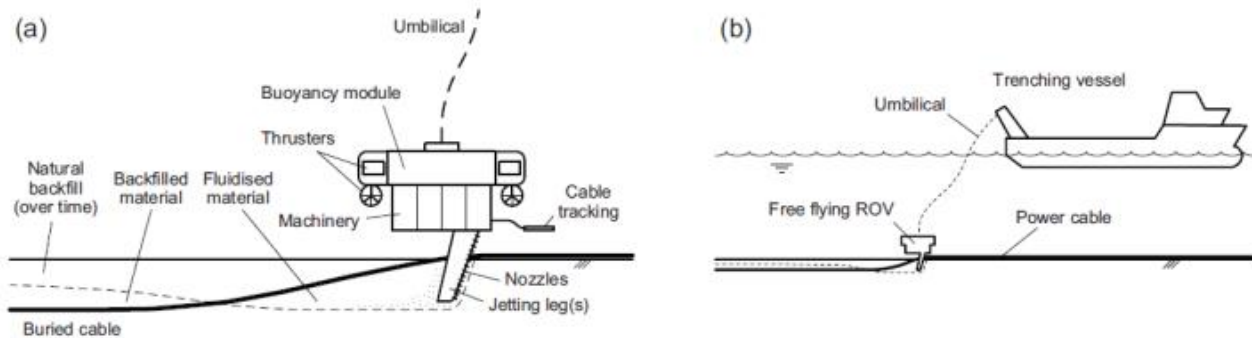


Figure 1-3 – ROV jet trencher. (a) Principal components, (b) Post Lay Burial operation

Trenching machines have cutting tools (chains or wheels) to trench in much harder soils rather than water jets.

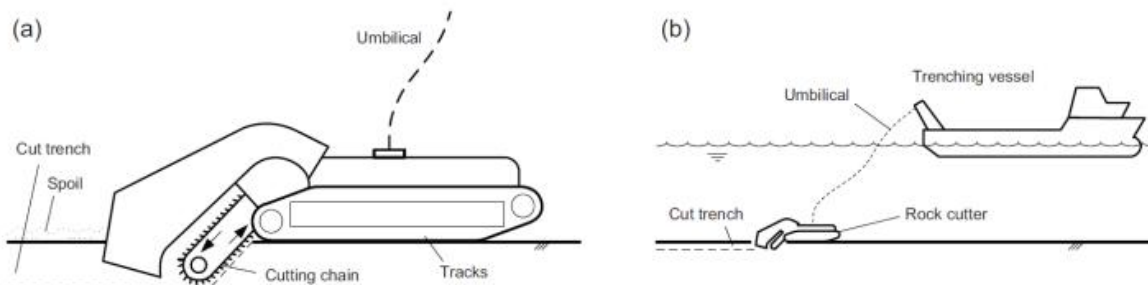


Figure 1-4 – Trencher. (a) Principal components, (b) pre-lay rock cutting operation

The Contractor shall be responsible on issuing cable laying and protection procedures tailored to the configuration of each of the three systems to be installed, considering the cable spec's, the marine and environmental conditions on site, the local anthropogenetic activities (fishing and shipping) and the choice of the vessel(s) to be used.

Cable-lay vessel requirements

The proposed laying vessel shall guarantee endurance compatible with laying duration of working days at sea on 24h/day basis, be appropriate to the scale and requirements of the SOW and be fully certified as being safe and seaworthy for the required operations in the designated areas. The Vessel must carry life-saving appliances and standard personal protective equipment for everyone on board.

The main cable laying vessel shall have, as a minimum, the following characteristics:

- DP 2 class notation (e.g.: ABS DPS-2) or higher with interface to the DGPS geo-referencing system.
- Adequate cable tanks / turntables and cable loading capacity to stow the cable to be laid.
- A capstan system equipped with fleeting knives with diameter compatible with cable minimum bending radius and/or a linear cable engine (LCE's) with adequate braking capability to endure the expected cable laying tensions. The laying equipment shall be interfaced with lay control system and being able to pick-up/pay-out the cable for cable retrieval/lay.
- Two over boarding independent chutes with a diameter compatible with cable minimum bending radius. A system to accurately measure the over boarding angle at chute of the cable shall be present.
- ROV with USBL underwater positioning system for cable touchdown monitoring during the cable lay. ROV shall be a work class with depth rating at least of 1000m.
- A lay control system interfaced with dynamometers, sensors, vessel navigation and ROV positioning.

- A specific software for monitoring and control the laying speed and residual tension to be applied to the cable during lay (e.g.: Makai Lay).
- An adequate dry and temperature controlled jointing space to make field/repair joints if necessary.

The Vessel shall be capable to accommodate for working, other than the operators and, at least, two Client Representatives.

In the sections of the routes in shallow to very shallow waters if the cable pull-in could not be practicable, it could be necessary the use of a cable lay barge with minimum draught.

In case the barges are not self-propelled, but the use of anchors or spud poles is foreseen, Contractor shall develop in due time the anchor/spud pattern to be put in place during the lay by means of a barge also exploiting the information coming from the marine survey results. The use of anchors or spud poles shall be in any case compatible with environmental restrictions.

The cable laying vessel shall meet the following main specifications:

- Length over all: 120-170 m
- Accommodation: around 100 persons
- Propulsion: Total Installed Power 10 to 20 MW
- 2/3 Offshore cranes
- Helicopter platform as an option
- Cable Lay Equipment: 1/2 basket carousels, 2 stern chutes, four track lay tensioners, tensioner deck seat
- Winch package
- Dynamic Positioning and Reference technologies
- Environment: Exhaust gas cleaning by SCR, engines approved according to Tier 3, sulphur free fuel, garbage recycling and sludge/garbage incinerator

Cable protection

Depending on anthropogenic and natural perturbations in the route area, the cables may need to be protected from damage caused by fishing gear or anchors, strong hydrodynamic forces or storms. When trenching is not possible, other methods exist for surface laid cables, such as rock-mattress covering, cable anchoring, ducting, cast-iron shells, concrete slabs, steel plates or dumped rocks. On uneven seafloors, the cable may form “free spans” along its route where it will hang without touching the seafloor. This may promote vibration, chafing, fatigue and, ultimately, cable failure. One solution is to fill the empty space between the cable and the seafloor with rock dumping or concrete bags. In addition to these different protection methods, authorities typically create a protected area encompassing the cable route, with prohibition of other human activities (fishing, anchoring, dredging, etc.) in order to protect the cable from damage.

Landing Point and Transition Point

The landing point of a submarine cable is a critical and complex segment of the overall submarine cable system, where the underwater cable transitions from the ocean to the land-based infrastructure.

Specialized cable-laying ships bring the submarine cable to the shore, where it is carefully guided to the landing point. The cable is temporarily anchored offshore while preparations are made for bringing it onshore.

A trench is excavated from the landing point to a beach manhole or transition pit. This trench is typically several meters deep to protect the cable from physical damage and environmental factors. The cable is buried from the shoreline out to a predetermined distance offshore, typically using specialized trenching equipment to protect it from erosion, human activities, and natural disturbances. Once the cable is in place, the trench is backfilled with sand or other suitable materials to protect the cable.

A beach manhole or jointing chamber (Transition Point) is constructed at or near the shoreline. This is a secure, underground facility that houses the connection between the submarine and terrestrial cables.

Specialized technicians perform the splicing, where the submarine cable's conductors and fibres are carefully joined to those of the terrestrial cable. This process requires precision to ensure low signal loss and high mechanical strength.

1.1.2 Terrestrial Underground Cable

For what concerns terrestrial underground cables, special High Voltage (HV) cables specifically designed for underground use are employed. The conductors in underground HV cables must be insulated to avoid a short circuit between the conductor and the ground around the cable. Cables are generally installed directly into the ground in an excavated trench. Typically, high voltage cable routes are located along public roads and open spaces. In some instances, a cable route may be required to cross private open ground or services. Transmission cable routes comprise sections of cable that are connected using cable joints. Cable joints are installed in joint bays which are typically concrete structures buried underground. Once installed, the road surface is reinstated. Where a cable route is in an open area, it is generally returned to agricultural/grassland use. Nevertheless, TANESCO and ZECO will forbid reinstatement of agricultural practice in the underground cable Right of Way. Where a cable passes through forested land the route is not replanted with trees to prevent any damage to the cable by tree root growth.

Cable laying depends on power transmission demand, in this project it is proposed a direct burial method which is shown typically in Figure 1-5 for normal passing without any obstacles and in case of road crossing it is necessary to use protection as we are showing, as an example, in Figure 1-6.

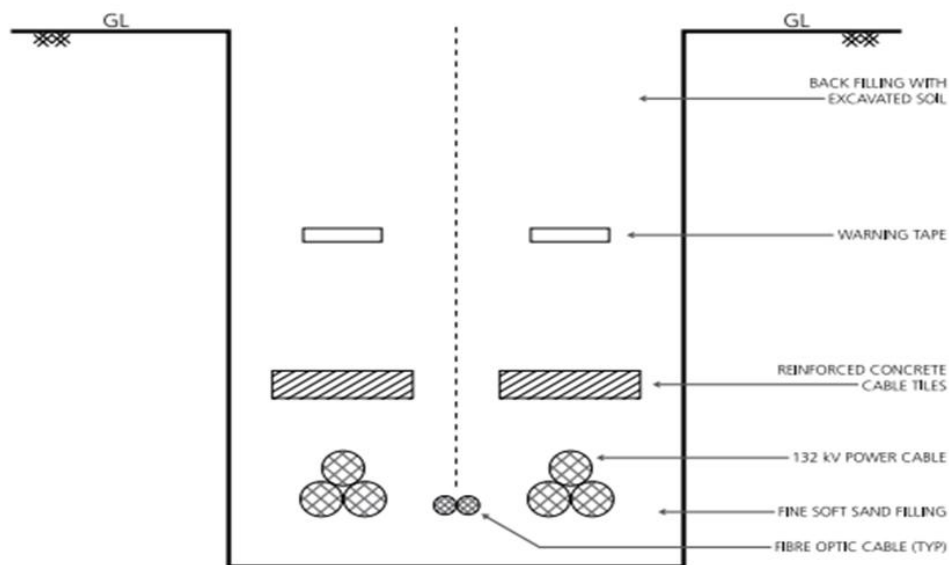
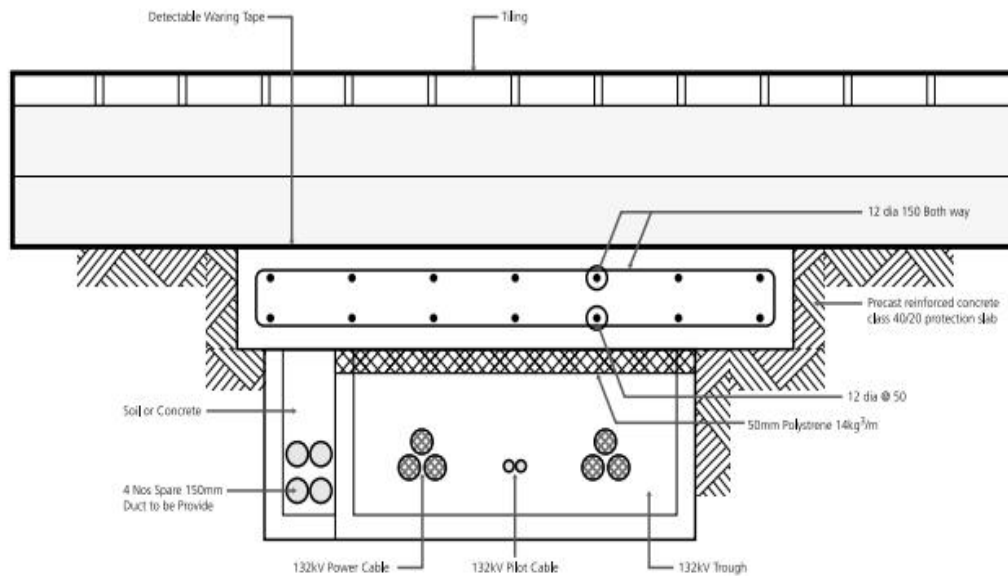
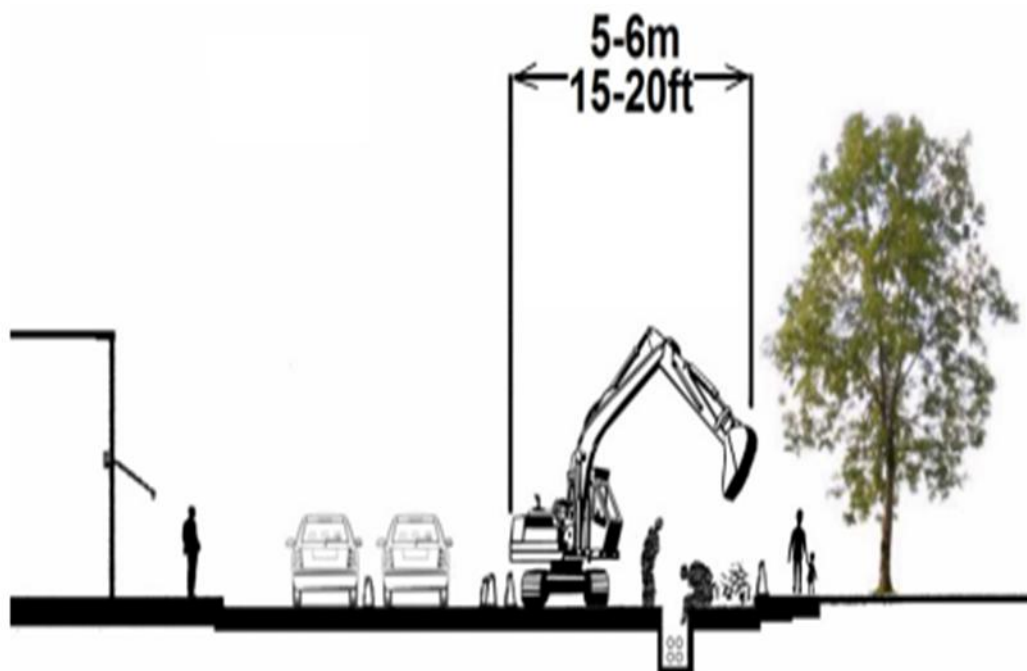


Figure 1-5 – Cable laying method directly buried 132 kV Power / Pilot / F.O. Cable
(extracted from Transmission Line - Interim Report)



*Figure 1- 6 – Protection slab details for road construction on top of the 132kV Trough/Cable
(extracted from Transmission Line - Interim Report)*

The right of way of underground cable is completely different comparing to OHL, the permanent right of way may be approximately 1 m across, though temporary easements are needed for construction and to access splice vaults for maintenance. Routing should consider stakeholder impact, future construction plans along the line and accessibility, in Figure 1- 7 a typical right of way during construction of UCL in a city.



*Figure 1- 7 – Cable route Right of Way during construction in a city street
(extracted from Transmission Line - Interim Report)*

1.1.3 Overhead Line

The design of overhead line structures varies based on voltage and local environmental factors such as terrain, ground conditions and proximity to other infrastructure. Towers for high-voltage transmission lines (HVTL) typically range from 20 to 40 meters in height. The average span between towers is between 250/300 m for 132 kV and 350/400 m for 220 kV, depending on voltage and local topography. Four

concrete foundations are used per steel structure, and the right of way varies from 40 to 60 meters, depending on voltage and local regulations.

Transmission line construction follows a standard process: verifying planning conditions, conducting site investigations, establishing access routes and storage areas, installing foundations, erecting towers or poles, stringing conductors, and reinstating land. To reduce environmental impact, access is mainly via public roads and existing farm tracks, with marked or fenced routes to limit disturbance. Specific planning conditions may apply to access routes.

1.1.4 Substations

The project includes the construction of new substations and the extension of existing substations, considering factors such as site accessibility, line terminations, and land availability. It also involves the development of single-line diagrams and layouts for proposed substations, as well as the extension of bays for existing substations, along with associated control, protection, and SCADA systems.

The list of substations is provided below:

- Existing Tanga 132/33/11 kV Substation (Extension of one 132 kV bay including associated facilities)
- Existing Pemba 33/11 kV substation (Upgradation to 132 kV voltage level)
- Ununio (Ras Kilimoni) existing 220/33kV substation (extension of one 220 kV bay including associated facilities)
- Makunduchi Substation (132/33kV) - Upgradation to 220 kV voltage level
- Mkuranga Substation existing 400/220/33kV, extension of one 33 kV bay

The Tanga-Wesha interconnection is a new 132 kV, 130 MVA link with Pemba Island. It consists of an 8 km underground cable from the Tanga substation to the landing point, a 70 km submarine cable, and a 9 km underground cable from the landing point to the Wesha substation in Pemba. A 25 Mvar line reactor is connected to the Wesha-side of the interconnection, while a 70 Mvar STATCOM (capacitor) is connected to the 132 kV busbar to support the voltage during normal operation or in N-1. A 2x5 Mvar capacitor bank is connected to the 33 kV busbar in Wesha.

The Ununio-Makunduchi interconnection is a new 220 kV, 300 MVA link with Unguja Island. It consists of a 250 m underground cable from the Ununio substation, next to the landing point, a 40 km submarine cable, and a 9.7 km underground cable from the landing point to the new Makunduchi substation in Unguja. No line reactor is needed, but a 60 Mvar STATCOM (capacitor) is connected to the 132 kV busbar to support the voltage during normal operation or in N-1. Makunduchi also has two 200 MVA 220/132 kV power transformers, two 60 MVA 132/33 kV power transformers, and two bays related to the lines to Welesa and North substations.

The Mkuranga-Kilindoni interconnection is a new 33 kV, 30 MVA link with Mafia Island. It consists of a 35 m overhead line from the Mkuranga substation to Kisjiu village, a 2.5 km underground cable to cross Kisjiu village up to the landing point, a 65 km submarine cable, and an 8.2 km underground cable from the landing point to the Kilindoni substation in Unguja. A 4 Mvar line reactor is connected to the Kilindoni-side of the interconnection, while a 30 Mvar STATCOM (capacitor) is connected to the 33 kV busbar to support the voltage during normal operation or in N-1.

1.1.5 Ancillary services

It is important to note that specific details regarding the source and types of construction materials, as well as the precise number, location, and design of campsites, have not been determined at this stage of the project. These elements will be defined and specified by the successful contractor during the project's design and development phase. The project will utilize as much as possible existing roads for access, minimizing the need for new road construction.

Projects Location

The 220 kV transmission line from Dar es Salaam to Unguja Island including submarine cable component crosses the following administrations.

Region	District/City	Ward/Shehia
Dar es Salaam	Dar es Salaam	Kinondoni
Unguja	Kusini	Mtende
		Kijini

The Regions crossed by the project are Dar es Salaam and Unguja. In Unguja, two villages of Mtende and Makunduchi Kijini Dongo are traversed by the proposed underground cable.

The terrestrial components of the Dar es Salaam - Unguja interconnection project are:

- on Tanzania mainland, 220 kV underground/submarine cable from Ras Kilomoni landing point (existing, coordinates: 039° 11.97244' E 06° 38.21205' S) to the new 220/132/33 kV Ununio substation, length approximately 200 m. The new proposed 220/132/33 kV Ununio substation will be constructed on a plot of land located approximately 100-200 m westward, at the opposite side of the existing road. Due to the very limited distance between landing point and substation, the connection can be directly done through the submarine cable or otherwise, after a transition, with an underground cable.
- on Unguja island, 220 kV underground cable from (new) landing point (coordinates: 039° 30.23760' E 06° 28.60260' S) near Makunduchi to the new 220/132/33kV Makunduchi substation as 220 kV. The transmission line will be approximately 9.7km long and will cross a vegetated area.

Maps of the Project's Area of Influence are shown below.

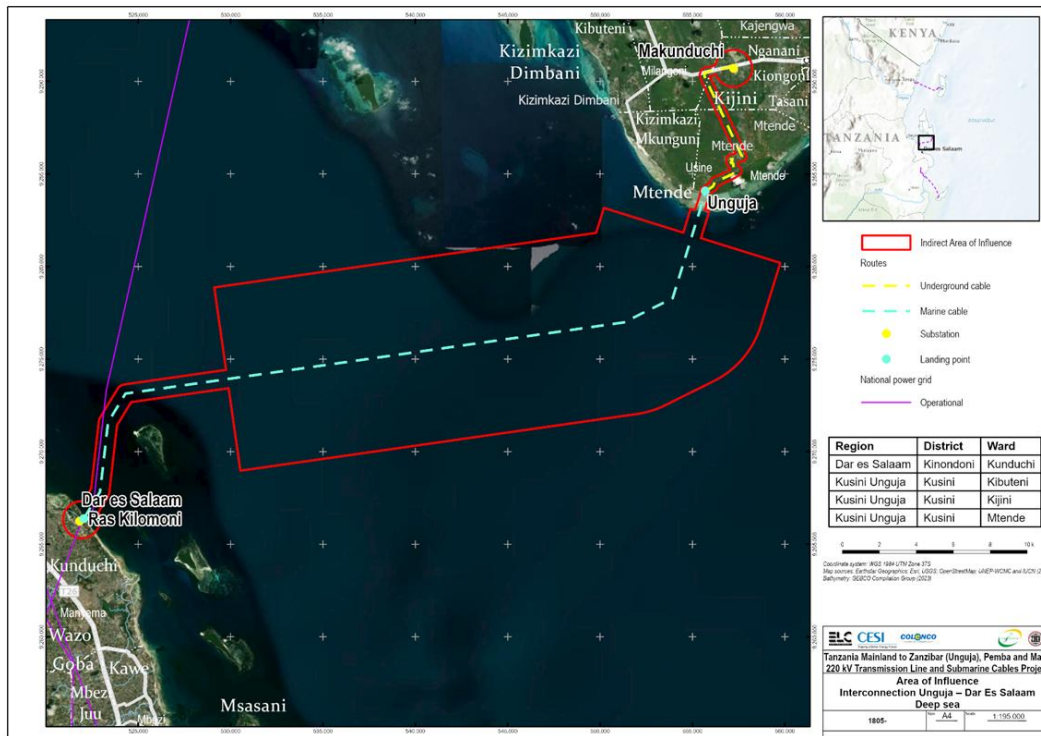


Figure 1- 8 – Dar Es Salaam - Unguja interconnection

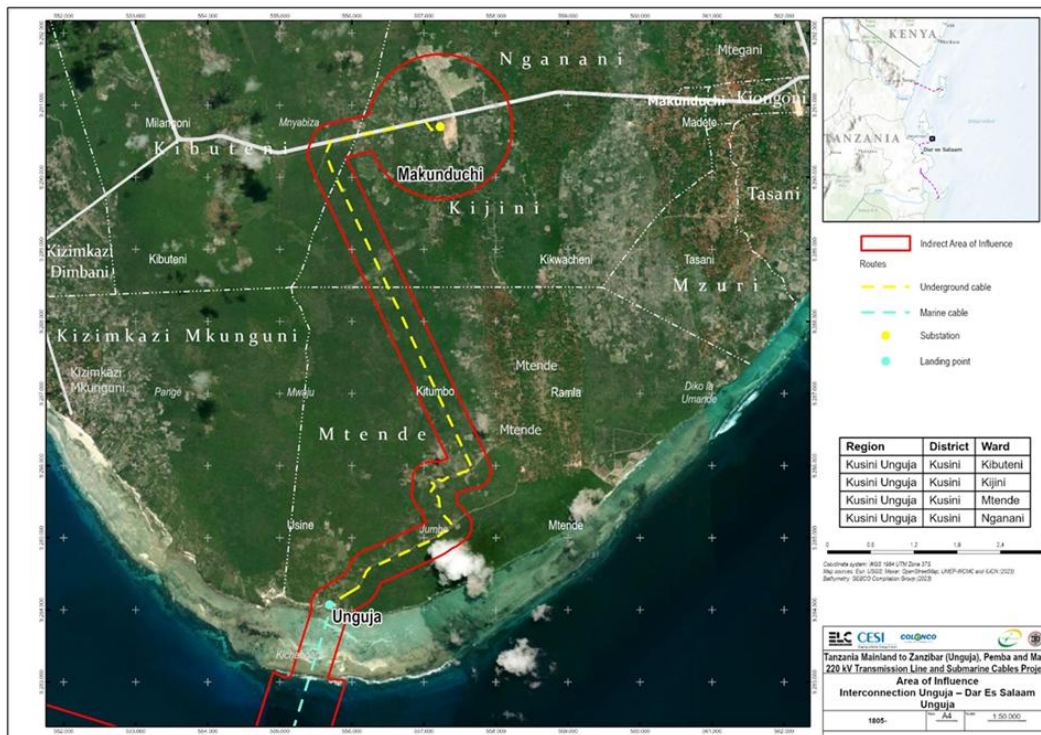


Figure 1- 9 – Unguja Section



Figure 1- 10 – Dar es Salaam Section

A 132 kV, 87 km transmission link comprising 17 km of underground cable and 70 km of submarine cable interconnection from Majani Mapana substation in Tanga Region (Tanzania Mainland) to Mkumbuu (Pemba Island) landing point and extended through underground cabling to Wesha substation. The 132 kV transmission line including submarine cable component crosses the following administrations.

Region	District	Council
Tanga	Tanga City	Mzingani
		Mabawa
		Duga
		Mwanzange
		Nguvumali

Region	District	Ward	Village/Town
Pemba	Chake Chake	Ndagoni	Depu
			Changani
			Jamvini
			Utani
			Buyuni
			Kunguni
		Wesha	Uchangani

The terrestrial components of the Tanga - Pemba Island interconnection project are:

- on Tanzania mainland, 132 kV underground cable from Mnyanjani landing point (existing, coordinates: 039° 7.94700' E, 05° 6.06300' S) to the existing 132/33/11 kV Majani Mapana substation length approximately 8 km;
- on Pemba Island, 132 kV underground cable from Ras Mkumbuu landing point (existing, coordinates: 039° 39.58800' E, 05° 12.50700' S) to the existing 132/33 kV Wesha substation (upgrade), length approximately 9 km.

Maps of the Project's Area of Influence are shown below.

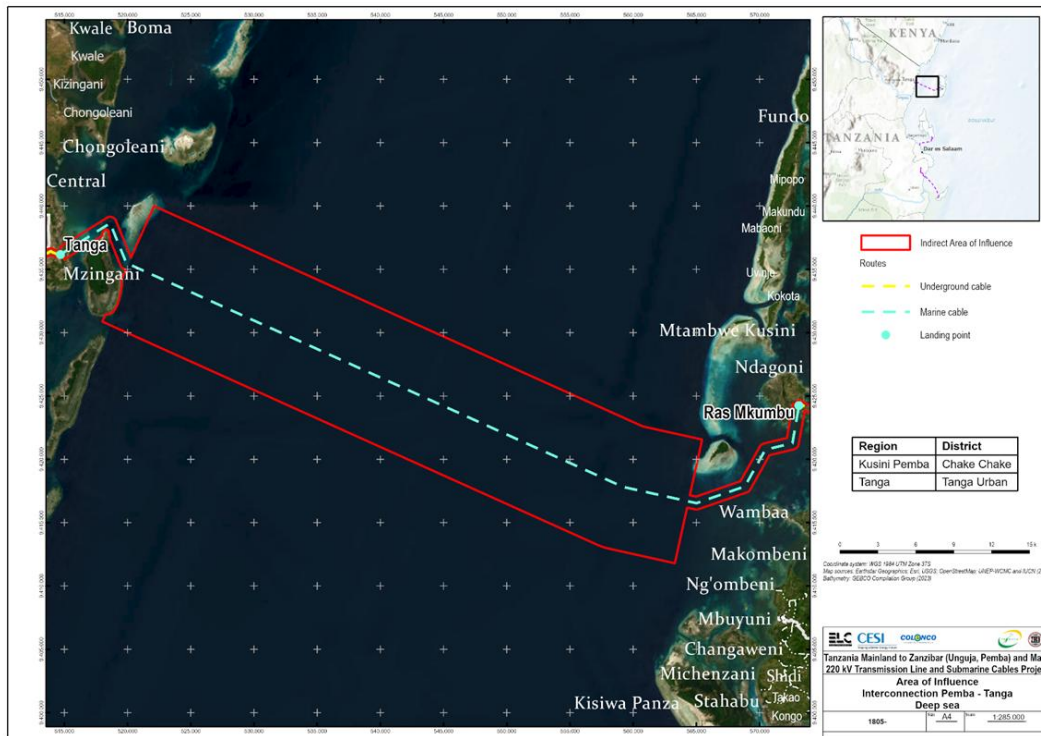


Figure 1- 11 – Tanga - Pemba interconnection

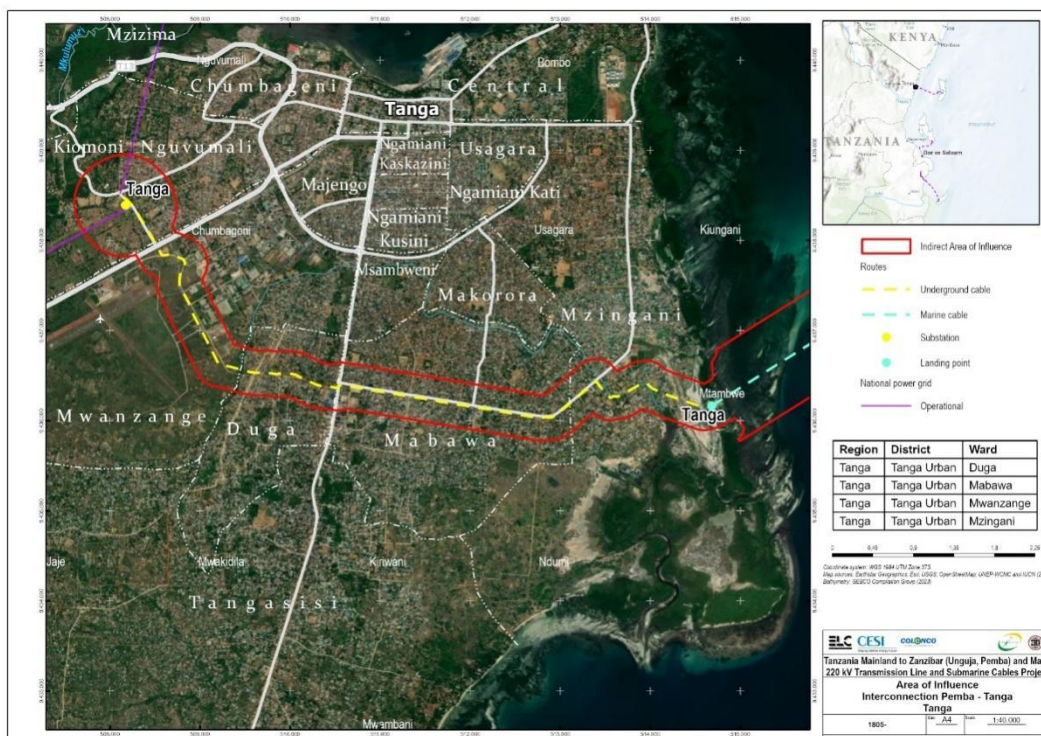


Figure 1- 12 – Tanga Section

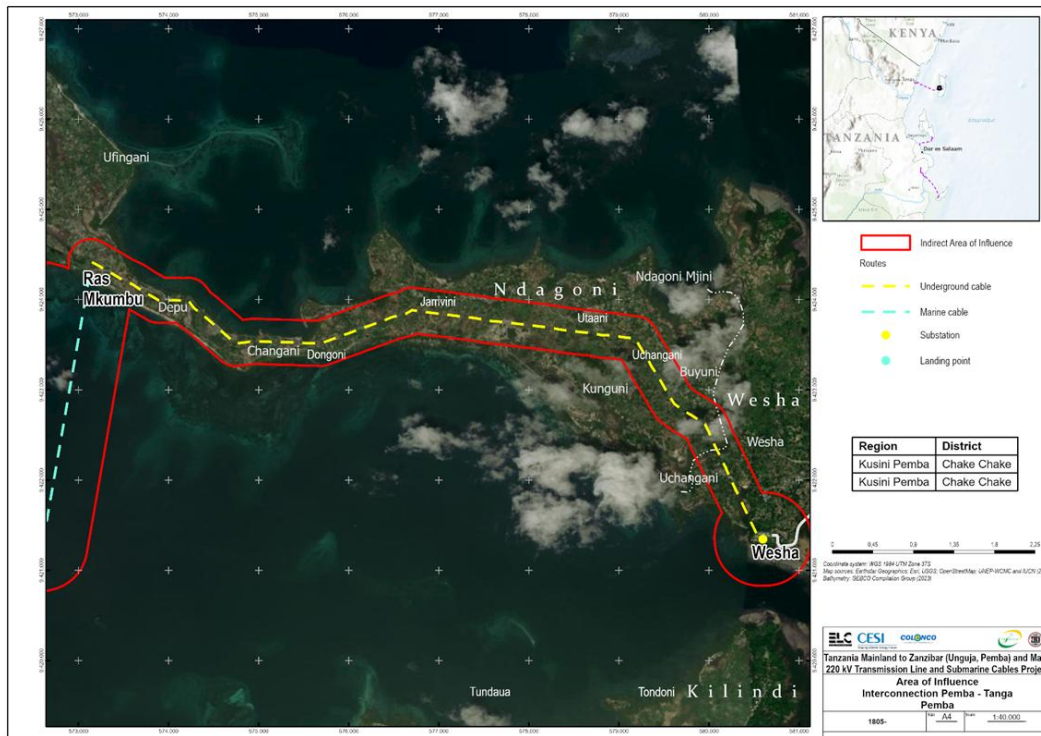


Figure 1- 13 Pemba Section

The 33 kV from Tanzania Mainland to supply power to Mafia Island in Pwani Region will cross the following administrations.

Region	District	Ward	Village/Town
Pwani	Mkuranga	Kisiju	Kisiju, Mavunja, Kalole
		Dondo	Binga
		Mbezi	Msufini kidete
		Mkuranga	Mkuranga
	Mafia	Kilindoni	Kilindoni
			Dongo

The terrestrial components of the Mkuranga/Kisiju - Mafia Island interconnection project are:

- on Tanzania mainland, 33 kV underground cable from Kisiju landing point (new, coordinates: 39° 20.93186' E, 07° 24.24142' S) to the new 220/132/33 kV Mkuranga substation, availing also of the corridor of existing 35 km long 33 kV OHL;
- on Mafia Island, 33 kV underground cable from (new) landing point northwards of Kilindoni (coordinates: 39° 41.01426' E, 07° 53.04570' S) to the existing 33/11 kV Kilindoni substation, length approximately 6.5 km.

Maps of the Project's Area of Influence are shown below.

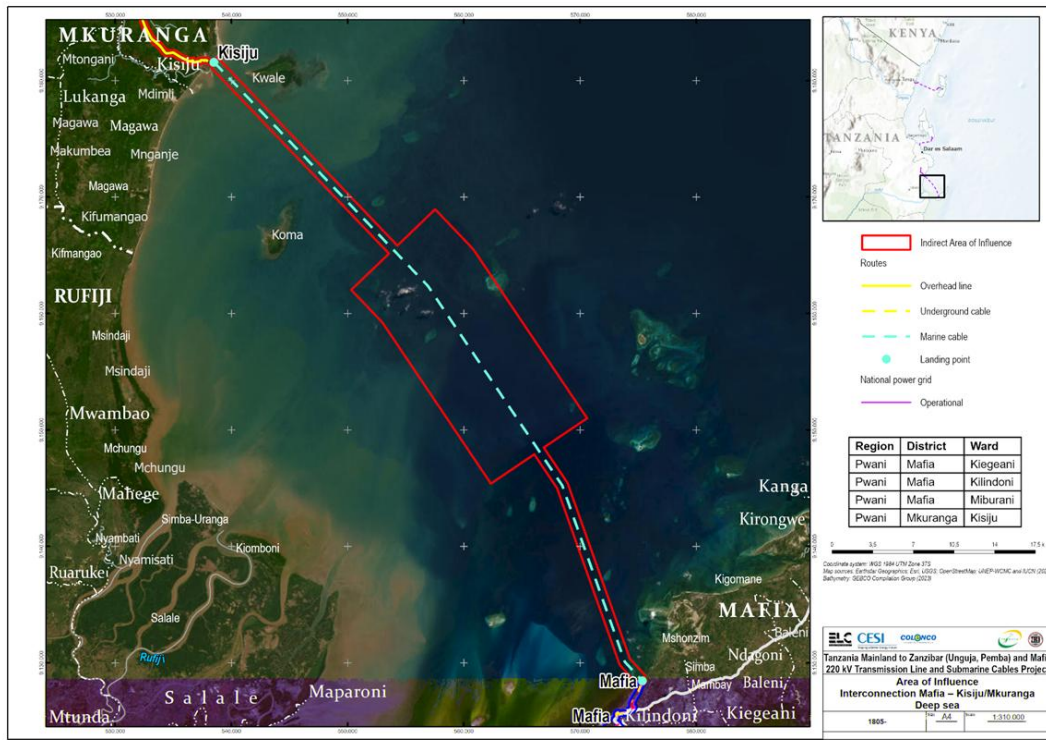


Figure 1- 14 – Mkurunga - Mafia interconnection

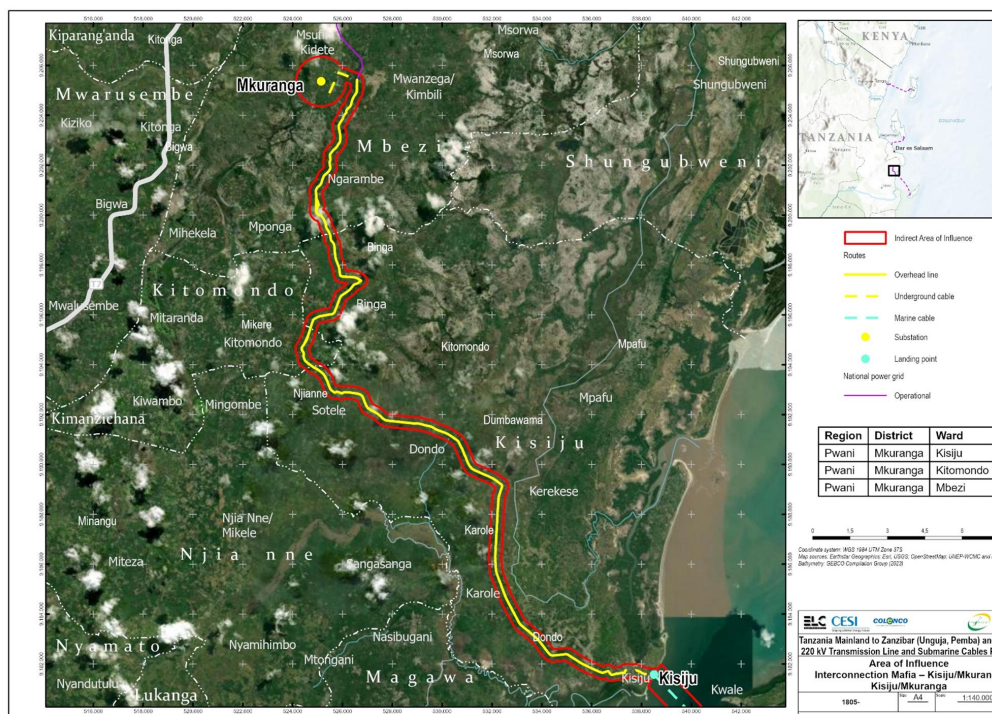
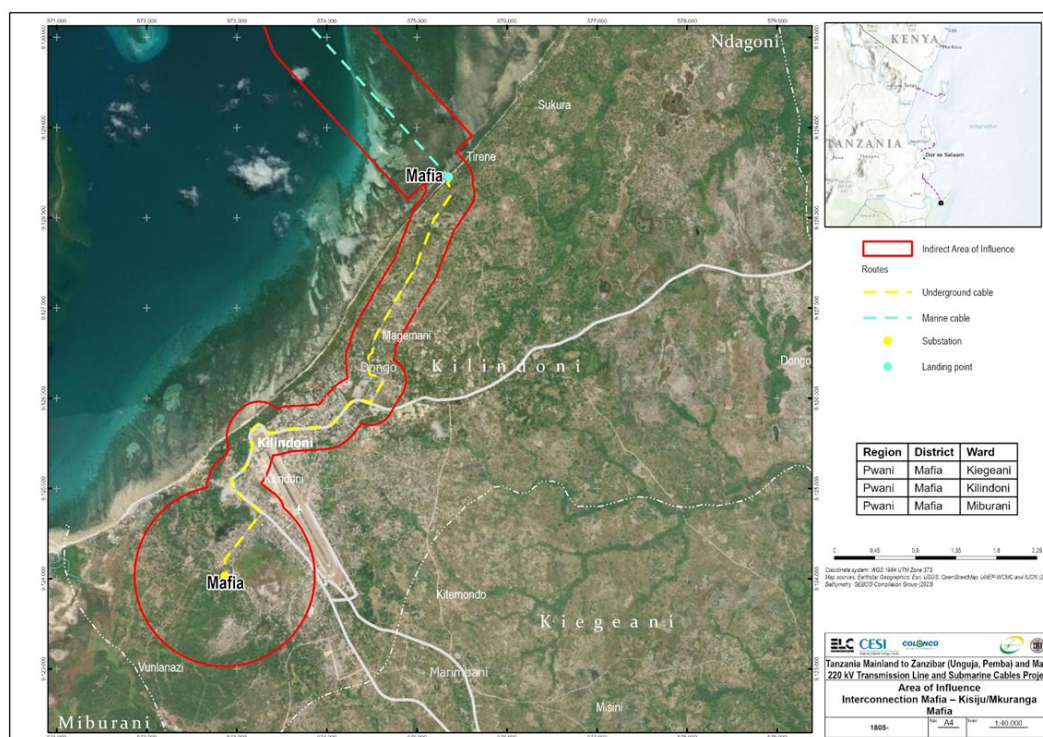


Figure 1- 15 – Mkurunga Section



Purpose of SEP

- The SEP is an operational tool to define the protocols for effectively engaging local and affected communities in the overall project development, disseminate activities, outputs and results, coordinate and hold consultations and develop clear channels of the project communication to all relevant stakeholders and target audiences. The SEP describes the agreed Grievance Mechanisms that will be available for affected/interested/citizens of Tanzania and Zanzibar for sending claims, observations, and requests to the project team.
- It provides a formal strategy to provide equal opportunities for engagement and participation to the affected, interested, concerned stakeholders and to define effective communication strategies with the different project stakeholders. In terms of communication and dissemination of information the SEP specifies the type of communications tools such as media, contact persons, telephone, meetings. This SEP is prepared at the beginning of the project, however it will remain a live document to be updated frequently, as stakeholders may change, and communication may require change. The SEP identifies actions required to promote productive involvement of stakeholders in decision-making and execution.
- According to AfDB OS10 specifically, the SEP describes the timing and methods of engaging with stakeholders and range of information to be communicated to them as well as information to be sought from them throughout the life cycle of the project, distinguishing between PAPs and other interested parties.
- This SEP details engagement undertaken by the TANESCO and ZECO with the different project stakeholders during the stage of the project preparation and serves as a guide to engagement during the project early stages of creation of Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs). This SEP will remain a live document to be revised following project progress to inform on-going stakeholders' engagement through the various stages of Project construction, implementation and closure.

Objectives of Stakeholder Engagement Plan

- To define the main stakeholders who might have a role in the management of environmental and social safeguards of the three-submarine interconnection project;
- To define the main social groups impacted by the project and how to involve them in the process of disclosure of information, and management of the impacts;
- To define the roles and the responsibility of the implementing agencies (TANESCO and ZECO) in the communication and disclosure of the project impact, mitigation measures and other safeguards activities;
- To clarify the grievances redress mechanism that is applied to the project;
- Identify the most effective methods and structures through which to disseminate project information, and to ensure regular, accessible, transparent and appropriate consultation;
- Guide the Project to build mutually respectful, beneficial and lasting relationships with stakeholders;
- To provide stakeholders with an opportunity to influence project planning and design;
- Define reporting and monitoring measures to ensure the effectiveness of the SEP and periodical reviews of the SEP based on findings.

Stakeholder Engagement Principles

This Stakeholder Engagement Plan is informed by a set of principles which underpins interactions with stakeholders.

The following set of principles provide core values that will guide the engagements.

- Commitment - This is demonstrated when the need to understand, engage and identify the community is recognized and acted upon early in the process;
- Integrity - Engagements will be conducted in a manner that fosters mutual respect and trust;
- Respect - The engagements will be done in recognition of rights, cultural beliefs, values and interests of stakeholders and neighbouring communities.
- Transparency - Engagements will be conducted in a timely open and effective manner;
- Inclusiveness - The PIT will encourage inclusivity through broad participation and supported by appropriate participation opportunities; s is achieved when the project attends to the need of all the members equally including the vulnerable individuals such as elderly, disabled, women headed households, 25 and other social classes; and special attention is paid to those community members who are at risk of social exclusion.
- Trust - The PIT will be involved in meaningful dialogue that respects and upholds a community's beliefs, values and opinions.

Therefore, the implementation of this plan is crucial for the success of the project and for the sustainability of investments in the long term. It will thereby improve decision-making and performance by:

- Managing risks - Stakeholders' engagement helps the GoR, project and communities to identify, prevent, and mitigate environmental and social risks and their impacts that can threaten project viability;
- Avoiding conflicts - Understanding current and potential issues such as land rights and proposed project activities;
- Identifying, monitoring and reporting on impacts - Understanding a project's impact on stakeholders, evaluating and reporting back on mechanisms to address these impacts; and

- Managing stakeholder expectations - Consultation with the stakeholders also provides the opportunity for GoR and the project to know and manage stakeholder attitudes and expectations.
- Voice to stakeholders: Providing a participatory mechanism to keep stakeholders particularly the PAPs engaged in the project through a feedback based structured mechanism.

2 LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

National Regulation in Tanzania

In Tanzania, several laws and regulations refer to or involve aspects of stakeholder engagement, particularly in sectors like environmental management and land use. Those which have particular relevance to this project are reported here below

2.1.1 *The Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania of 1977*

Article 8(1) of the Constitution emphasizes that the government must be accountable to the people, and that sovereignty belongs to the people of Tanzania. This implies a responsibility for the government to engage with citizens and allow their participation in governance.

2.1.2 *The Environmental Management Act, 2004*

This act requires public participation in environmental decision-making processes. It mandates that communities, NGOs, and other stakeholders be consulted in matters concerning environmental impact assessments (EIA) and environmental management plans (EMP).

Regulation 17 of the EIA and Audit Regulations (URT, 2005) provides further directives and procedures for public participation. In seeking views during the engagement, the procedures as provided in Regulation 17 (2) (a) includes Publicize the project and its anticipated effects and benefits by:

- (i) posting posters in strategic public places in the vicinity of the site of the proposed project informing the affected parties and communities of the proposed project;
- (ii) publishing a notice on the proposed project for two successive weeks in a newspaper that has a nationwide circulation;
- (iii) making an announcement of the notice in both Kiswahili and English languages on the radio with nationwide coverage at least once a week for two consecutive weeks.

2.1.3 *Land Acquisition Act (CAP 118), 2019*

The Land Acquisition Act stipulates the power and procedures for acquiring land and the required degree of compensation. 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. 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. In this project during the land acquisition process the PAPs were notified of the intention to acquire land. A grievance procedure has also been proposed which shall be used by the PAPs.

2.1.4 *Land Disputes Court Act, 2002 -Cap 216 RE 2019*

The Act is divided into VIII parts. The Act deals with land disputes. This Act was enacted to provide a structured and accessible system for handling land-related conflicts and to ensure justice and fairness in land administration. The Act establishes various levels of land courts to handle disputes related to land. These courts include the Village Land Council, Ward Tribunal, District Land and Housing Tribunal, High Court (Land Division), and the Court of Appeal.

The Act outlines the procedures for filing and hearing land disputes at each level of the land court system. It specifies the jurisdiction of each court, ensuring that disputes are handled at the appropriate level based on their complexity and nature.

- i. The Village Land Council is the first level of dispute resolution. It is responsible for mediating and resolving land disputes at the village level. The council comprises seven members, including at least three women, elected by the village assembly.
- ii. If a dispute cannot be resolved at the village level, it can be referred to the Ward Tribunal. The Ward Tribunal has the authority to mediate and adjudicate land disputes within its jurisdiction. The tribunal consists of not less than four and not more than eight members, with at least three being women.
- iii. The High Court (Land Division) has jurisdiction over significant land disputes and handles appeals from the District Land and Housing Tribunals. It is presided over by judges who are appointed based on their expertise in land matters.
- iv. The Court of Appeal is the highest court for land disputes in Tanzania. It hears and determines appeals from the High Court (Land Division).

The Act recognizes and respects customary land laws and practices, particularly in rural areas. Customary laws are considered in the resolution of disputes, provided they do not conflict with statutory laws.

While the Land Disputes Courts Act, 2002, establishes a comprehensive framework for resolving land disputes, its implementation faces several challenges:

- i. Limited resources and capacity at the local level can hinder the effective functioning of the land courts.
- ii. Delays in the resolution of disputes due to case backlogs and limited accessibility of courts in remote areas.
- iii. The need for continuous training and capacity building for members of the land courts to ensure they are well-versed in both customary and statutory land laws.
- iv. Ensuring gender representation and participation in the dispute resolution process, particularly in the Village Land Councils and Ward Tribunals.

The project has designed and will implement a grievance redress mechanism to manage grievances related to land acquisition for the proposed project. The proposed GRM recognizes that PAPs can also pursue legal redress for grievances.

2.1.5 The Village Land Act, 1999 (Cap 114)

The Act provides Regulations for the management and administration of land in villages, and for related matters. The Act classifies land in Tanzania into three categories: General Land, Reserved Land, Village Land. Village land is managed by village councils, which are responsible for ensuring that the land is used sustainably and in accordance with the needs and priorities of the village community. The Act empowers village councils to allocate land to individuals or families for agricultural, residential, or other purposes.

The Act provides legal recognition of customary land rights, giving villagers secure tenure over their land. Villagers can obtain certificates of customary rights of occupancy (CCROs), which serve as proof of their land rights. The Act mandates that village councils must consult with villagers before making decisions about land allocation or land use changes. Village assemblies, which include all adult members of the village, have the authority to approve or reject land use plans and allocations proposed by the village council.

The Act establishes mechanisms for resolving land disputes at the village level, including the formation of Village Land Councils. These councils are tasked with mediating and resolving conflicts between villagers over land issues. The Act includes provisions to protect the land rights of women, ensuring that they have equal access to land and can participate in decision-making processes related to land management.

The project has involved the village councils and recognized and incorporated them in the preparation stages of the project. The village land councils are part and parcel of the grievance process proposed by the project.

National Regulation in Zanzibar

In Zanzibar stakeholder engagement is referenced in various laws and regulations. Those which have particular relevance to this project are reported here below.

2.1.6 *The Constitution of Zanzibar, 1984*

Article 9 of the Zanzibar Constitution reflects fundamental principles of governance, including the recognition that the people are sovereign. This aligns with democratic values, where consultation and participation by citizens in matters of governance are implicitly recognized.

2.1.7 *The Environmental Management for Sustainable Development Act, 1996*

This act establishes the framework for environmental management in Zanzibar and mandates stakeholder engagement in environmental decision-making processes, including Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA).

The Act requires provides detailed requirements and procedures for conducting public consultations and establishment of timeframes for information disclosure, public hearing and discussion. The responsibility for the public disclosure now rests with the Zanzibar Environmental Management Authority (ZEMA), such that the following is required: One among the purpose of the ESIA Report is to set out the type of information and project impact to be gathered and examined during study.

2.1.8 *The Zanzibar Land Tenure Act, 1992 (Amendment 2003)*

According to the Land Tenure Act, all land in Zanzibar is considered public and under the authority of the President for the collective benefit of Zanzibar. The 1992 Act asserts that the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar owns all land in the region. It regulates the allocation of land parcels to citizens, governing processes such as granting, sale, leasing, and termination of land rights. The Act requires that fair compensation be provided for both land and improvements in the event of acquisition.

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

2.1.9 *Land Acquisition Decree Cap 95*

The Land Acquisition Decree Cap 95 is the principal legislation guiding land acquisition in Zanzibar. This decree is used together with the Land Tenure Act. Several of its provisions are found in the new land acts enacted from the late 1990s onwards. The Act--sections 4 to 10--stipulates and emphasizes prior notification. The Act directs the District Commissioner to serve public notices and notices in the government gazette of land likely to be acquired for any public purpose or company, and the government or company to serve notice to occupiers of any property, building, garden, etc., prior to entry for purpose of survey, marking boundaries. For this project prior notice was provided before survey activities began.

2.1.10 *The Fisheries Act, 2010*

This law governs fisheries management in Zanzibar and includes provisions for stakeholder engagement, particularly in the management of fisheries resources and marine ecosystems

The African Development Bank's Safeguard Policies and Procedures

Stakeholder engagement and disclosure are key requirements of International Good Practice, as embodied in the AfDB Integrated Safeguards System 2023. The standards comprise a set of guidance documents that should apply through the life-cycle of a project and are not restricted to the ESIA phase.

In summary, the requirements for stakeholder engagement in projects are to:

- Start as early as possible in the project cycle;
- Continue throughout the life of the Project;
- Be free of external manipulation, interference, coercion, or intimidation;
- Enable meaningful community participation; and
- Be conducted based on timely, relevant, understandable, and accessible information in a culturally appropriate format.

The AfDB has also published the borrowers guidance on Stakeholder Engagement: and Information disclosure.

Specific provisions of the AfDB ISS 2023 that are relevant to stakeholder engagement are summarised in the table below.

AfDB E&S OSs	Relevance to the project
OS1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	<p>Vulnerability: As part of the ESIA, individuals and groups that may be differentially or disproportionately affected by the Project because of their disadvantaged or vulnerable status must be identified. Where groups are identified as disadvantaged or vulnerable, the Project must propose and implement differentiated measures, if necessary, so that adverse impacts do not fall disproportionately on them and they are not disadvantaged in sharing development benefits and opportunities.</p> <p>Community engagement: Community engagement must be undertaken with affected communities on an ongoing basis and must include disclosure of information. Engagement must be free of external manipulation, interference, coercion or intimidation, and must be conducted on the basis of timely, relevant, understandable and accessible information.</p> <p>Disclosure: During the ESIA process the ESIA document, including an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) should be disclosed. If communities are likely to be affected by risks or adverse impacts from the Project, the Project must provide such communities with access to information on the purpose, nature and scale of the Project, the duration of proposed Project activities, and any risks to and potential impacts on such communities. This must be undertaken in a manner that allows sufficient time for the affected communities to consider the issues and provide feedback. For projects with adverse social or environmental impacts, disclosure must occur early in the SEIA process, in any event before the Project construction commences, and on an ongoing basis.</p> <p>Community risk and impact: If affected communities are likely to be subject to risks or adverse impacts from a project, the proponent must undertake a process of consultation in a manner that provides the affected communities with opportunities to express their views on project risks, impacts, and mitigation measures, and allows proponents to</p>

AfDB E&S OSs	Relevance to the project
	<p>consider and respond to any comments received. Consultation must be undertaken in a manner that is inclusive and culturally appropriate.</p> <p>Informed participation: For projects with significant adverse impacts on affected communities, the consultation process must ensure that free, prior and informed consultation with affected communities occurs and that processes exist to facilitate participation by those affected. Informed participation involves organised and iterative consultation, leading to the proponent incorporating into its decision-making process the views of the affected communities on matters that affect them directly, such as proposed mitigation measures, sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.</p> <p>Grievance mechanism: The proponent must establish a grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected communities' concerns and grievances regarding the Project's social and environmental performance. The grievance mechanism must be scaled to the risks and adverse impacts of the Project. It must address concerns promptly, using an understandable and transparent process that is culturally appropriate and readily accessible to all segments of the affected communities, at no cost and without retribution.</p> <p>Broader stakeholder engagement: The proponent must identify and engage with stakeholders that are not directly affected by the Project but have established relationships with local communities and/or an interest in the Project – local government, civil society organisations, etc. – and establish a dialogue with these stakeholders.</p> <p>External reporting: The proponent must provide periodic reports that describe progress with implementation of the Social and Environmental Management Plan on issues that involve ongoing risk to, or impacts on, affected communities, and on issues that the consultation process or grievance mechanism has identified as of concern to those communities. These reports must be in a format accessible to the affected communities. The frequency of these reports must be proportionate to the concerns of affected communities but not less than annually. During the construction period of the Project, feedback must be provided to the affected communities on a monthly basis</p>
<p>OS5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement</p>	<p>Consultation:</p> <p>The Borrower will engage with affected communities, including host communities and vulnerable groups, through the process of stakeholder engagement described in OS10. Decision-making processes related to resettlement and livelihood restoration will include technically, economically, and socially feasible resettlement options and alternatives from which affected persons may choose. Disclosure of relevant information to and meaningful participation of affected communities and persons will take place during the consideration of alternative project designs, and their associated resettlement and compensation implications, and thereafter throughout the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the compensation process, livelihood restoration activities, and relocation process. Additional provisions apply</p>

AfDB E&S OSs	Relevance to the project
	<p>to consultations with displaced highly vulnerable rural minorities, in accordance with OS7</p> <p>Disadvantaged and Vulnerable People. It is important that affected disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals or groups have a voice in consultation and planning processes. This may involve special efforts to include those who are particularly vulnerable to hardship because of physical or economic displacement</p> <p>Community engagement in this case may include dedicated focus groups, and members of disadvantaged or vulnerable groups should be included among the representatives of affected communities. Project-affected vulnerable people may also require assistance to participate in consultation events or discussion forums, for example, through provision of transportation to consultation venues, or visits to individual households for consultation purposes. Engagement should capture the views and concerns of people of all genders, including men and women. Affected persons identified as disadvantaged or vulnerable may also need additional help to understand their options for resettlement and compensation.</p> <p>The consultation process should ensure that women's perspectives are obtained, and their interests factored into all aspects of resettlement planning and implementation. Addressing livelihood impacts may require intra-household analysis in cases where women and men's livelihoods are affected differently. Women and men's preferences in terms of compensation mechanisms, such as replacement land or alternative access to natural resources rather than in cash, should be explored</p> <p>Entitlement options: Options for resettlement assistance should be generated through consultation with the displaced persons and reflect their priorities and preferences. These provisions apply to persons who are occupying the Project area prior to a clearly defined and publicised cut-off date for eligibility.</p> <p>Consent on RAP valuation</p> <p>An explicitly signed consent form should be provided as a RAP Annex that embodies the agreements reached from the negotiations with individual affected people, as a guarantee that consultations were conducted in a meaningful way and that individual consent was obtained for the compensation values derived from involuntary resettlement process. The signed consent forms should be reviewed and cleared by the Bank as part of the RAP package before disclosure.</p> <p>Grievance Mechanism</p> <p>The Borrower will ensure that a grievance mechanism for the project is in place, in accordance with OSs 1 and 10 as early as possible in project development to address specific concerns about compensation, relocation or livelihood restoration measures raised by displaced persons (or others) in a timely fashion. Where possible, such grievance mechanisms will utilize existing formal or informal grievance mechanisms suitable for project purposes, supplemented as needed with project-specific arrangements designed to resolve disputes in an impartial</p>

AfDB E&S OSs	Relevance to the project
	<p>manner. The outcomes of the grievance mechanism (including numbers of grievances received, resolved and outstanding) shall be reflected in monitoring reports</p>
<p>OS8: Cultural Heritage</p>	<p>Stakeholder Consultation and Identification of Cultural Heritage The Borrower will identify, in accordance with OS10, stakeholders that are relevant for the cultural heritage that is known to exist or is likely to be encountered during the project life cycle. Stakeholders will include, as relevant:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) Project affected parties, including individuals and communities within the country who use, have used or continue to ascribe meaning or significance to the cultural heritage; and</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(b) Other interested parties, which may include national or local regulatory authorities that are entrusted with the protection of cultural heritage and nongovernmental organizations and cultural heritage experts, including national and international cultural heritage organizations.</p> <p>The Borrower will carry out meaningful consultations with stakeholders in accordance with OS10 in order to identify cultural heritage that may be affected by the proposed project; consider the significance¹¹ of the cultural heritage affected by the project; assess the risks and impacts; and explore avoidance and mitigation options.</p> <p>The views, concerns and values of all heritage users and stakeholders need to be taken into account. The Borrower will need to make good faith efforts to identify all users and relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>These stakeholders should be identified early in project preparation as part of the stakeholder identification and analysis process, as set forth in OS10, whereby the Borrower will identify and document the stakeholders and their respective concerns about project risks and impacts, mitigation measures, and benefits, and determine the most appropriate form of engagement.</p>
<p>OS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure</p>	<p>The Objectives of OS 10 To establish a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement that will help Borrowers identify stakeholders and build and maintain a constructive relationship and channels of communication with them, in particular project-affected parties.</p> <p>To assess the level of stakeholder interest and support for the project and to enable stakeholders' views to be taken into account in project design and environmental and social performance.</p> <p>To promote and provide means for safe, effective, and inclusive engagement with project-affected parties, inclusive of women's perspectives in an equitable manner, and vulnerable groups, in a manner free of reprisal, throughout the project life cycle on issues that could potentially affect them.</p>

AfDB E&S OSs	Relevance to the project
	<p>To enhance project benefits and mitigate harm to local communities.</p> <p>To ensure that appropriate project information on environmental and social risks and impacts is disclosed to stakeholders in a timely, understandable, accessible, and appropriate manner and format.</p> <p>To provide project-affected parties with accessible and inclusive means to provide input, raise issues, questions, proposals, concerns, and grievances, and allow Borrowers to respond to and manage such grievances.</p> <p>Requirements</p> <p>Borrowers will engage with stakeholders throughout the project life cycle, commencing such engagement as early as possible in the project development process and in a timeframe that enables meaningful consultations with stakeholders on project design. The nature, scope, and frequency of stakeholder engagement will be proportionate to the nature and scale of the project and its risks and impacts.</p> <p>Borrowers will facilitate meaningful consultations with all stakeholders by providing stakeholders with timely, relevant, understandable, and accessible information, and consulting with them in a culturally appropriate manner, which is free of manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination, intimidation, and reprisal.</p> <p>The process of stakeholder engagement will involve the following, as OS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) stakeholder identification and analysis; (ii) planning how the engagement with stakeholders will take place; (iii) disclosure of information; (iv) consultation with stakeholders; (v) addressing and responding to grievances; (vi) providing feedback to stakeholders; (vii) a sufficient budget for implementation of all stakeholder engagement activities planned throughout the project lifecycle. <p>The Borrower will maintain, and disclose publicly, as part of the environmental and social assessment, a documented record of stakeholder engagement, including a description of the stakeholders consulted, a summary of the feedback received and a brief explanation of how the feedback was taken into account, or the reasons why it was not.</p>

3 PROJECT ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS

The potential ES risks that require involvement of stakeholders are those related to the activities that have an impact on livelihood, ecosystem services, community wellbeing and any interference with protected areas.

Impacts During Construction

3.1.1 Physical and Economic Displacement

For such project the impacts include:

- Economic and physical displacement within the 1,5 m RoW of the underground cable;
- Damage of land linked to the opening of the trench for the underground cable
- Damages of land for the upgrading of substations

Mitigation measures:

- Compensation for lost land and livelihood restoration programs for affected farmers.
- Minimize land disturbance during construction, with compensation for temporary losses.
- Planning of works after harvesting season
- Communication and grievance redress throughout the project.

3.1.2 Physical and Cultural Resources (PCR)

Presently the projects do not impact any archaeological site. The possible Impacts to PCR are related to the unforeseen encountering of archaeological sites, burial grounds, that may occur during the excavation works for the trenches opening. It is to be highlighted that the probability of occurrence of chance finding is very low since all the underground cables are located along existing roads. The project included any how management measures as per good practices.

Mitigation measures:

- Contractor to issue a Chance Finding Management Plan
- Train construction workers to identify and protect cultural heritage.
- Engage with local communities throughout the project.

3.1.3 Community Health and Safety

The construction works will be executed in urban, semiurban or agricultural areas and will involve mainly two activities that will triggers direct impact on communities. In terms of health and safety of community, any fishing activities in the corridor of the marine cable will be totally restricted during the relevant laydown.

Notably the impact will be:

- Risk of accidents and physical injuries involving residents from increased road traffic.
- Trespass by unauthorized persons into construction work areas with consequent risk of accidents / injury and/or loss of livestock (e.g. local herders).
- Increased stress-related disturbances (noise, dust, light, and air pollution).
- Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/sexual harassment (SEA-SH) of seasonal workers and migrants.
- The influx of project workers (and/or in-migration of opportunists) could lead to impacts on the community's health, safety and security, such as risky diseases, inappropriate conduct, and SEA-SH risks for women from the local communities.
- There are H&S and social risks related to worker accommodation / worker camps for project workers, including labour influx.

Mitigation measures:

- Contractor to issue a Community Health and Safety Plan, a Traffic Management Plan, a Labor Influx Management Plan, workers Code of Conduct, GBV/SEA Plan

3.1.4 Occupational Health and Safety

The impacts on workers include:

- Working on construction sites involves generic H&S risks for workers, as it increases the risk of injury or death from accidents.
- Discrimination and sexual violence or harassment within worker.
- Risks of exposure to chemicals and electromagnetic fields.

Mitigation measures:

- Contractor to issue an Occupational Health and Safety Plan
- Provide PPE (hard hats, high-vis clothing, etc.) and conduct regular safety training.
- Maintain a safe worksite through clean-up, equipment checks, and offering occupational health screenings when needed.
- Enact a clear anti-discrimination and harassment policy with reporting procedures and training.
- Identify and manage chemical hazards with engineering controls, Material Safety Data Sheets, and air monitoring.

3.1.5 Employment, Income and Labor and Working Conditions

The project will lead to employment and therefore labour and working conditions are likely to occur as highlighted below:

- Unfair working conditions (including unfair treatment, discrimination, including gender-based discrimination (e.g. unequal pay, SEA-SH), discrimination against vulnerable workers, child and forced labour, non-observance of basic rights such as freedom of association and collective bargaining).
- Corruption, lack of ethics and integrity from contractors and primary suppliers.
- Opportunities for skilled and unskilled labor with a positive impact on local communities.
- Unrealized opportunities for local employment (e.g. failure to give priority for unskilled work to local community members).
- Unrealized opportunities to train local workers (e.g. key vocational skills, good OHS practices).
- Failure to provide local communities with timely information on work opportunities and requirements.

Mitigation measures:

- Contractor to issue a hiring policy to prioritize local recruitment, enforce anti-discrimination policies, and pre-qualify ethical contractors.
- Transparent communication engaging the community through clear plans and open communication channels.

3.1.6 Disturbance to Livelihood

The project will transverse urban peri urban and rural areas thus impacting on livelihoods of people including:

- Increased traffic and disturbance of traffic flow
- Possible damage to infrastructure during construction activities

- Increased pressure and potential disruption to local utilities for households reliant on local services (e.g., electricity, water, waste)
- Disturbance to fishing activities during the laydown of marine cable
- Disturbance to agricultural activities during the laydown of underground cable and upgrading of substations

Mitigation measures:

- Contractor to develop plans to minimize traffic disruptions and protect existing infrastructure. This includes communication with the public and utility providers.
- Minimize disruptions to essential services through careful planning and communication.
- Inform residents about potential disruptions and provide feedback channels.
- Inform residents about the construction schedules

Impacts During Operations

3.1.7 Limitation of fishing activities

The activities such as trawl fishing, dredging and anchoring will be prohibited along the SPC because the activities could damage the SPC. The impacts on fishermen are considered negligible because the fishing activities are spread and intense all over the island, therefore fishermen can easily move and fish outside the restricted line corridor.

Such restriction will create the environmental reserve effect. The potential reserve effect of SPC is therefore linked to the limitation/interdiction by local authorities of damaging human activities (trawl fishing, anchoring, dredging, etc.) around the cable route during the operation phase and is considered as a positive effect for ecosystems.

In some cases, the use of passive fishing equipment (nets, lines, and traps) is permitted, reducing the protection of targeted species. The size of the protected zone and the level of restriction depend on the cable installation method (buried or unburied), the number of cables present in the area, and the size of the electrical connections.

The overall impact is considered medium because the restriction will be limited to the line corridor.

Mitigation measures:

- Work with authorities and fishers to find a balance between ecological protection and economic needs.
- Limit high-impact activities (e.g., bottom trawling) and promote the use of lower-impact fishing gear within the reserve.

4 PROJECT STAKEHOLDERS IDENTIFICATION

Stakeholder Identification process

Project stakeholders are people who have a role in the Project, or could be affected by the Project, or who are interested in the Project. Project stakeholders can further be categorized as Primary and secondary stakeholders.

Primary stakeholders are individuals, groups or local communities that may be affected by the Project, positively or negatively, and directly or indirectly, including those who are disadvantaged or vulnerable. Secondary stakeholders, on the other hand, are broader stakeholders who may be able to influence the outcome of the Project because of their knowledge about the affected communities or political influence over them.

During the recent stakeholder engagement, a list of stakeholders was developed by taking into account the following considerations:

- Potential Project's impacts during its life cycle;
- Potentially people/organizations (directly and indirectly) affected by potential impacts in the Project's area of influence;
- Vulnerable groups.

In reference to the above description, stakeholders under the project include the following

Primary Stakeholders

This group includes people who will lose land or access to land and any other identified properties due to project activities, vulnerable groups and users of the project area, for example: farmers, businessmen, fishermen and all other project identified beneficiaries.

The affected parties are identified as follow:

- 4) Villages located near the landing point and the routing of underground cables
- 5) People with land ownership rights along the routing of underground cables
- 6) People whose livelihood depends on marine ecosystem service (Men and Women who fish in deep see on tidal areas)

Particularly the project affected villages for the project are summarized in the table below.

Table 0- 1 – Project affected villages for the project

Region	District/City	Ward/Shehia
Dar es Salaam	Dar es Salaam	Kinondoni
Unguja	Kusini	Mtende
		Kijini

Region	District	Council
Tanga	Tanga City	Mzingani
		Mabawa
		Duga
		Mwanzange
		Nguvumali

Region	District	Ward	Village/Town
Pemba	Chake Chake	Ndagoni	Depu
			Changani
			Jamvini
			Utani
			Buyuni
			Kunguni
		Wesha	Uchangani

Region	District	Ward	Village/Town
Pwani	Mkuranga	Kisiju	Kisiju, Mavunja, Kalole
		Dondo	Binga
		Mbezi	Msufini kidete
		Mkuranga	Mkuranga
	Mafia	Kilindoni	Kilindoni
			Dongo

4.1.1 Disadvantaged and vulnerable groups

Vulnerable people are distinct groups of people who might suffer more or face the risk of being further marginalized due to the project and specifically include: i) households that are headed by women, ii) household heads with disabilities, iii) households falling under the regional poverty line, and iv) elderly household heads. These specific groups will be reached during the consultation phase through the selection of representatives who can take the role of spokesperson and facilitators. For vulnerable groups to participate in project activities, they need to be invited to consultation activities with appropriate assistance according to the actual needs.

4.1.2 Government ministries and agencies

Besides TANESCO and ZECO, several institutions play a role in the approval process of the project design. The following list the main parties that are part of this process.

Tanzania:

- Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
- National Environment Management Council (NEMC)
- Ministry of Housing, Land and Human Settlement Development
- Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries
- Marine Parks and Reserve Unit (MPRU)
- District/Ward/Villages Authorities

Zanzibar:

- Environmental Management Authority (ZEMA)
- Marine Conservation Unit (Ministry of Blue Economy and Fisheries)
- Ministry of Blue Economy and Fisheries
- Ministry of Water, Energy, and Minerals, ZECO
- Ministry of Lands and Housing Development
- Department of Forestry (Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources, Livestock and Fisheries)
- District/Ward/Villages Authorities
- Beach Management Unit (BMU)

4.1.3 Contractors

The Project Contractors will be selected through competitive bidding. They will be responsible to apply all the environmental mitigation measures described in the ESMP.

Secondary stakeholders

These are broader stakeholders who may be able to influence the outcome of the Project because of their knowledge about the affected communities or political influence over them. They include:

4.1.4 Civil society organizations and NGOs

Civil society organizations (CSOs) play a crucial role in addressing various social, economic, and environmental issues at the local level.

For this project the main involvement of civil society organization will be during the implementation in order to channel the mitigation and consultation with local communities through field-based organizations. Two types of organization are deemed appropriate women empowerment organization and environmental resource management organizations. Gender related organizations in order to cover gender issues related to construction and operation phase. NGOs with experience in coastal ecosystem management to facilitate the communication on ecosystem protection during the works. Mwambao Coastal Community Network is a Non-Government Organization established in 2010 to maintain healthy marine ecosystems through improved sustainable coastal resource governance and diversified community livelihoods, the NGO is registered both in Tanzania and Zanzibar.

4.1.5 AfDB and other development partners

The Bank will monitor and ensure application of the agreed Environmental and Social management plans including: Environmental, Labour, Health and Safety, Pollution among others national regulations and international agreements. The bank will also monitor efficiency use and value for money.

The identification process will continue throughout the implementation, as the engagement of stakeholders during all phases of the project life cycle is paramount. Hence, new stakeholders will be identified while others will lose their relevance as the project goes forward.

Stakeholder Analysis Roles and Responsibilities

This is the process of understanding identified stakeholders, their role and responsibility in the project and their level of influence. This information is then used to assess the manner in which the interests of the stakeholders should be addressed in the project plan. A preliminary stakeholder analysis was undertaken to clarify stakeholders' interest in the Project and their ability to influence the Project's development. Accordingly, a priority contact list is identified. A high rating for the priority contact list indicates the importance of continuous and regular consultation and engagement. On the other hand, a medium rating for the priority contact list does not reduce the importance of the entity as a stakeholder but indicates that their engagement is required at specific stages or milestones of the Project (i.e. when the involvement of these entities is triggered for a specific purpose such as obtaining a specific service). Furthermore, the stakeholders are categorized into High Influence, Medium Influence/and Low Influence. The stakeholders who are categorized as a high influence are those who have a high influence on the project or are likely to be heavily impacted by the project activities and are thus high up on the project proponent's priority list for engagement and consultation. Similarly, the stakeholders categorized as medium influence are those who have a moderate influence on the project or even though they are to be impacted by the project, it is unlikely to be substantial and is thus neither high nor low in the project proponent's list for engagement. On the other hand, the stakeholders with low influence are those who have minimal influence on the decision-making process. The table below highlights the various stakeholders, their role on the project and their level of influence and interest.

Table 0- 1– Roles of Project Stakeholders and potential interest or influence in the project.

Note: This is a general overview and not a proper assessment of each group.

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE AND RESPOSIBILITIES	INTEREST	LEVEL OF INTEREST	LEVEL OF INFLUENCE
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK	Provides project financing, ensures compliance with environmental and social standards, monitors project progress, and facilitates stakeholder engagement to promote sustainable development.	Ensure the project's success, adherence to environmental and social standards, promote sustainable development, and protect their investment by minimizing risks and ensuring long-term project viability.	High	High
MWAMBAO COASTAL COMMUNITY NETWORK	Collaborate with local communities to ensure their involvement in the project, assist in monitoring the social and environmental impacts of the project, raise awareness on sustainable marine practices, and support the implementation of mitigation measures, particularly related to community livelihoods and coastal ecosystem protection.	Ensure that the project minimizes negative impacts on local coastal communities and marine ecosystems, safeguard livelihoods dependent on marine resources, and promote sustainable development practices in line with community interests.	High	Medium
TANZANIA				
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT_ NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT COUNCIL	NEMC is required to circulate the EIS in order to receive written comments from various institutions and government stakeholders and make it available to the public. moreover, NEMC conducts site visits as part	Ensure project compliance with environmental regulations, protect biodiversity, and minimize	High	High

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INTEREST	LEVEL OF INTEREST	LEVEL OF INFLUENCE
(NEMC)	<p>of the review process and hold open public hearings.</p> <p>The EIA and audit regulations require monitoring to check compliance with EIA approval conditions through NEMC on the one hand and through the proponent (TANESCO & ZECO) on the other hand.</p> <p>NEMC, in consultation with respective line ministries, undertakes inspections for impact and compliance monitoring.</p> <p>NEMC is also responsible for carrying out environmental audits.</p> <p>Its contribution to the success of the project is the approval and monitoring of ESIA and ESMP, the coordination of the line agencies and other ministries for what concerns the approval of specific topic of the ESIA, the disclosure of the information to the public and the inspection of the site during the feasibility study and the operation phase.</p>	negative environmental impacts.		
MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM (MNRT)	<p>The MNRT is responsible for managing and conserving Tanzania's natural and cultural assets, as well as promoting tourism development. It includes several subdivisions relevant to the project, such as the forestry and beekeeping division, wildlife, antiquities division and tourism division.</p> <p>The MNRT is contacted through NEMC for formal approval of the ESIA and ESMP. While its division at district level are involved in the field activities with TANESCO & ZECO teams for what concerns surveys and monitoring. These division have been deployed</p>	Protect natural resources, ensure sustainable tourism development, and minimize project impacts on wildlife and protected areas.	Medium	Medium

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INTEREST	LEVEL OF INTEREST	LEVEL OF INFLUENCE
	during the feasibility phase in order to follow the environmental experts in their environmental and social survey.			
MINISTRY OF HOUSING, LAND AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT	The ministry of lands, housing, and human settlements development has exclusive jurisdiction over all land affairs, including policy formulation and implementation as outlined in the land act, 1999, cap 113, and the land (amendment) act 2004. The Ministry is responsible for land use planning, granting permits for non-village or reserved land usage, and conducting land valuation and compensation assessments. Its role is crucial for the approval of the valuation reports and the monitoring compensation payments.	Ensure fair compensation for land acquisition, address land disputes, and manage land use impacts.	High	High
MINISTRY OF LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES_MARINE PARKS AND RESERVE UNIT (MPRU)	The marine parks and reserves unit, established under the marine parks and reserves act (1994), cap 146, holds responsibility for various key functions. it oversees the management and administration of marine parks and reserves, ensuring their sustainable use. additionally, the unit facilitates research and monitors resource conditions and uses within the marine protected area. The role of the Ministry will be to monitor the mitigation measures of ESMP applied inside the marine parks and reserve	Protect marine ecosystems, ensure sustainable fishing practices, and minimize impacts on marine biodiversity.	High	Medium
ZANZIBAR				
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (ZEMA)	The main responsibility is to function as the Environmental Regulator. It oversees enforcement, compliance, review and monitoring of environmental	Ensure project compliance with environmental regulations, protect	High	High

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INTEREST	LEVEL OF INTEREST	LEVEL OF INFLUENCE
	impact assessment, among other functions. The Authority is responsible for ensuring that the ESIA meets all legal requirements before recommending its approval to the Minister.	biodiversity, and minimize negative environmental impacts.		
MINISTRY OF BLUE ECONOMY AND FISHERIES	<p>The ministry is responsible for ensuring that fish stocks are harvested sustainably, preventing overfishing and ensuring that fisheries remain productive for future generations. It works on creating fishing regulations, licensing, and quotas.</p> <p>It ensures compliance with fisheries laws and regulations by monitoring fishing activities, conducting inspections, and preventing illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing.</p> <p>It ensures that maritime activities, including shipping and transportation, comply with safety and environmental standards, and that the maritime industry contributes to the blue economy.</p> <p>The ministry leads efforts to reduce marine pollution, including plastic waste, oil spills, and other pollutants that threaten marine life and ecosystems. It works with other government agencies, industries, and local communities to improve waste management and reduce pollution sources.</p> <p>The ministry oversees the establishment and management of MPAs, protecting critical marine ecosystems such as coral reefs, mangroves, and seagrass beds, which are vital for biodiversity conservation.</p>	Ensure sustainable fishing practices, protect marine ecosystems, and minimize impacts on marine resources.	High	Medium

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INTEREST	LEVEL OF INTEREST	LEVEL OF INFLUENCE
MINISTRY OF WATER, ENERGY, AND MINERALS	The Energy sector in Zanzibar is under the responsibility of the Ministry of Water, Energy and Minerals (MoWEM). Department of Energy and Minerals (DoEM) is responsible for development and support of government policy on energy sector development. Its main sectorial focus concerns electricity, oil, gas, and biomass. Its main areas of focus are electricity, oil, gas, and biomass. This guarantees that electricity projects are carried out with consideration for environmental sustainability.	Ensure reliable and efficient power supply, promote sustainable energy development, and address energy-related concerns.	Medium	High
MINISTRY OF LANDS AND HOUSING DEVELOPMENT	<p>The ministry oversees the allocation, registration, and titling of land in Zanzibar. This includes issuing land titles, resolving land disputes, and maintaining land records.</p> <p>The ministry plays a key role in resolving land disputes, which are common in rapidly developing areas. It provides legal frameworks and mediation services to address conflicts related to land ownership, boundaries, and usage. It is responsible for the valuation of land and properties for taxation, compensation, and development purposes. It ensures that property valuations are fair, transparent, and aligned with market standards. It engages with communities, raising awareness about land rights, housing policies, and urban planning. It educates citizens on their rights and responsibilities related to land ownership and usage.</p>	Ensure fair land use practices, address land disputes, and manage land use impacts.	Medium	High
MARINE CONSERVATION UNIT (MINISTRY OF BLUE	The Marine Conservation Unit (MCU) under the Ministry of Blue Economy and Fisheries in Zanzibar	Protect marine ecosystems, ensure sustainable fishing	High	Medium

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INTEREST	LEVEL OF INTEREST	LEVEL OF INFLUENCE
ECONOMY AND FISHERIES)	plays a crucial role in preserving and managing marine ecosystems, ensuring the sustainable use of marine resources, and supporting the livelihoods of local communities. The MCU is responsible for overseeing the conservation and protection of marine biodiversity, promoting sustainable fishing practices, and managing marine protected areas (MPAs). It will monitor the implementation of ESMP for what concerns marine conservation. It will collaborate with stakeholders, including fishermen and coastal communities, to raise awareness about sustainable fisheries and marine conservation. It will monitor the activities ad mangrove reforestation, if necessary.	practices, and minimize impacts on marine biodiversity.		
DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY (MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES, LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES)	<p>The department manages forest reserves and protected areas, ensuring the preservation of critical ecosystems, biodiversity, and endemic species. This includes overseeing the protection of natural forests, mangrove ecosystems, and watershed areas.</p> <p>It enforces laws and regulations that govern the protection and use of forest resources, preventing illegal logging, deforestation, and forest encroachment</p> <p>The department promotes afforestation (planting trees in non-forested areas) and reforestation (restoring degraded forest areas) to combat deforestation, soil erosion, and the effects of climate change. These initiatives are often conducted in collaboration with local communities and other stakeholders. It oversees also the programs aimed at restoring mangrove forests, which are crucial for coastal protection, fisheries habitats, and carbon sequestration.</p>	Protect forests, promote sustainable forest management, and address deforestation and climate change impacts.	Medium	Medium

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INTEREST	LEVEL OF INTEREST	LEVEL OF INFLUENCE
BEACH MANAGEMENT UNIT (BMU)	<p>BMUs are community-based organizations, typically formed by local fishers and other stakeholders who rely on marine and coastal resources for their livelihoods. BMUs represent the interests of the local fishing community in discussions with government agencies and external stakeholders. This ensures that the needs and concerns of fishers are taken into account in decision-making processes.</p> <p>BMUs work under the supervision of local authorities and collaborate with government institutions, non-governmental organizations, and development partners. BMUs are responsible for regulating fishing activities in their areas to ensure sustainable fishing practices. They monitor fishing methods, gear used, and enforce seasonal closures to prevent overfishing. They collaborate with government authorities to issue fishing permits or licenses to local fishers, ensuring that only registered and compliant fishers are allowed to fish. BMUs help in enforcing national and local laws governing fishing, including the prevention of illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing activities. They mediate conflicts between fishers over fishing grounds, gear, and other resource-related issues.</p>	Protect fishing rights, ensure sustainable fishing practices, and address community concerns related to the project.	High	Medium
TANZANIA & ZANZIBAR				
DISTRICT/WARD/VILLAGES AUTHORITIES	District authorities are often responsible for issuing necessary permits for project implementation, such as building permits, environmental clearances, and business licenses. The district government is involved in monitoring and evaluating projects to ensure they	Ensure project compliance with local regulations, address community concerns, and facilitate	Medium	Medium

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INTEREST	LEVEL OF INTEREST	LEVEL OF INFLUENCE
	<p>adhere to regulations, environmental guidelines, and timelines. hey coordinate with sectoral agencies such as those responsible for health, infrastructure, and water to ensure the smooth running of projects. The district ensures that community stakeholders are involved in project development, providing feedback, and addressing concerns.</p> <p>Ward authorities, under the Ward Executive Officer (WEO), act as intermediaries between district councils and village governments. hey communicate project plans and decisions from the district level to villages and assist in collecting feedback from local communities. Ward officers ensure that village authorities are well-prepared to implement district-approved projects and provide technical assistance when needed.</p> <p>Village governments, led by the Village Council and Village Executive Officer (VEO), handle grassroots governance and ensure that projects are successfully implemented in their communities. Village authorities mobilize local communities to participate in project activities, such as providing labour or other resources. Village leaders mediate any conflicts or disputes related to project development, such as land disputes or community concerns. Village authorities help monitor the progress of projects to ensure they benefit the local community and adhere to guidelines.</p>	project implementation.		

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INTEREST	LEVEL OF INTEREST	LEVEL OF INFLUENCE
Villages located near the landing point and along the routing of underground cables	The day life in these villages will be marginally disturbed by the presence of the workers. The villages will contribute in the monitoring of the application of mitigation measures and in the cooperation with contractors for the smooth implementation of the community health and safety plan and field operations.	Minimize disruptions to daily life, ensure safety, and benefit from project development.	Medium	Low
People with land ownership rights along the routing of underground cables	The people will be marginally affected by the loss of assets locate on the 1.5 m of Right of Way of the underground cable. This group of stakeholders will need to be constantly informed about the project implementation in order to be prepared for the opening of the trenches by the contractors.	Receive fair compensation for land loss, minimize disruptions to property, and ensure timely information about project activities.	High	High
People whose livelihood depends on marine ecosystem service (Men and Women who fish in deep see on tidal areas)	This group of stakeholders will be affected during the cable laydown and during operations. They will need to be consulted before the beginning of the activities, during the cable laydown. During operations, fishing and anchoring will be prohibited along the cable. They will need to be informed by TANESCO, ZECO and the Ministry of Blue Economy.	Minimize disruptions to fishing activities, ensure access to fishing grounds, and protect their livelihoods.	High	High

5 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE METHODS

A variety of engagement and communication methods have been used during the project feasibility and SEP preparation process. These were determined based on the level and objective of engagement, as well as the target group. The techniques used during SEP preparation, and which will be used and expanded to other methods during the entire project cycle are presented below

5.1.1 Public Meetings

The purpose of such meetings is to involve a wide range of stakeholders including representatives from local communities, government officials, NGOs and the general public. The main scope is to provide detailed information about the project, including its objectives, scope, timeline, expected impacts and to regularly update stakeholders on the project's progress, changes, and any developments.

The Public meetings will follow the following basic principles.

- Meetings will be organized in accessible locations where stakeholders can express their views;
- There will be sufficient notice of the meeting date, time, and location to ensure maximum participation;
- Meeting venues will be chosen where all stakeholders, including those with disabilities can access;
- Clear and non-technical language will be used to ensure all participants understand the information presented;
- Participation from diverse groups will be encouraged within the community including vulnerable and marginalized groups are representation;
- Record of the proceedings and outcomes of the meetings for transparency and future reference upon approval of the participants on recording process will be conducted.

As part of the preparation of the meetings, the Project will engage with the districts to ensure that District Community Officers are aware of the project and can play a role in information sharing and engagement with communities. From then on, the District Community Officers will help organize community meetings/sensitization sessions in all 22 Shehia/villages on a quarterly basis throughout the project's lifecycle. For this project, the public meetings were conducted during environmental and social studies including during ESIA, ESMP, RAP and Project Feasibility process. These will continue throughout the lifecycle of the project.

5.1.2 Focus Groups Discussion (FGD)

A focus group discussion (FGD) involves guided group discussions to gather insights, opinions, and perceptions from selected participants and it helps to understand how participants feel about a particular topic of the project. FGD are used to guarantee the representation of different demographic groups, such as age, gender, socioeconomic status, and cultural background. This tool is used at village level and to interact with small groups of affected people. Indeed, it allows to conduct more in-depth discussions with smaller groups of stakeholders to gather detailed feedback

For this project, the FGDs are indicated for Women Groups, People affected by the loss of land or access to land, Fishermen Group and Fishermen Associations.

The FGD will follow the following basic principles:

- Aim for 6-10 participants per group. This size is small enough for everyone to contribute but large enough to provide diverse perspectives;
- There will be a moderator with experience in conducting FGDs. The moderator will facilitate discussion, manage group dynamics, and probe deeper into responses;
- The FGDs will be conducted in a neutral, comfortable location that is accessible to all participants;
- Earlier preparations of all necessary materials, such as recording devices, notepads, consent forms, and refreshments will be made;
- The FGD will be guided by a set of open-ended questions relevant to specific group;

- Before stakeholder participate the moderator will obtain consent from participants to record the discussion;
- FGD sessions will only be recorded after consent has been sort from the participants;
- The participants identities and responses are shall remain confidential.

During the preparation phase of the project, FGDs were conducted with various groups and this will continue as the project progresses.

5.1.3 Surveys

Surveys were conducted during ESIA and RAP preparation. They were aimed at gathering opinions and views from individual stakeholders, gathering baseline data, recording data and developing a baseline database for monitoring impact. The surveys will be conducted during monitoring and evaluation of project activities.

5.1.4 One on one meeting

These have been conducted during ESIA and RAP process. They were aimed at seeking PAPs participation during the social economic survey and valuation exercise; sharing findings of the valuation report, seeking PAPs approval and signature and communicate cut-of-date. These meetings will continue during the life of the project. There will be community liaison officers who will be stationed across the entire project who will respond to any concerns from individual stakeholders.

5.1.5 Information Desks

Information Desks in each Shehia will provide residents with information on stakeholder engagement activities, construction updates, contact details of the Project staff. Information will also be distributed at the construction sites. When necessary, community liaison officers can meet nearby and share information about the project with PAPs and other stakeholders. Documents, brochures and fliers on various project related social and environmental issues will be made available at these sites.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PROGRAM

Stakeholder engagement is critical throughout the lifecycle of a project to ensure successful outcomes and sustainable development.

This chapter highlights the stakeholder engagement activities for each project phase: Feasibility (F), Detailed Design (DS), Pre-Construction/Mobilization (PC/M), Construction (C), and Operation (O).

5.1.6 Feasibility

During the Feasibility (F) the scope is to assess the viability of the project, understand stakeholder concerns, and gather input to shape project objectives and design. Therefore, the following engagement activities have been considered:

- Identify all potential stakeholders, including local communities, government agencies, NGOs, and other relevant parties.
- Conduct preliminary consultations to gather information on stakeholder needs, expectations, and potential concerns.
- Engage stakeholders in environmental and social impact assessments to identify potential risks and benefits.
- Share information about the project scope, objectives, and potential impacts with stakeholders.
- Establish channels for stakeholders to provide feedback and raise concerns.

The consultation during the feasibility phase were conducted from April 2024 to July 2024 as reported in the summary of previous engagements below.

During the Detailed Design (DS), the project refines the design based on stakeholder input and ensure that it meets the needs and expectations of all parties involved. In such context the following activities are to be considered:

- Engage stakeholders in detailed discussions about project design elements, ensuring their inputs are considered.
- Conduct workshops and focus groups to explore specific design aspects and gather in-depth feedback.
- Share detailed design plans with stakeholders for review and comment.
- Work with stakeholders to develop strategies for mitigating identified risks.
- Regular updates on how stakeholder feedback has influenced the design.

5.1.7 Summary of previous consultations and engagements

Three rounds of consultation were implemented during the feasibility phase. The 1st ROUND of CONSULTATIONS was structured in the forms of meetings key institutional stakeholders to understand the level of protection of natural areas and the future planning and development in the areas crossed by the projects. They were in the forms of collective meetings for each country to share information and comments and allow at the same time interaction among stakeholders. It was of paramount importance to clarify with the regulatory institutions the step of the project design and the parties to be notified and consulted during the process. Based on the outcome of the inception phase and the 1st ROUND OF CONSULTATIONS, the Consultant undertook the 2nd ROUND OF CONSULTATION with Authorities, Community Leaders, Main Communities and Women during the interim phase of the project and the environmental surveys. A 3rd ROUND of CONSULTATION was undertaken by TANESCO and ZECO within the Resettlement Action Plan surveys. The full list of attendees for each of the three

rounds of consultations, along with detailed minutes of the meetings, is provided in Annex 1, offering a comprehensive record of the stakeholder engagement process.

1st ROUND OF CONSULTATIONS

On April 23rd, 2024, on the inception phase workshop held in Zanzibar, the Consultant and Project Developers conducted the first round of consultations with institutional stakeholders. The meeting was followed by the National television which broadcasted part of the event.

Following the workshop, the Consultant held meetings with other key institutional stakeholders on the Tanzania mainland. The consultation aimed to inform the decision-makers about the project's scope of work, the project design process, and the methods for the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment study. Potential critical issues were described to gain feedback from stakeholders and an understanding of the work context, which was essential for planning the field surveys and design.

The stakeholders responded positively and made themselves available for field inspection during the survey phases.

2nd ROUND OF CONSULTATIONS

The 2nd ROUND has been implemented during the baseline data collection, it was finalized to gather data and share the design options to get feedbacks from the local institutions and community. This phase was important to assure the viability of the design at local level. The consultation at community level was under the form of Key Informant Interviews and focus group discussion. Dedicated meetings were organized for women.

The views and concerns have been considered for the design and in the mitigation measures. For example, the landing point in Unguja was slightly moved to avoid the fishermen camp. The cable route in Pemba was moved to avoid the mangrove forest. In Mafia the cable route was shifted to avoid resettlement. Beach management unit was included in the SEP as one of the stakeholders to be consulted before the construction, as per suggestions of the fishermen.

The fishermen suggested to coordinate with Beach Management Unit and Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries before the marine cable laydown operations in order to avoid conflicts with seasonal fishing. This became a provision in the ESMP.

DAR ES SALAAM AND UNGUJA

In June 2024, on the occasion of the environmental survey conducted in Dar es Salaam and Unguja Island, the Consultant and Project Developers held the second round of consultations with the affected wards (Mtende on Unguja Island) and village authorities near the landing points. A series of Key Informant Interviews and Focus Group Discussions were held with the communities living or conducting activities near the landing points and along the new underground cable route.

Additionally, representatives from ZEMA, Marine Conservation Unit, Land Commission and Department of Forestry of Zanzibar took part to the field work conducted in Unguja on May 31st and June 1st 2024 (see *Table 0- 2* **Errore. L'origine riferimento non è stata trovata.**). The consultation aimed to share information about the possible project components and their footprints, collect feedback, understand fishing and other livelihood activities linked to the use of natural resources, and inform the affected wards about the main impacts expected during construction, particularly in terms of disturbances.

1. On 1st June, the ELC team met with the village chief of Mtende to discuss the project and the upcoming field activities. While the chief was already aware of the project thanks to ZECO's prior communication, the consultant explained the potential impacts of the underground cable construction, including increased vehicle traffic. The village chief expressed the community's

interest in compensation and its timing. The consultant clarified that the cable will be buried within the existing road, avoiding properties and land. However, if any impact occurs, compensation will be provided before construction begins. The chief raised a concern about fairness, suggesting it would be unfair if other areas benefit while Mtende, directly impacted by construction, receives no advantage. The consultant explained that while the electricity will not directly power Mtende, it will enter the national grid, ultimately increasing the village's power supply and reliability.

2. On 31th June, the ELC team met the fishermen from Mtende that use the beach of Unguja proposed landing point. The fishermen expressed concerns about the impact of construction activities on their ability to use the landing point. They suggested the left side of the beach as a potential alternative docking location during construction. However, they acknowledged that this area would require clearing and access improvements due to the rocky terrain. All the stakeholders were in favor of the project implementation.
3. On 2nd June, the ELC team met with a group of women from Mtende village who use the beach at Unguja, the proposed landing site for the project. The women expressed a desire to understand the route of the underground cable to assess any potential impact on their crops. The women inquired about the possibility of local people being hired for construction work. They voiced their concern that corruption might lead to jobs being given only to those recommended by governing officials. The consultant explained that construction has not yet been scheduled, and there are no current employment opportunities in this feasibility phase. However, it is common practice to involve local people in the Construction of such projects.
4. In Dar es Salaam only one household is impacted by the project, the team interviewed him and verified his title over the land. The household expressed his right to have a fair compensation and was available to further discuss with TANESCO.

TANGA AND PEMBA

From June 3rd to 8th, 2024, on the occasion of the environmental survey conducted in Tanga and Pemba Island, the Consultant and Project Developers held the second round of consultations with the affected wards and village authorities near the landing points. A series of Key Informant Interviews and Focus Group Discussions were held with the communities living or conducting activities near the landing points and along the new underground cable route.

The consultation aimed to share information about the possible project components and their footprints, collect feedback, understand fishing and other livelihood activities linked to the use of natural resources, and inform the affected wards about the main impacts expected during construction, particularly in terms of disturbances.

1. On 5th June, the ELC team along with engineers from ZECO, met with the village chief at the proposed Ras Mkumbuu landing point. The chief represents ten villages, from Wesha to Ras Mkumbuu. The ten villages are: Uchangani, Kunguni, Buyuni, Ndongi Mjini, Utaani, Jamuini, Kichanjaani (including subvillages Kilimani and Depu), Ngagu, and Ufingani. Each village has a representative in contact with the village chief. The consultant shared the project locations and explained the main impacts on the villages. These impacts would mainly be related to the transportation of trucks and vehicles, as well as noise and dust generated by their passage. The village chief explained that the people cultivating the area facing the landing point do not own the land. The beach at the landing point is not considered a good fishing area by the villagers. They primarily use the beach as a passageway to reach better fishing spots. The village chief explained that the previous submarine cable project involved a well-functioning evaluation and compensation process.

2. During the marine survey conducted close to Misali Island on June 4th, the environmental team from ELC and the engineer from ZECO met Mr. Said Mzee, a ranger of the Pemba Channel Conservation Area. Mr. Said Mzee was familiar with such projects since the area is already crossed by a submarine cable, laid in 2012. He requested more information about the planned cable's position. The team explained that the submarine cable will cross the Pemba Channel Conservation Area but the consultant is making every effort to suggest a route that minimizes impact on coral reefs.
3. On 3rd June, the ELC team met with the fishermen who use the beach at Ras Mkumbuu, the proposed landing point. These migratory fishermen come from different villages in the area, especially Changani. They have the legal right to fish anywhere, following the best catches depending on the season and resource availability. They operate as a cooperative, sharing boats and resources. The group included the cooperative leader. They enquired about the construction schedule and the duration of the works.
4. 3. On 8th June, the ELC team met with the fishermen who use the beach at the proposed Tanga landing point. Some of the fishermen come from Tanga, while others come from Pemba. They expressed no concerns about how the beach will be managed during project construction. The same day the team interviewed women who sell food and beverages (fish, bananas, fruit juice) near the beach at the proposed Tanga landing point. The women expressed optimism about the project, believing it will boost the economy and increase their sales. However, they voiced concerns that the influx of people from different countries could lead to cultural contamination.
4. On 5th June, the ELC met with a group of women who use the beach at the proposed Ras Mkumbuu landing point. They enquired about the access to the beach during the construction and after it. The consultant clarified that while the construction area will be off-limits, villagers can still access the beach. The beach will be fully accessible after construction is complete. The consultant used the example of the beach section where the previous submarine cable was buried. This area is now accessible for walking and passage.

MKURANGA AND MAFIA

In June 2024, on the occasion of the environmental survey conducted from Mkuranga to Kisiju and in Mafia Island, the Consultant and Project Developers held the second round of consultations with the affected wards (Kisiju on the Tanzanian mainland, Kilindoni, and Dongo on Mafia Island) and village authorities near the landing points. A series of Key Informant Interviews and Focus Group Discussions were held with the communities living or conducting activities near the landing points and along the new underground cable route.

The consultation aimed to share information about the possible project components and their footprints, collect feedback, understand fishing and other livelihood activities linked to the use of natural resources, and inform the affected wards about the main impacts expected during construction, particularly in terms of disturbances.

1. On 14th June, the ELC team with the Mafia Island district officers at the district office, accompanied by the TANESCO team. The district officers welcomed the team and, after receiving an explanation of the project and the alternatives analysis conducted by the consultant, highlighted the importance of including whale sharks in the environmental study for Mafia Island. They are a crucial economic and tourism resource for the island. Finally, the officers requested that the ELC team consider organizing consultations with NGOs through them as a facilitator. Additionally, they offered to ensure a representative from DALFO (Department of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries) is present for the consultation with

fishermen at the landing point. They expressed their continued availability to assist with stakeholder engagement throughout the process.

2. The same day the team consulted the Chairman of Dongo who inquired about the project timeline and potential direct benefits for the people of Dongo. The consultant clarified that construction has no confirmed start date yet. The consultant then asked if the landing point beach is used by Dongo residents. The chairmen informed the team that only a few fishermen utilize that specific point, with most using the main dock nearby. The team then proceeded with Kilindoni chairman. The consultant explained that the project's landing point is in Dongo, with the underground cable following the existing road, and Kilindoni will be affected by the underground cable. This meeting aimed to gather feedback from the chairmen and address any concerns they might have about the project. While the village chairmen did not raise any immediate questions, they welcomed the team and their work.
3. On 11th June the team consulted representatives from Mkuranga District and Kisiju Ward. The district and ward representatives expressed concern that fish might relocate to the area around the submarine cable to avoid capture if fishing restrictions are implemented. They also requested markers placed along the cable route to avoid entanglement with fishing gear during operations. The consultant confirmed that the cable route would be clearly marked, and fishing restrictions are uncertain at this point, pending government decisions. The village chief inquired about potential benefits for the village and whether the project could assist in building structures like schools. Mr. Mtandika explained that such requests fall outside TANESCO's core business. Regarding village benefits, he clarified that the increased power supply would enter the national grid, improving the area's electricity reliability. The village chief further inquired about extending the transmission line to two unelectrified sub-villages of Kisiju (Ziweziwe and Maputu). He expressed his hope that TANESCO could consider including these villages in the project. Mr. Mtandika acknowledged the request and said he would report it to TANESCO for evaluation. Finally, the representatives requested increased awareness campaigns for stakeholders beyond fishermen to avoid the cable area. They highlighted that many boats navigate the sea area between Mafia Island and Kisiju, emphasizing the importance of reaching these boat operators as well. At the end of the meeting, the representatives visited the landing point and the designated road along which the underground cable will be laid.
4. On 10th June, the ELC team met with the fishermen and women who use the beach at the proposed landing point for their daily activities. Separate discussions were held with men and women at Kisiju beach. The fishermen expressed concern about the depth of the trench for the underground cable and whether they would be able to continue fishing in the area. The consultant explained that the trench will be 1-1.5 meters wide and about 1.2-1.6 meters deep. They also informed the fishermen that restrictions on fishing due to the project are currently uncertain, pending government decisions. Few women are present on the beach. They ask information about the marine cable route location. The discussion continued with another group of women present in a food shop close to the beach, where four women from Kisiju work. They sell mandazi, tea, and beans, cooking in the shop and selling mainly to the fishermen. They are not concerned about the project.
5. On 15th June, the ELC team collaborated with a representative of DALFO (District Agricultural Livestock and Fisheries Offices) to meet with the village chairman and villagers of Mfuruni, a subvillage of Dongo. Separate meetings were held with the fishermen and women who conduct daily activities on the beach of the proposed landing point. The Beach Management Unit (BMU) is recommended as the primary stakeholder for engagement regarding any future

fishing regulations. The fishermen enquired about the project impacts and the access to the beach, while women enquired about the commencement date of the works and any potential business opportunity related to the project.

3rd ROUND OF CONSULTATIONS

In July 2024, during the RAP study, the Consultant and Project Developer held the third round of consultations. These consultations were conducted mainly through community meetings with members living within and near the project area. Some information was disclosed before and during socio-economic surveys.

Upon conducting a reconnaissance survey along the entire corridor, the physical and social characteristics of the transmission corridor were established. Settlements and their corresponding local leadership were identified. TANESCO issued letters of introduction to all local leadership and district authorities.

During the RAP exercise, local government leaders, such as Ward, Village/Mtaa leaders, were consulted first to introduce the project and the RAP exercise staff, including surveyors, valuers, and the social team. 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.

The table below shows the dates, villages, and the 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 in Appendix 1. Consultations were carried out in all districts where our proposed Distribution Line project passes and the proposed substation areas. The main purposes were:

- To gain insight into how resettlement and land acquisition issues are handled in such projects.
- To obtain a fair understanding of the socio-economic baseline indicators of the project areas.
- To establish how grievances have been handled in past project implementations and 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 from 23rd July 2024 to 26th July 2024 at respective district, municipal, and village offices that were sampled.

During the public forums, the public was not only shown the location of the project area using maps but were also informed of the expected benefits and impacts in terms of land acquisition and the mitigation measures for compensation for the loss of their land and other benefits from the project area, including physical cultural resources. They were also informed of the arrangements to address any grievances that might arise and their opportunity to influence and identify appropriate benefits.

MAIN VIEWS AND CONCERNS OF STAKEHOLDERS

A summary of the different views and issues raised by stakeholders is presented below.

Tanga:

- PAPs in Tanga expressed concerns about the timeliness and equity of compensation for their land and properties. They demanded that compensation should be fair and follow government regulations.
- Local employment opportunities were a priority for PAPs in Tanga. They sought assurances from TANESCO and the contractor that local residents would be given preference for available jobs, especially those requiring minimal skills.

- Recognizing the potential challenges of managing large sums of compensation, stakeholders in Tanga requested education and sensitization programs to help PAPs effectively utilize their funds. This would not only benefit the individuals but also contribute to minimizing family conflicts.

Pemba:

- PAPs in Pemba were particularly concerned about compensation for perennial crops, as they feared losing their primary source of income. ZECO assured them that all perennial crops would be compensated, providing some relief to affected farmers.
- After receiving compensation, PAPs in Pemba wanted clarity regarding the ownership of assets that were affected by the project. ZECO clarified that PAPs would retain ownership of their properties even after compensation payments.
- Employment opportunities for local youth during the construction phase were a key demand from PAPs in Pemba. ZECO committed to working with the contractor to develop a fair and inclusive recruitment process that would prioritize local residents.

Mkuranga:

- In Mkuranga, stakeholders emphasized the importance of considering the impact of the project on nearby islands, particularly Koma and Kwale. They argued that these islands, with their populations and economic activities, would benefit significantly from electrification.
- Timely resolution of compensation complaints was a crucial concern for PAPs in Mkuranga. They advised TANESCO to address all issues related to compensation before commencing project activities to ensure a smooth implementation process.
- Local employment generation was anticipated in Mkuranga. Stakeholders believed that the project would create direct and indirect job opportunities for residents of Kisiju Pwani and nearby villages.
- The provision of a submarine cable to the islands near Kisiju Pwani was another key demand from stakeholders. They recognized the importance of connecting these remote areas to the power grid to boost economic development.
- The fishing industry in Mkuranga was a significant concern. Stakeholders advised TANESCO to offer direct job opportunities to local residents, particularly those without high levels of expertise. This would not only help improve their livelihoods but also foster a sense of ownership and support for the project.
- Recognizing the potential social and health impacts of the project, stakeholders recommended that TANESCO collaborate with NGOs working on HIV/AIDS and reproductive health. This would help mitigate risks and provide necessary support to affected communities.
- To assist PAPs in Mkuranga who rely on agriculture, stakeholders advised TANESCO to provide support in the form of agricultural tools and training. This would help them maintain their livelihoods and adapt to the changes brought about by the project.

Mafia:

- As in other locations, PAPs in Mafia sought local employment opportunities during the project implementation. They emphasized the importance of involving local residents in the workforce to contribute to their economic well-being.

- PAPs in Mafia demanded fair and timely compensation for their losses. They stressed the importance of addressing all compensation-related issues before project execution to avoid delays and conflicts.
- To mitigate the impact of the project on agriculture in Mafia, stakeholders recommended the provision of seedlings and agricultural tools to affected PAPs. This would help them recover and rebuild their livelihoods after the project is completed.
- Recognizing the potential challenges of managing large sums of compensation, stakeholders in Mafia suggested that TANESCO conduct financial literacy training for PAPs before the payments are made. This would equip them with the knowledge and skills to make informed financial decisions.

Unguja:

- In Unguja, the South District Council expressed concerns about compensation payments for PAPs. They emphasized the need for a transparent and fair compensation process to ensure that affected individuals are adequately compensated for their losses.
- The South District Council also highlighted the importance of engaging qualified consultants and contractors to ensure the successful implementation of the project. They believed that competent professionals would be better equipped to manage the complexities of the project and minimize negative impacts.
- To foster understanding and acceptance among PAPs in Unguja, the South District Council emphasized the need for timely information about project changes. This would enable PAPs to adapt to the evolving project and address any concerns they may have.
- Individual PAPs in Unguja raised various concerns related to compensation, land ownership, and employment opportunities. They sought clarification on the compensation process, inquired about the ownership of affected assets, and requested support for local youth employment.
- ZANROAD and ZAWA expressed their views on the project. ZANROAD raised no objections to the proposed underground cable but requested to be involved in the implementation process. ZAWA, after conducting a joint field visit, advised ZECO to coordinate with them to avoid extensive reallocation of water pipes during construction.

Overall, the stakeholders' views and concerns across the different locations were consistent in their focus on fair compensation, local employment opportunities, and support for affected communities. The responses from TANESCO and other relevant agencies indicated a commitment to addressing these concerns and ensuring a positive outcome for all stakeholders involved.

5.1.8 Preconstruction/Mobilization

The Pre-Construction/Mobilization (PC/M) is the time to prepare for construction activities, ensuring that stakeholders are informed and their concerns are addressed. In such context the following activities are will be considered:

- Hold meetings with stakeholders to discuss the upcoming construction phase, timelines, and expected impacts.
- Establish and communicate mechanisms for stakeholders to raise grievances related to pre-construction activities.
- Organize site visits for stakeholders to observe preparations and understand the scope of the project.

- Provide training for local stakeholders on health, safety, and environmental management practices.
- Develop agreements with local communities regarding employment opportunities, community benefits, and other relevant issues.

5.1.9 Construction

During the Construction (C) phase, the project will ensure that construction activities are carried out with minimal disruption and maximum benefit to stakeholders. Therefore, the engagement will consider the following aspects:

- Maintain regular consultations with stakeholders to keep them informed about construction progress and address any issues that arise.
- Involve stakeholders in monitoring construction impacts and reporting on compliance with environmental and social safeguards.
- Appoint community liaison officers to facilitate communication between the project team and local stakeholders.
- Continuously operate and promote grievance redress mechanisms to handle complaints promptly and effectively.
- Provide job opportunities and training for local communities as part of the construction workforce.

5.1.10 Operation

During Operation (O), the purpose of stakeholder engagement is to ensure the sustainable operation of the project and maintain positive relationships with stakeholders. Therefore, the project owner will have to:

- Keep stakeholders informed about operational activities, performance, and any changes to operations.
- Engage stakeholders in ongoing monitoring of environmental and social impacts during the
- Conduct periodic reviews with stakeholders to assess the effectiveness of engagement strategies and make necessary adjustments.

The table below give the stakeholder engagement program from feasibility until operation.

Table 0- 1 – Proposed Strategy for Consultation

F=Feasibility DS=Detailed Design PC/M=Pre-Construction/Mobilization C=Construction O=Operation

					Timetable: Locations/dates					
RAP Consultations	AFDB/COUNTRY REQUIREMENT	Method	Stakeholder	% reached	F	DS	PC/M	C	O	Implementing Agency
Periodic consultation to gather grievances or local communities’ concerns on land acquisition process	AFDB	FGD, Interview	Affected Parties Community Committees		July 2024	2024	2025			TANESCO&ZECO RAP TEAM
Land acquisition presentation as preparatory phase to start the inventory of losses with the no objection of affected communities, identification of parcels and entitled parties	AFDB, COUNTRY REQUIREMENT	Meeting, FGD	All landowners Land Commission	100% AHs	July 2024					TANESCO&ZECO RAP TEAM
Consultation on project plan, its impacts, and project location to obtain agreement of entitled parties and affected people	AFDB, COUNTRY REQUIREMENT	Meeting, FGD	All landowners Land Commission	100% AHs	July 2024					TANESCO&ZECO RAP TEAM
Consultation/negotiation on compensation, income restoration, and payment mechanism	AFDB, COUNTRY REQUIREMENT	Meeting, FGD	All landowners Land Commission	100% AHs	July 2024					TANESCO&ZECO RAP TEAM
Monitoring and evaluation of land acquisition process and livelihood restoration	AFDB	Meeting, FGD	All landowners Land Commission			2024	2025			TANESCO&ZECO RAP TEAM

				Timetable: Locations/dates						
ESIA Consultation	AFDB/COUNTRY REQUIREMENT	Method	Stakeholder	% reached	F	DS	PC/M	C	O	Implementing Agency
Project preliminary presentation, data gathering, and collection of feedback on project presentation		Meeting, FGD, Interviews, tv broadcast (implemented)	Institutional Stakeholders Directly affected people and Communities	100%	April, May, June, 2024					Consultant
Biodiversity Action Plan	AFDB	Meeting	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Marine Parks and Reserve Unit (MPRU) Marine Conservation Unit (Ministry of Blue Economy and Fisheries) Ministry of Blue Economy and Fisheries Department of Forestry (Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources, Livestock and Fisheries) Beach Management Units			2025				TANESCO&ZECO EHS TEAM
Consultation with women groups	AFDB	FGD, interviews	Women who use the shore for fishing and other livelihood activities		May, June, 2024	2025	2026			TANESCO&ZECO EHS TEAM
Consultation with Fishermen	AFDB	FGD, interviews	Fishermen Fishing in the areas of the cable routes Beach Management Units		May, June, 2024	2025	2026			TANESCO&ZECO EHS TEAM
Consultation for local recruitment (twice a year)	AFDB	Periodic meeting, bulletin on recruitments announcement, bulletin on recruitment policies	Villages			2025	2026	2027		CONTRACTOR
Periodic consultation on community Health and Safety (every two months)	AFDB	Information through Ward and villages (by bulletin board, letters) – Meetings (this part is related to sharing of information and training on HS for local people above all children, so meeting or FGD could be also suitable)	Villages				2026	2027		CONTRACTOR
Periodic consultation on community WASH – STD-VBB (every two months)	AFDB	Information through Ward and villages (by bulletin board, letters) – Meetings (this part is related to sharing of information and training on HS for local people above all children, so meeting or FGD could be also	Villages				2026	2027		CONTRACTOR

				Timetable: Locations/dates						
ESIA Consultation	AFDB/COUNTRY REQUIREMENT	Method	Stakeholder	% reached	F	DS	PC/M	C	O	Implementing Agency
		suitable)								
Consultation for the presentation of Grievances Redress Mechanism		Information through ward and villages (by bulletin board, letters), Public Information Booklet (PIB), FGD, Interview,	Villages				2026	2027		TANESCO&ZECO
Periodic consultation to gather grievances or local communities' concerns (every month)	AFDB	Public Information Booklet (PIB), FGD, Interview formation of a community committee	Villages		2024	2025	2026	2027		TANESCO&ZECO

6 COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE PROGRAM

6.1.1 Methods of project disclosure

Disclosure and information of project information is key to the success of the project. The table below shows the tools that will be used for the implementation of this SEP, for the purpose of disclosure of information to stakeholder.

Tools	Description
Official Project Websites	Websites dedicated to the project or TANESCO/ZECO portals provide comprehensive information on the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA). They host project descriptions, ESIA reports, impact mitigation strategies, and stakeholder engagement plans.
Flyers	Flyers will be distributed to local communities that will be affected by the project. These provide a summary and key information of the environmental plan to be shared. The flyers focus on key issues and provide contact information for project representatives of the project.
Posters	Posters will be placed in public spaces like town halls, community centres, and near the project site. These are designed to inform stakeholders about the project, key dates for consultations, and how they can participate. Posters will use graphics, charts, and simple language to illustrate the key topics to communicate. They aim to grab attention and encourage further exploration of detailed documents available elsewhere.
SMS	SMS is an effective tool for reaching local communities. SMS notifications will be used to alert people to upcoming public hearings, deadlines for submitting feedback, and major project construction activities dates.
Bulletins	TANESCO and ZECO will issue regular bulletins/newsletters to keep the public informed about the progress of the project and key ES topics.
Boards	Notice boards in local government offices, community centres, and project sites will display official notices about the project.
Letters	Formal letters will be issued by TANESCO and ZECO, they will be addressed to government authorities and will be used for notifications purposes.
Public Meetings	These will be announced via flyers, websites, and SMS, ensuring that all stakeholders have a chance to voice concerns and learn more about the project.
Monthly Reports	TANESCO and ZECO will provide monthly reports to the bank with regards to project progress and environment and social management
Social media	In addition, information will be shared on the TANESCO and ZECO Facebook page. The project will also communicate with the local population via social media campaigns or tools like WhatsApp throughout the project's lifecycle. Social media channels will be used primarily in urban areas as much as possible to disseminate information as rates of social media use (especially Facebook) appear to be high

Tools	Description
	across users of different age and background in project affected communities.

The information disclosure process in a project lifecycle involves systematically sharing relevant project information with stakeholders at each phase, including stages as Feasibility (F), Detailed Design (DS), Pre-Construction/Mobilization (PC/M), Construction (C), and Operation (O).

The methods used for such disclosures ensure transparency and stakeholder engagement throughout the assessment process.

Different disclosures methods are used for this project, they have been selected based on the topic and the target public, see Table 0- 1 and Table 0- 2.

Table 0- 1 – ESIA Information Disclosure Program

F=Feasibility DS=Detailed Design PC/M=Pre-Construction/Mobilization C=Construction O=Operation

Topic (ESIA RELATED)	What to disclose	Tools	Stakeholder	Project Phase					Implementing Agency
				F	DS	PC/M	C	O	
ESIA Disclosure	ESIA Non-Technical Summary	Flyers and Board on public spaces	Ward and Villages		December 2024				TANESCO&ZECO EHS TEAM
	Full ESIA Report	Submission of the Report to Technical Offices	Government Authorities		December 2024				TANESCO&ZECO EHS TEAM
	ESIA Report	TANESCO & ZECO Website	Large Public		December 2024				TANESCO&ZECO EHS TEAM
Project Schedule Notification	Notification of Mobilization Effective date	Notification letters two months before	Government Authorities and Villages Authorities			2025	2026		TANESCO&ZECO EHS TEAM
	Project Schedule, Stakeholder Plan Presentation and Grievances Mechanism Presentation	Meeting one month before	Villages Beach Management Units			2025			TANESCO&ZECO EHS TEAM at the presence of Contractor
	Notification of Mobilization Effective date	Boards and Bulletins one month before	Government Authorities and Villages			2025			TANESCO&ZECO EHS TEAM at the presence of Contractor
	Notification of Mobilization Effective date	SMS two weeks before	Villages Authorities Beach Management Units			2025			TANESCO&ZECO EHS TEAM
Community HS Plan Disclosure (ESIA Sub-Plan)	Community HS Plan Presentation	Village Meeting	Villages Beach Management Units			2025			Contractor Supervised by TANESCO&ZECO EHS TEAM
	Community Health and Safety Rules	Flyers and Board on Public Spaces	Villages Beach Management Units			2025			Contractor Supervised by TANESCO&ZECO EHS TEAM
Emergency Preparedness Plan Disclosure (ESIA Sub-Plan)	Emergencies Procedures	Flyers and Board on public spaces	Villages Beach Management Units			2025			Contractor Supervised by TANESCO&ZECO EHS TEAM
Traffic and Access Plan Disclosure (ESIA Sub-Plan)	Full Traffic Management Plan Report	Report	Government Authorities			2025			Contractor Supervised by TANESCO&ZECO EHS TEAM
	Traffic rules	Flyers and Boards	Villages Beach Management Units			2025	2026		Contractor Supervised by TANESCO&ZECO EHS TEAM
Local Employment Plan Disclosure (ESIA Sub-Plan)	Local Employment Plan	Short Document	Ward and Villages Beach Management Units			2025	2026/2027		Contractor Supervised by TANESCO&ZECO EHS TEAM
	Hiring procedure, Policies and salaries and Periodic hiring schedule presentation	Posters in Villages Public Places and Periodic Bulletins	Ward and Villages Beach Management Units			2025	2026/2027		Contractor Supervised by TANESCO&ZECO EHS TEAM

Topic (ESIA RELATED)	What to disclose	Tools	Stakeholder	Project Phase					Implementing Agency
				F	DS	PC/M	C	O	
	Hiring procedure, Policies and salaries and Periodic hiring schedule presentation	Meeting	Ward and Villages Beach Management Units			2025	2026/2027		Contractor Supervised by TANESCO&ZECO ESHH TEAM
Training and Awareness Plan Disclosure (HEALTH, SAFETY, EMERGENCY, GBV and CAE) (ESIA Sub-Plan)	Notification of training schedule for the affected communities	Letter and Meeting	Ward and Villages Beach Management Units			2025	2026/2027		Contractor Supervised by TANESCO&ZECO ESHH TEAM
	Notification of training schedule for the affected communities	Posters in public spaces	Ward and Villages Beach Management Units			2025	2026/2027		Contractor Supervised by TANESCO&ZECO ESHH TEAM
Biodiversity Plan (ESIA Sub Plan)	Biodiversity Plan	Full Report	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Marine Parks and Reserve Unit (MPRU) Marine Conservation Unit (Ministry of Blue Economy and Fisheries) Ministry of Blue Economy and Fisheries Department of Forestry (Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources, Livestock and Fisheries) Beach Management Units			2025			TANESCO&ZECO

Table 0- 2 – RAP Information Disclosure Program

F=Feasibility DS=Detailed Design PC/M=Pre-Construction/Mobilization C=Construction O=Operation

TOPIC (RAP RELATED)	What to disclose	Tools	Stakeholder	Project Phase					Implementing Agency
				F	DS	PC/M	C	O	
CUT OFF date	CUT OFF date	Meeting	All landowners	July 2024					TANESCO&ZECO RAP TEAM
	CUT OFF date	Information through ward and villages to affected peoples (by bulletin board, letters)	Ward and Villages	July 2024					TANESCO&ZECO RAP TEAM
Disclosure of RAP and LRP	RAP & LRP	Full Report	Land Commission and Chief Government Valuer	August 2024					TANESCO&ZECO RAP TEAM
	RAP & LRP	Meeting	All landowners						TANESCO&ZECO RAP TEAM
RAP Implementation	Payment Notification	Letter and Meeting	All Affected Parties		2025				TANESCO&ZECO RAP TEAM
	Displacement Notification	Letter and Meeting	All Affected Parties			2025			TANESCO&ZECO RAP TEAM

7 GRIEVANCES REDRESS MECHANISM

This subsection describes the GRM that TANESCO&ZECO will put in place for all the activities under the Employer's responsibility. At the same time the Contractors will have their own GRM in place for what concerns Contractor's human resources and any damage caused to the surrounding communities and properties throughout all Project phases, as defined in the Bidding Documents.

The main objectives of GRM are:

- Provide a clear, accessible, and transparent process for individuals and communities to raise their grievances related to resettlement activities.
- Address grievances at the earliest possible stage to prevent escalation into more serious conflicts or legal disputes.
- Provide amicable way to resolve disputes without resorting to legal action.
- Use feedback from grievances to identify and address issues in project implementation, ensuring that resettlement activities are conducted in a socially responsible manner.

7.1.1 GRM Principles

The complaints related to any aspect of the land acquisition process and environmental and social damages occurred during the project will be handled through fair negotiations in order to reach an acceptable resolution. All complaints will be documented and kept with TANESCO&ZECO. The project authority will ensure that funds are delivered on time to the implementing partners for timely payment of compensation and preparation and implementation of social activities, as applicable. The compensation issues and rehabilitation measures will be completed before beginning of major construction works. The PAPs/AHs and community will be exempted from all administrative fees incurred, pursuant to the grievance redress procedures except for cases filed in court.

The grievance redress mechanism recommended to manage project impacts related issues is described below:

7.1.2 GRM Procedure

Receive and Recording – Grievances will be received by the Committee. The grievances can be filed through grievances offices directly or by phone. A dedicated channel for GBV grievances will be set through the appointment of one grievances officer with experience in gender. They shall be captured in a logbook, classified, and reported to the Committee. The complainant shall receive an acknowledgment of receipt of the grievance within a prescribed and reasonable timeframe, preferably in writing. Keeping a record of those who lodged grievances helps to know who and where the vulnerable and most affected persons by project activities are. Therefore, data such as gender, age and location are also recorded, which assists in understanding the grievances better. Most importantly, the project shall recognize that those who register grievances must be protected and, therefore, handles grievances with the highest level of confidentiality; complainants are free to remain anonymous and should feel free to give as little personal information as they wish. While there is no formal minimum requirement for submitting a grievance, to enable effective review and management, the project prefers that any stakeholder who submits a complaint to include the following information:

- Name(s) of the complainant(s);
- Information on whether the identity of the complainant should be kept confidential or can be disclosed to relevant individuals/structures during the investigation process;
- Contact details (geographical location, telephone number, e-mail...);

Even without individual or personal detail, the Project will follow up and solve each grievance.

Categorize grievances – Having received and registered a complaint, the next step is to establish the eligibility of the complaint. The following criteria should be used to assess and verify eligibility:

- The issue falls within the scope of the GRM

- The complainant is anonymous or identifiable with a name and contact details provided
- The complainant is affected the project
- The grievance is clear
- The complaint has a direct relationship to the project or activity; and
- All the mandatory preliminary information is available.

The purpose of this step is to ensure that the issue being raised is relevant to the project. If the grievance is not eligible, the complainant will immediately be given the reasons. On the other hand, a decision on eligibility is only meant to trigger an initial assessment and response. It is not an admission that the organization has caused an impact, or a commitment to provide the complainant with any specific form of redress. The assessment at this step will also enhance decision-making as to whether the complaint should be directed to a different entity.

As a result of the assessment, the grievance will be assigned to one of the four categories:

CATEGORY 0: Complaints that are not related to the project;

CATEGORY 1: Queries, comments, and suggestions;

CATEGORY 2: Complaints and concerns, which are not criminal in nature or do not require the involvement of police. Concerns and complaints about land acquisition or livelihood restoration, environmental damages, nuisance impacts such as noise or dust, waste management, risks to public safety.

CATEGORY 3: Complaints and concerns that involve allegations that require investigation or intervention by the police or other law enforcement authorities. Any grievance which involves loss of life, child abuse, rape, defilement, child sacrifice, sexual harassment or any violence against children.

If the grievances fall under categories 1, 2 or 3 they can be further classified:

SURVEY GRIEVANCES: Grievances may arise at the design stage, such as where some communities feel they were not offered enough information about the objectives of the exercise. In such situations, the TANESCO shall be notified to prepare an appropriate response.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL GRIEVANCES – ES-related grievances may arise at any stage of the project management cycle as a result of inadequate consultation, sensitization, and or disruption of social setups by migrant workers or environmental damages. There are also situations when social grievances arise out of unrealistic expectations. When these kinds of impacts arise, the project related experts shall be notified to assess the grievance and take appropriate remedial measures.

RESETTLEMENT GRIEVANCES: Resettlement, Land Acquisition, and Compensation Related Grievances. The grievances are mainly caused by inadequate consultation and sensitization; delayed release of compensation packages or delayed return of land titles to Project Affected Persons. The process involves a lot of interaction with people during the implementation of (a) RAP implementation, the (b) land and asset inventories, (c) land valuations and verifications, (d) disbursement and during a final land take.

Review and Investigate – In this phase, the grievances will be classified into basic categories.

In general, Category 0 grievances will involve verification that the stakeholder is satisfied with the response. If the grievance involves another project or an institutional issue, the complainant should be referred there accordingly. Category 1 grievances will involve confirming receipt of the positive feedback and informing the relevant technical staff within TANESCO. Regarding category 2 grievances, verification, investigation, negotiation, mediation or arbitration, coordination with appropriate authorities, making decisions, proposing resolutions, as well as the implementation of agreed actions, will involve a thorough assessment and getting back to the complainant for more information in case it is required. A grievance which falls in category 3 shall be logged and escalated to police without any delay. If grievances include more than one

issue, the Grievance Officer will make sure that all issues are reviewed and addressed at the same time to avoid any delays.

To ensure the investigation is fair, trackable and thorough each step and agreed action shall be documented with related evidence

Develop Resolution and Respond – A range of proposed resolutions will be recommended based on the investigation result. The proposed resolution shall be agreed and accepted by both parties (the Project and also the complainant). The project will follow the steps of the grievance's resolution. Hence, following the above principle the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be established to allow project affected persons/households (PAPs/AHs) to appeal any disagreeable decisions, practices and activities arising from compensation for land and assets. The PAPs/AHs will be made fully aware of their rights and the procedures. The PAPs/AHs will have access to both locally constructed grievances redress committees specified and formal courts of appeal system. Under the latter system every PAP/AH can appeal to the court if they feel that they are not compensated appropriately.

The process of developing resolution and response is articulated in three steps and it is furtherly adapted to the mechanism in place in each Country, in particular for what concerns resettlement issues.

Close Out and Reporting - If the solution is not accepted by the complainant, the Project will conduct further consultation with the complainant to obtain more detailed clarification on the issues with the aim of agreeing upon a mutual solution. Should the complainants agree and accept the provided resolution, the Project will record the agreement in a Grievance Resolution Minutes Form and update the Grievance Log. All documentation will be stored in one central place for easy management. The fulfilment of agreements, satisfaction of complainants, and number of complaints received shall be monitored over the land acquisition process as this data will be required as part of the external monitoring for the lenders.

7.1.3 Notification to the complainant

Following the logging of the complaint, depending on the complexity of the complaint, the PAP(s) will be notified receipt of the complaints within 7 working days of the course of action to his/her complaints to her/him by phone, letter or acknowledgement form. For the complaints that need investigations as categorized above, the PAPs will be notified of the outcome of the investigation, within thirty (30) days of receipt of the grievance at RCMU. Feedbacks will be provided in writing from the respective Grievance Resolution Levels using special designed feedback/response notification form (see annex 7).

7.1.4 Monitoring and Evaluation

The Social safeguard expert (and the TANESCO/ZECO representative in each committee) will be responsible to oversee the implementation and effectiveness of GRM with regard to the following key performance indicators:

- Number of grievances (aggregated by type, location, aggrieved party e.g., vulnerable or not and gender) reported through the GRM system every month;
- Percentage of grievances acknowledged/responded to within the timeframe set out in the GRM;
- Number of hearing of grievances (aggregated by type and gender) within the timeframe set out in the GRM;
- Number of grievances (aggregated by type and gender) escalated to the next level GRC and within the timeframe set out in the GRM;
- Percentage of grievances resolved within the timeframe set out in the GRM;
- Evidence that all long-standing outstanding grievances (e.g., open for more than 3 months) are being addressed and closed thus within control;
- Evidence that grievance records include grievances from diverse stakeholder groups (e.g., directly and indirect PAPs, PAPs representatives, institutions/organizations, displaced and or vulnerable groups);

- Evidence that PAPs are informed about the outcome of the reported grievances according to the timeframe set out in the GRM; and
- Results of the functioning of the GRM should show that PAP groups are aware of and able to access/use the GRM system as required by international standards.

Data, correspondences and corrective actions will be archived and record keeping. Reports from the grievance database including resolution and feedback will be used for discussing the effectiveness of the GRM system as well as any common or recurrent issues that may indicate the need for structural changes in project activities as well as on the GRM system. GRM results will be reported back to the community as well as any changes made to the GRM process via village meetings.

7.1.5 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.

GRM Structures in Tanzania

This subsection describes the GRM that TANESCO will put in place for all the activities under the Employer's responsibility. This GRM is in place for RAP related activities, for what concerns environmental grievances the GRM principle will apply.

As stated in the first paragraph at the same time the Contractors will have their own GRM in place for what concerns Contractor's human resources and any damage caused to the surrounding communities and properties throughout all Project phases, as defined in the Bidding Documents.

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.

PAP is encouraged to submit the complaint through the village GRC channel. However, other channels cannot be denied access. TANESCO would like to solve the grievance before it goes to the court system to avoid lengthy process that can affect the project.

The complaints related to any aspect of the land acquisition process will be handled through fair negotiations in order to reach an acceptable resolution. All complaints will be documented and kept with TANESCO. The Director of Finance (TANESCO) will make sure to provide funds to project implementing team for timely payment of compensation and preparation and implementation of social activities, as applicable. The compensation issues and restoration measures will be completed before beginning of major construction works. The PAPs/AHs and community will be exempted from all administrative fees incurred, pursuant to the grievance redress procedures except for cases filed in court

- **I: Village level: Village Grievance Redress Committee (VGRC)**

There will be a Village Grievance Redress 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. TANESCO representative

- vi. Representative from vulnerable group (invited depending on the case)
- vii. Sub-village (Kitongoji) leader (invited depending on the case)

The Village Committee will receive the grievance/dispute (written or verbal), sort the grievances, investigate and advise the best solution by checking the fact. If the case is not resolved the case will be referred to RCMU. This committee will deal with boundary disputes, identification of rightful owners and disputes among family members, among others. However, if aggrieved PAP fails to agree with the committee, the grievance is escalated to the next level. The grievance resolution committee members shall undergo a (capacity building about their roles and requirements at early stage before commencement of RAP implementation activities.

The village grievance, resettlement and compensation committee will 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.

- ***Stage 2 TANESCO RCMU***

It is expected that most of the cases will be solved at village level. However, it is expected some cases will need TANESCO intervention directly. Hence, the VGRC may elevate to TANESCO RCMU for further action specific issues that need TANESCO including those on non-payment of compensation, need for re-evaluation of affected property etc.

- ***Stage 3: District Grievance Redress Committee (DGRC)***

The District level GRC will receive only complicated issues from TANESCO. Most of these cases will be complex cases that needs political decisions, or technical solutions that needs the intervention of District Executive Officer (DED) or District Commissioner. The District Grievance Resolution Committee will comprise of the following members.

- i. District Commissioner
- ii. District Executive Director
- iii. District Land Officer
- iv. District Valuer
- v. TANESCO Representative(s)
- vi. Chairperson/Village Executive Officer from the village where the dispute originates
- vii. PAP Representative(s) (male and female)

The DGRC will be convened only when they receive referred cases for which TANESCO will facilitate the meeting of the DGRC. Again, if the PAP does not agree with the recommendation of the DGRC, the PAP may be allowed to escalate the matter to the court of law.

- ***Stage 4: Courts of Law***

The court of law is the only body that has been vested with the authority to provide an impartial resolution of legal disputes and to protect individual's right. Tanzanian legislation allows a right of access to the courts of law by any person who has an interest or right over property. If any person believes that TANESCO, VGRC or DGRC has decided or treated him/her unfairly, the court of law is open and the PAP is allowed to seek legal redress in courts of law as a last resort.

- *Court of law jurisdiction*

As court procedure.

- *Land Tribunals*

Tanzania has land tribunals at village (Village Land Council), ward (Ward Land Tribunal) and district levels (District Land and Housing Tribunal). The primary function of the tribunal is to secure peace and harmony in their area of jurisdiction by mediating and endeavoring to obtain just and amicable settlement of disputes, in this case land disputes. Therefore, the aggrieved PAP(s) may use this channel to get the dispute resolved. The tribunals start at the village level and again ends in the court of law. The PAP if does not believe to get justice in VGRC or TANESCO system, the PAP can proceed with the channel of Village Land Council with option of appeals up to the court of law.

The TANESCO RCMU will ensure the Project grievance mechanism:

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

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

GRM Structures in Zanzibar

This subsection describes the GRM that ZECO will put in place for all the activities under the Employer's responsibility. This GRM is in place for RAP related activities, for what concerns environmental grievances the GRM principle will apply.

As stated in the first paragraph at the same time the Contractors will have their own GRM in place for what concerns Contractor's human resources and any damage caused to the surrounding communities and properties throughout all Project phases, as defined in the Bidding Documents.

The main objectives of GRM are:

- Provide a clear, accessible, and transparent process for individuals and communities to raise their grievances related to resettlement activities.
- Address grievances at the earliest possible stage to prevent escalation into more serious conflicts or legal disputes.
- Provide amicable way to resolve disputes without resorting to legal action
- Use feedback from grievances to identify and address issues in project implementation, ensuring that resettlement activities are conducted in a socially responsible manner

ZECO has developed a Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM) system that will be followed.

All grievances/complaints will be reported through the following channels:

- A telephone through number +255 (0) 772 877879 which is a customer care specific number.
- Visiting the ZECO project office directly
- During regular meetings held between communities and the Project;

- Through the consultations with GRCs members at Shehia level which has been established in the affected Shehias. All grievances submitted through Shehia committees will be registered and the Social Specialist will be informed within 24 hours.
- Placing a comment in the suggestion box at ZECO.
- During the survey on site, PAP may address his/her grievance to the consultant direct.
- Through communication directly with management – for example a letter addressed to site management, ZECO, Ministry of Finance and Planning, or other operational offices.
- Directly by e-mail to ZECO email which is info@zeco.co.tz.

The process of developing resolution and response can be articulated in the following steps with the various grievance committees as stated below.

7.1.6 Grievances Redress Committee

Step 1: Shehia level GRM committees

The Shehia GRM will involve the following members:

- Community Leaders (Sheha): Key figures who have influence and knowledge about community concerns and dynamics.
- Secretary in the Shehia level: The Shehia assistant who have influence and knowledge about community and dynamics.
- Affected Persons' Representatives: Individuals selected from the affected community to voice the concerns of their peers and ensure that their perspectives are considered.
- Religious Leader: Individuals selected from community to voice the concerns of their peers and ensure that their perspectives are considered.
- Community Social Worker (to work with women, children and on GBV issues): Individuals selected from the affected community to voice the concerns of women and children.
- Member – (Should be among the PAPs): Individual who is one among of the People Affected by the Project (PAPs).
- Police Inspector at Shehia level: The individual who deals with security issues at Shehia level.

The Committee shall have funds to regularly meet and operate on the field during all the RAP process and project implementation.

During resolution the Shehia Committee may seek advice from the ZECO Social Specialist who will always be there to provide any support needed by the Committee. The Committee will be required to resolve the grievance within a very short period of time. After receiving the complaint, depending on the complexity of the complaint, PAP will be notified the time frame and action to be taken within 3-5 days of receipt of the grievance and PAP will be given feedback in writing or phone depending on method used to submit the grievance. If at Shehia levels grievance remains unresolved, Shehia Committee will refer the grievance to ZECO office or District Council Office.

Step 2: ZECO Grievance Committee

All unresolved grievances from the Shehia level will be channelled to ZECO in order to be discussed and resolved. At ZECO level the committee will involve the following members; -

- ZECO – IU Project Manager/Assistant Project Manager
- ZECO – Site Engineers during construction
- ZECO – IU Public Relation Officer
- ZECO – IU Social Specialist / Social Focal Person
- ZECO – IU Environmental Specialist

- ZECO – IU Occupational Health and Safety Specialist during construction
- ZECO – IU Gender Specialist / Gender Focal Person
- PAP representative

Depending on the type of grievance, ZECO General Manager and other Management Leaders may be invited in the resolution meeting.

Step 3: District Grievance Committee

All unresolved grievances from the ZECO level will be channelled to the District Commissioner Office in order to be discussed and resolved and the District Committee will be Chaired by the District Commissioner. At the District level the Grievance Committee will comprise of:

- District Commissioner (DC)
- District Administrative Secretary (DAS)
- District Coordinator (Mratibu)
- Office Commander District (OCD)
- District Planning Officer
- Agricultural Officer
- Environmental Officer
- Community Social Worker
- District Security Officer
- PAP representative
- Valuer or Land Officer – Will be invited from the Ministry of Land if grievance received will be associated with Land issues such as ownership of land or compensation issues.

Depending on the type of grievance, Project Manager/Assistant Project Manager and other ZECO-IU may be invited in the resolution meeting in order to shorten the process and resolve the issues within a short period of time. The District Committee will channel all unresolved grievance to the Regional level in order to be resolved.

Step 4: Regional Grievance Committee

At Regional level the committee will involve the following members; -

- Regional Commissioner (RC)
- Regional Administrative Secretary (RAS)
- Labour Officer (If Grievance will be related with Labour issues)
- Valuer or Land Officer – Will be invited from the Ministry of Land if grievance received will be associated with Land issues such as ownership of land or compensation issues.
- Community Social Worker
- Regional Security Officer/Representative
- Member from Zanzibar Anti – Corruption and Economic Crimes Authority (ZAECA)
- Regional Police Commander (RPC)
- Regional Coordinator
- PAP representative

Depending on the type of grievance, Project Manager/Assistant Project Manager and other ZECO-IU may be invited in the resolution meeting. All unresolved grievances in the regional level will be channelled to the Ministerial level for resolution.

Step 5: Ministerial (MoWEM) Grievance Committee

At Ministry level the committee will involve the following members; -

- Principal Secretary – Ministry of Water, Energy and Minerals (MoWEM)
- Principal Secretary – Ministry of Lands and Housing Development
- Chief Government Valuer (CGV)
- General Manager – ZECO
- Project Manager – ZECO
- PAP Representative

Depending on the type of grievances, other members from different Ministries who are not mentioned here will be invited in the resolution meeting.

Step 6: Grievance at land Tribunal Court

- As Land Zanzibar Tribunal Court Procedure

Step 7: High Court

- As Court Procedure

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

AfDB Grievance and redress mechanism

The grievance and redress system at the AfDB comprises public access to the process through:

7.1.7 The Bank country office, or Project team

The country/project-level team has a responsibility for receiving and responding to requests for redress. However, they advocate of PAPs to first utilize the local project level mechanism outlined above.

7.1.8 The Compliance Review and Mediation Unit (CRMU) which administers the Independent Review/Recourse Mechanism.

While the CRMU, provides a corporate window for receiving requests for dispute resolution and mediation process.

The mandate of the Bank's Independent Review Mechanism (IRM) is to provide people who are, or are likely to be, adversely affected by a project financed by the Bank Group as a result of violation of the Bank Group's policies and procedures with an avenue to request the Bank to comply with its own policies and procedures. The requestors first seek to resolve their complaints with Bank Management; but if in their opinion, Bank Management has not adequately handled their complaints, they may submit their requests to IRM.

The IRM is an independent accountability instrument established by the Boards of Directors of the AfDB to provide people adversely affected by Bank-financed operations with an independent complaints mechanism through which they can seek redress and hold the bank to account to respect its policies and procedures related to sustainability.

The Independent Review Mechanism (IRM) administered by Compliance Review and Mediation Unit (BCRM)) provides people adversely affected by projects financed by the African Development Bank Group

(AfDB) with an independent mechanism through which they can request the Bank Group to comply with its own policies and procedures.

For recourse, BCRM receives requests presented by two or more persons (such as community of persons, an organization, association, society, or other grouping of individuals) and/or by a qualified representative of the affected persons who demonstrate that their rights or interests have been or are likely to be adversely affected by the non-compliance of the relevant Bank Group policies. The requestor(s) and any other interested persons may ask that their identities be kept confidential, and if so, the reasons for such confidentiality.

Requests must be sent to the Director of the Compliance Review and Mediation Unit (BCRM), African Development Bank Group (AfDB) Compliance Review and Mediation Unit (CRMU) – AfDB BP 1387 Abidjan 01, Cote d'Ivoire Immeuble du Centre de Commerce International d'Abidjan (CCIA) - Avenue Jean Paul II |, 14th Floor BCRM_info@afdb.org Tel: +225 27 20 26 20 56 (CRMU Front Office).

The IRM comprises two separates, but related, phases:

- A grievance or problem-solving phase, led by the CRMU reporting directly to the Bank President, to assist project-affected people in finding solutions to their problems; and
 - A compliance review phase, led by a three-member panel drawn from the IRM roster of experts.
- **Problem-Solving (mediation)**

In a request for problem-solving, BCRM will restore an effective dialogue between the requestors and any interested persons with an aim to resolving underlying issues without seeking to attribute blame or fault to any such party.

- **Compliance Review (investigation)**

The compliance review function is handled by the IRM Roster of Experts appointed by the Board of Directors. The Experts together with the Director of BCRM determine eligibility of request(s) for compliance review, and submit their eligibility report, recommending whether or not to undertake the compliance review, to the Board of Directors or to the President, as the case may be for project's status of approval.

The purpose of a Compliance Review is to examine whether the Bank Group has complied with its policies and procedures applicable to the concerned project/operation and, in cases of non-compliance, whether such non-compliance has caused or may cause harm to the Complainants and/or the environment.

8 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring stakeholder engagement is a process of periodically collecting information on the implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan and understanding the current progress of implementation, analysing challenges and putting in corrective action plans. The results to be analyzed will provide a background for planning better initiatives for project operation, and also for deciding on future action. Monitoring of the stakeholder engagement process allows the efficacy of the process to be evaluated by identifying key performance indicators that reflect the objectives of the SEP and the specific actions and timings. The following SEP activities require monitoring and evaluation from assigned personnel and teams in the Project:

- Implementation of SEP that includes update of stakeholder database and issues, as well as documentation of stakeholder engagement activities. Throughout the project life, TANESCO and ZECO will maintain open communication channels with relevant stakeholders as identified. Any additional stakeholders identified during the lifecycle will also be added and communication with them will be initiated.
- Implementation of Grievance Mechanism as part of SEP which includes dissemination of Grievance Mechanism, grievance logging and tracking, effectiveness of grievance management, and number of grievances solved.

A series of key performance indicators to monitor the implementation of SEP have been developed as follows:

- Number of public hearings, consultation meetings and other public discussions/forums conducted within a reporting period (e.g. monthly, quarterly, or annually);
- Frequency of public engagement activities;
- Geographical coverage of engagement activities
- Number of participants in different engagement activities (where applicable)
- Newly identified stakeholders
- Number of locations covered by the consultation process;
- Number and details of vulnerable individuals involved in consultation meetings;
- Number of grievances received within a reporting period (e.g. monthly, quarterly, or annually) and number of those resolved within the prescribed timeline;
- Type of grievances received;
- Number of press materials published/broadcasted in the local, regional, and national media;

Two bases of monitoring and evaluation will be applied in measuring the Project's achievements regarding stakeholder engagement. This includes performance monitoring and impact monitoring.

Performance Monitoring

These include the monitoring of the progress of engagements, consultations and grievance management. This activity will be undertaken directly by TANESCO/ZECO and it can be defined as Internal Monitoring. The team will monitor the progress of engagements and implementation through monthly progress reports and it will report to AfDB on the effectiveness on monthly basis. The monitoring will be part of the overall project monitoring.

Impact Monitoring/Annual Environmental and Social Audit

Aspects of the performance monitoring above will also be covered as part of the annual E&S performance audit which also covers elements of stakeholder engagements. TANESCO and ZECO will engage an independent agency/consultant/consulting firm to conduct the external monitoring. The external

monitoring team will measure effectiveness of the stakeholder engagements program as part of the project progress.

Type of Monitoring	Topic	Indicator	Responsible	Frequency
Performance Monitoring Internal	Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N of consultation against the SEP Type of consultation against SEP Percentage of participation men, women, youth Main topic of discussion and conclusion reached 	TANESCO & ZECO	Monthly
Performance Monitoring Internal	Grievances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N of Open Grievances step 1 N of Open Grievances step 2 N of Open Grievances step 3 N of Closed Grievances Breakdown of Grievances <ul style="list-style-type: none"> N of Survey Grievances N of Social Grievances N of Resettlement and Compensation Grievances Breakdown of complainants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> N of Women N of Elderly N of Grievances GBV and/or SEAH 	TANESCO & ZECO	Monthly
Impact Monitoring External	Consultations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impacts analysis of consultation programs on the affected community and project development Impacts analysis of Stakeholder engagement 	TANESCO & ZECO	Semestral
Impact Monitoring External	Grievances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Efficacy of grievances mechanism 	Consultant	Semestral

Reporting

The reporting of stakeholder engagement activities will be undertaken throughout the Project. This will help facilitate continuous improvement of the engagement process. Stakeholder engagement activities and significant changes or updates in the project and upgrade, stakeholders' concerns, as well as environmental and social issues will be continuously reported and published to a wider audience in a transparent way through public domain documents.

8.1.1 Monthly Reports

The Project will prepare monthly reports on stakeholder engagement activities for the Bank, to include:

- Stakeholder activities conducted on monthly basis;
- Public outreach activities (meetings with stakeholders);
- Entries in the grievance register;
- New identified stakeholder groups;
- Emerging new issues or challenges;
- New stakeholders identified.

The monthly reports will be part of the overall project monthly reports.

8.1.2 Annual Audit Reports

TANESCO and ZECO will compile a report summarizing SEP results on an annual basis. This report will provide a summary of all public consultation issues, grievances and resolutions. The report will provide a summary of relevant public consultation findings from informal meetings held at community level.

This will be part of the annual Environment and social audit report which will be submitted to Bank and a summary of the results will be provided for the annual report.

8.1.3 Reporting and Feedback to the Stakeholders

Stakeholder engagement is a two-way process where the project is expected to give feedback to the various stakeholders identified. This is important for the success of the project as feedback ensures that stakeholders' voices are heard and their comments are integrated into the project planning and execution processes. The section outlines how the project will collect, analyse and report the feedback to stakeholders. It also outlines how the stakeholders communicate to the project.

Collection of feedback from stakeholders

To understand the perspectives, concerns, and suggestions of stakeholders the following will be used.

Interviews

- In-Depth Interviews: Conducted with key informants such as local leaders, government officials, and project staff to gather detailed insights.
- Focus Group Discussions: Organized with various stakeholder groups to facilitate in-depth discussions on specific issues and gather diverse perspectives.

Suggestion Boxes

- Physical Suggestion Boxes: Placed in accessible locations within communities, such as community centers and local government offices, to collect anonymous feedback.
- Digital Suggestion Boxes: Established on project websites and social media platforms to provide a convenient feedback channel for all stakeholders.

Community Meetings

Regular community meetings will be held to facilitate direct communication and allow stakeholders to voice their opinions and concerns openly.

Feedback Analysis

The feedback from stakeholders will be compiled in data base, categorised and analysed to generate themes and narratives alongside statistics. This will then be prioritised based on its relevance, urgency, and potential impact on the project. The prioritised feedback will be incorporated into the project's planning and execution strategies and help in adjusting project activities, timelines, and resources as necessary to address stakeholders' concerns and suggestions.

Feedback Reporting

To build trust and ensure transparency with stakeholders, TANESCO and ZECO will ensure feedback is reported back to stakeholders in a timely and understandable manner. This will be achieved through regular updates, through newsletters, community meetings, and digital platforms. Summary reports will also highlight the key feedback received, the analysis conducted, and the actions taken. Additionally, public meetings and workshops will be hosted to present feedback findings and discuss the implemented changes. These events will also serve as platforms for further dialogue and continuous engagement.

The project will enhance feedback communication through digital channels such as emails, social media, and the project website to share feedback reports and updates widely.

TANESCO Contact Details

TANESCO can be contacted via the following channels:

- Website: <https://www.tanESCO.co.tz/>
- Social media platforms: <https://www.facebook.com/TanESCO-Tanzania-Electric-Supply-Company-100067954470185/>
- E-mail: customer.service@tanESCO.co.tz
- Telephone: 0748 550 000
- Postal Address: Plot No. 114, Block G, Dar es Salaam Road, P.O.Box 453 Dodoma

ZECO Contact Details

ZECO can be contacted via the following channels:

- Website: <https://www.zeco.co.tz/>
- Social media platforms: <https://www.facebook.com/ZECOZanzibar/>
- E-mail: info@zeco.co.tz
- Telephone: +255 2452255
- Postal Address: P.O. Box 235 Zanzibar, Gulioni Street Zanzibar

9 ORGANIZATION SET UP FOR THE SEP

The proponent (TANESCO & ZECO) will have Project Implementation Units comprising project manager, environment manager, surveyor, project accountant, legal officer, and sociologist to coordinate all the project activities. Specifically, the sociologists from ZECO and TANESCO will work closely with a team of liaison officers, grievance officers and grievance committees from both Tanzania and Zanzibar side in implementing the stakeholder engagement plan. The sociologist will be supported by the PIU to ensure fully implementation of the stakeholder engagement. Additionally, the consultation and information disclosure will also be supported by contractors and the implementation costs within their obligations. The Contractors will hire the experts and staff necessary to follow up the process through consultative processes with relevant stakeholders. Each plan/program/measure will be disclosed to the stakeholders and agreements made with them to ensure implementation viability. The PIU from TANESCO & ZECO, will actively liaise with the concerned stakeholders and Government agencies to assure a smooth implementation of the project and SEP implementation.

The Sociologist will oversee the following SEO activities

- ✓ A key focal point for project on social matters and stakeholder engagement and consultation
- ✓ Works in collaboration with PIU members including Environmental officer, legal officer, project manager, accountant and land surveyor for handling all project stakeholder issues with regards to ESMP and RAP implementation
- ✓ Ensuring compliance on social aspects as indicated in RAP and ESMP with regards to disclosure of information to stakeholders are implemented as Nation Laws and AfDB ISS requirements
- ✓ Monitoring of stakeholder engagement process and reporting
- ✓ Follow up grievances and SEP implementation and social grievances

In addition, TANESCO & ZECO will hire experts in charge for GRM and Consultations, as Grievances Experts, Liaison Officers, Facilitators, Note takers:

- Liaison Officer at Ward Level: the officer will be in charge to collect comments, register grievances, share bulletins at villages level. The officer will work in the ward offices
- Grievances Redress Officer: the officers will be in charge to analyze and process the grievances, taking them from the registration up to the close out phase
- Facilitators: people from villages who will work as social mobilizer, helping during the meeting and supporting the TANESCO/ZECO team within the consultation process.

Tanzania Electric Supply Company Limited (TANESCO)

The following table is the PIU structure from TANESCO who will be responsible for overseeing the planning and implementation of ESMP, RAP and SEP, coordinating with relevant government agencies, and ensuring compliance with national and international standards. Through the sociologist, TANESCO will facilitate ESIA/ESMP & RAP disclosure and implementation.

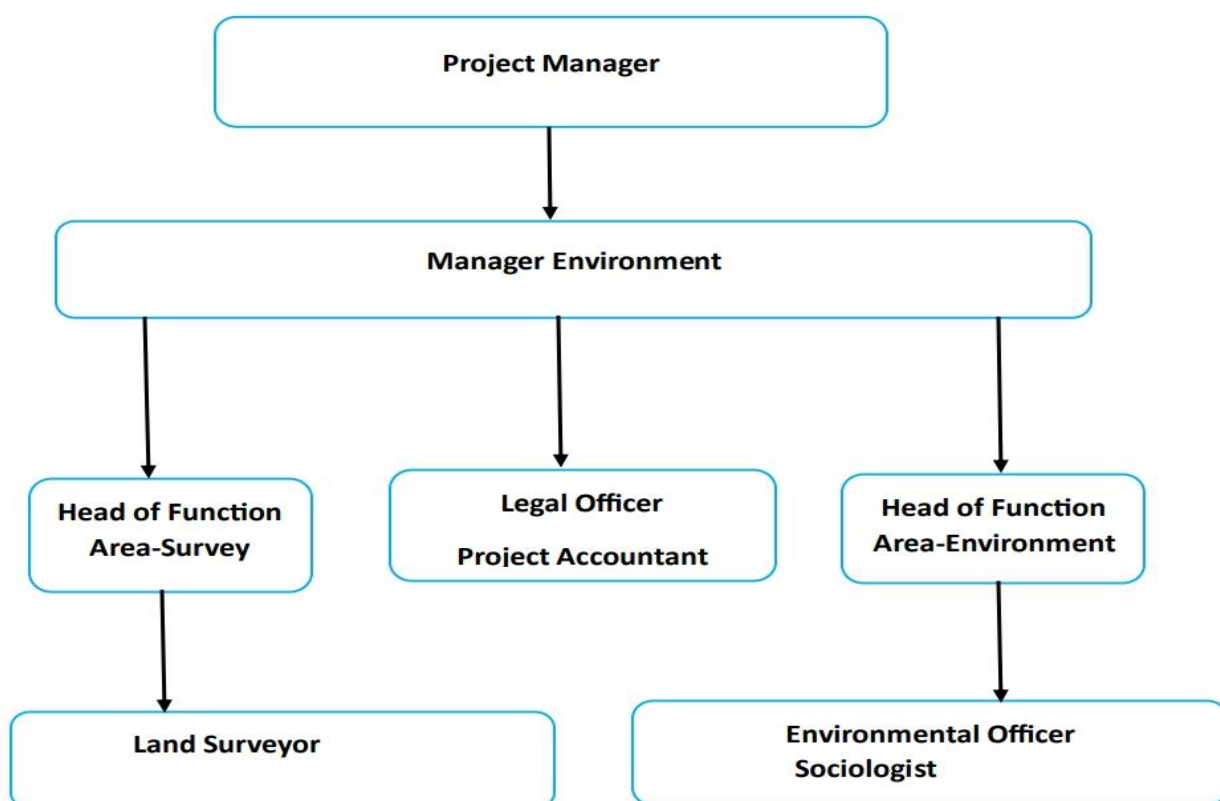


Figure 9- 1 – TANESCO Project Implementation Unit

Table 9- 1 – Key Roles and Responsibilities

Member	Key Role and Responsibilities
Project Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Leading implementation of E&S obligations (community engagement, information sharing & grievance management, livelihood restoration and corporate social responsibility) ✓ Coordinate the day-to-day project activities including, ESMP, RAP and SEP implementation and other construction activities ✓ Supervising and monitoring the performance of other PIU in executing their daily implementation of ESMP, RAP and SEP ✓ Receiving and review the reports which submit to his office from Manager Environment ✓ Accountable for reporting to TANESCO and Lenders on E&S matters ✓ Establishing appropriate organizational structure and scrutiny of suitable resources to implement the ESMP, RAPs, SEP and LRP ✓ Contribute to the project appraisal processes by reviewing, analysing, and advising on social and environmental impact/risks ✓ Play a role of report the progress of ESMP implementation to the high level of TANESCO management
Manager Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Advise the project manager on the project environmental & Social issues, and advise on the best ways to mainstream environmental and social aspects into project design including ESMP implementation, livelihood restoration and corporate social responsibility, capacity building, awareness raising and public consultation ✓ Managing the E&S team and third parties involved in the implementation of E&S obligations ✓ Receiving the report from Head of Function Area, Project Accountant and

Member	Key Role and Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal officer ✓ Reporting the progress of ESMP implementation to Project Manager. ✓ Follow up Environmental Grievances
Head of Function Area (HOFA)-Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Sorting Land acquisition issues including valuation and reporting to Manager Environment for discussion and actions ✓ Assigned the task Land surveyor for handling ESMP and RAP issues. ✓ Reporting to Manager Environment on the day-to-day implementation of ESMP and RAP
Head of Function Area (HOFA) - Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Reviewing the E&S report submitted by environment officer, Sociologist and third parties during ESMP and RAP implementation ✓ Reporting to Project Manager any raised E&S issues ✓ Assigned task to Environmental officer and sociologist
Project Accountant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Controlling financial issues and preparing budget for implementation of ESMP activities ✓ Effecting compensation payments to PAPs and other cost relating to ESMP implementation ✓ Reporting to Manager Environment on the cost relating to daily project implementation. ✓ Works in collaboration with Environmental officer, legal officer, sociologist and land surveyor for handling all project ESMP issues
Legal Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Providing legal advices about the project and sharing the legal ideas with other project implementor team ✓ Responding to legal matters raised by PAPs regarding the compensation payments ✓ Works in collaboration with Environmental officer, accountant, sociologist and land surveyor for handling all project ESMP issues
Environmental Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Reporting HOFA-environment on environment safeguards issues during project implementation. ✓ A key focal point for project on environmental matters ✓ Works in collaboration with sociologist, legal officer, accountant and land surveyor for handling all project RAP issues ✓ Ensuring compliance on environmental aspects are implemented as Nation Laws and AfDB ISS requirements
Sociologist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Reporting to HOFA-environment on social safeguards issues ✓ A key focal point for project on social matters ✓ Works in collaboration with Environmental officer, legal officer, accountant and land surveyor for handling all project RAP issues ✓ Ensuring compliance on social aspects as indicated in RAP and ESMP are implemented as Nation Laws and AfDB ISS requirements ✓ Follow up grievances and SEP implementation and social grievances
Land Surveyor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Reporting to HOFA-Survey all matters relating with Land Acquisition issues ✓ A key focal point for project on Land Acquisition matters ✓ Works in collaboration with Environmental officer, legal officer, accountant and land sociologist for handling all project RAP issues ✓ Ensuring compliance on Land Acquisition issues are implemented as

Member	Key Role and Responsibilities
	Nation Laws and AfDB ISS requirements

Zanzibar Electricity Company (ZECO)

ZECO PIU shall be responsible of the implementation of ESMP, RAP and SEP under the coordination and supervision of TANESCO. The sociologist being the lead in SEP implementation.

Refer to figure with ZECO PIU structure below. To fully implement RAP, ZECO PIU will work hand in hand with other committees from Regional to Shehia level. Refer Table 9- 2 and Figure 9- 2.

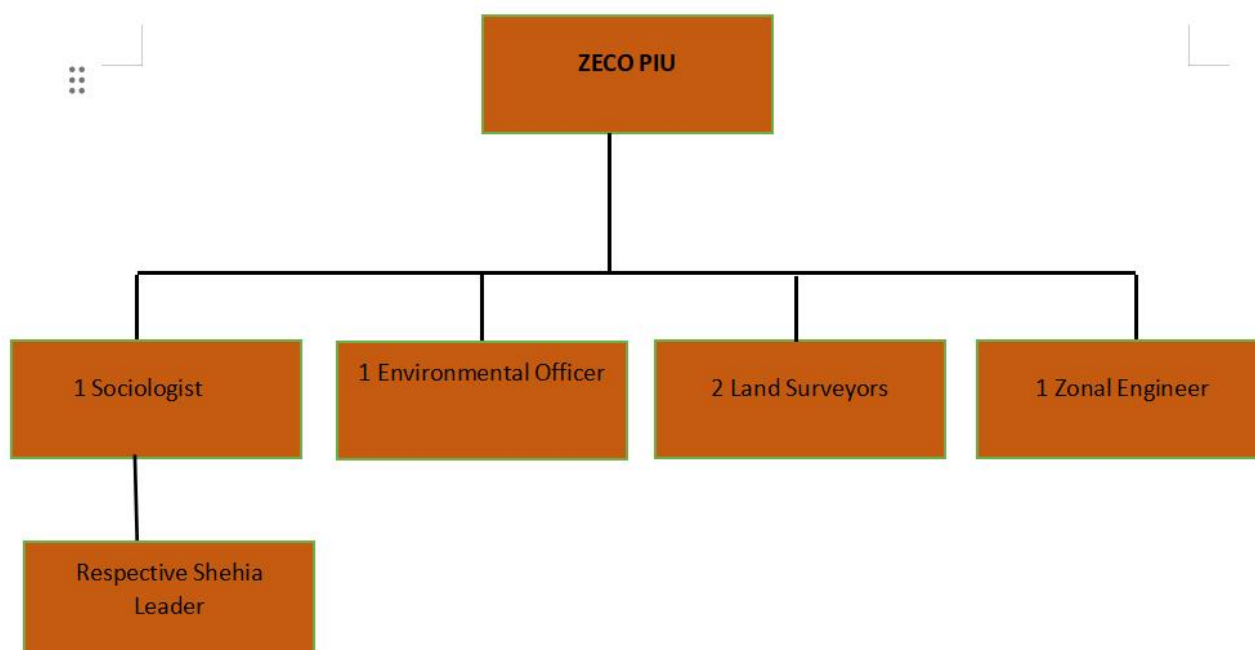


Figure 9- 2 – ZECO PIU for RAP implementation

Table 9- 2 – Responsibilities of key personnels

Member	Key Role and Responsibilities
Project Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Leading implementation of E&S obligations (community engagement, information sharing & grievance management, livelihood restoration and corporate social responsibility) ✓ Coordinate the day-to-day project activities including, ESMP, RAP & SEP implementation and other construction activities ✓ Supervising and monitoring the performance in executing the implementation of ESMP, RAP and SEP ✓ Receiving and review the reports which submit to his office from Manager Environment ✓ Accountable for reporting to TANESCO and Lenders on E&S matters ✓ Establishing appropriate organizational structure and scrutiny of suitable resources to implement the ESMP, RAP, SEP and LRP ✓ Contribute to the project appraisal processes by reviewing, analysing, and advising on social and environmental impact/risks ✓ Report the progress of ESMP, RAP and SEP implementation to the high level of TANESCO management

Member	Key Role and Responsibilities
Project Engineer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Supervise construction works and ensure the contractors do not make any diversions ✓ Cross-check technical issues ✓ Reporting to Project manager on the technical adjustments required at project design and construction phases ✓ Works in collaboration with Environmental officer, legal officer, sociologist and land surveyor for handling all project ESMP issues
Land Surveyor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Reports to project manager all claims received ✓ Conduct site assessment with claimants for thorough check ✓ Verify the claims and grievances related to compensation dissatisfaction
Environmental Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Reporting to Project Manager on environment safeguards issues during project implementation. ✓ A key focal point for project on environmental matters ✓ Works in collaboration with sociologist, legal officer, accountant and land surveyor for handling all project ESMP issues ✓ Ensuring compliance on environmental aspects are implemented as Nation Laws and AfDB ISS requirements ✓ Follow up Environmental Grievances
Sociologist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Reporting to Project Manager-environment on social safeguards issues ✓ A key focal point for project on social matters ✓ Works in collaboration with Environmental officer, legal officer, accountant and land surveyor for handling all project ESMP and RAP issues ✓ Ensuring compliance on social aspects as indicated in RAP are implemented as Nation Laws and AfDB ISS requirements ✓ Follow up grievances and SEP implementation and social grievances
Shehia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Accompany guests from ZECO and Contractor at site ✓ Make official introduction to the locals all construction crew ✓ Ensure all norms are well observed ✓ Control unethical events while at site

10 BUDGET

The Project proponent will cover its own costs for monitoring and consultation through the ESMP budget, as outlined in the ESIA reports. The operational costs of the E&S Team for the three interconnections will amount to USD 600,000 during the construction phase. The SEP budget allocation can be adjusted based on site needs once the project begins.

As specified in the ESMP, the SEP costs are included in the operational expenses of the ESMP team, with USD 200,000 allocated per interconnection (applicable to both TANESCO and ZECO), totalling USD 600,000. It is estimated that approximately USD 100,000 per interconnection (half) is dedicated to SEP activities.

Table 10- 1 – Budget of Stakeholder engagement Process

Tanzania/TANESCO	USD
Grievances Experts, Liaison Officers, Facilitators, Note takers	25,000
SEP implementation: Vehicles operating costs, Rental of Venues, Foods, Allowances and Printings costs	25,000
Zanzibar/ZECO	
Grievances Experts, Liaison Officers, Facilitators, Note takers	25,000
SEP implementation: Vehicles operating costs, Rental of Venues, Foods, Allowances and Printings costs	25,000
Total	100,000

Table 10- 2 – Breakdown of monitoring and consultation budget

Cost Category	Description	Year 1	Year 2
		USD	USD
Grievance Management Costs	Grievances Experts	12,500	12,500
	Liaison Officers	7,500	7,500
	Facilitators	2,500	2,500
	Note takers	2,500	2,500
SEP Implementation Costs	Vehicles operating costs	10,000	10,000
	Rental of Venues	6,500	6,500
	Foods	5,000	5,000
	Allowances	1,500	1,500
	Printings costs	1,000	1,000
	Communication	1,000	1,000
Total		50,000	50,000

11 ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: CONSULTATIONS AND MINUTES OF MEETINGS

CONSULTATIONS AND MINUTES OF MEETINGS

Three rounds of consultation were implemented during the feasibility phase. The 1st ROUND OF CONSULTATIONS was structured in the forms of meetings key institutional stakeholders to understand the level of protection of natural areas and the future planning and development in the areas crossed by the projects. They were in the forms of collective meetings for each country to share information and comments and allow at the same time interaction among stakeholders. It was of paramount importance to clarify with the regulatory institutions the step of the project design and the parties to be notified and consulted during the process. Based on the outcome of the inception phase and the 1st ROUND OF CONSULTATIONS, the Consultant undertook the 2nd ROUND OF CONSULTATION with Authorities, Community Leaders, Main Communities and Women during the interim phase of the project and the environmental surveys. A 3rd ROUND OF CONSULTATION was undertaken by TANESCO and ZECO within the Resettlement Action Plan surveys.

1st ROUND OF CONSULTATIONS

On April 23rd, 2024, on the occasion of the inception phase workshop held in Zanzibar, the Consultant and Project Developers conducted the first round of consultations with institutional stakeholders. The meeting was followed by the National television which broadcasted part of the event.

Following the workshop, the Consultant held meetings with other key institutional stakeholders on the Tanzania mainland. The consultation aimed to inform the decision-makers about the project's scope of work, the project design process, and the methods for the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment study. Potential critical issues were described to gain feedback from stakeholders and an understanding of the work context, which was essential for planning the field surveys and design.

The stakeholders responded positively and made themselves available for field inspection during the survey phases.

Table 1 – List of the first round of consultations

STAKEHOLDERS	TOPICS	PARTICIPANTS	DATE	MOM
ZANZIBAR Zanzibar Environmental Management Authority (ZEMA) Marine Conservation Unit (Ministry of Blue Economy and Fisheries) Ministry of Blue Economy and Fisheries Ministry of Water, Energy, and Minerals, ZECO Ministry of Lands and Housing Development Department of Forestry (Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources, Livestock and Fisheries)	Project scope of work presentation, clarification of permits, protected areas regulations and stakeholders to be involved	21 (4 F, 17 M)	April 23, 2024	MOM_ZNZ_01

STAKEHOLDERS	TOPICS	PARTICIPANTS	DATE	MOM
TANZANIA Marine Parks and Reserve Unit (MPRU)	Project scope of work presentation, clarification of permits, protected areas regulations and stakeholders to be involved	3 M	April 29, 2024	MOM_TZ_02
TANZANIA Ministry of Housing, Land and Human Settlement Development (Land Commission in Dar es Salaam)	Project scope of work presentation, clarification of land acquisition for cables and buffer zones in the landing points	1 M	April 29, 2024	MOM_TZ_03
TANZANIA National Environment Management Council (NEMC)	Project scope of work presentation, clarification of permits, protected areas regulations	2 (1 M, 1 F)	June 12, 2024	MOM_TZ_04



Figure 1 – Workshop in Zanzibar with Institutional Stakeholders



Figure 2 – Meeting at the Land Commission in Tanzania



Figure 3 – Meeting at Marine Park Reserve Unit in Tanzania

2nd ROUND OF CONSULTATIONS

The 2nd ROUND has been implemented during the baseline data collection, it was finalized to gather data and share the design options to get feedbacks from the local institutions and community. This phase was important to assure the viability of the design at local level. The consultation at community level was under the form of Key Informant Interviews and focus group discussion. Dedicated meetings were organized for women.

The views and concerns have been considered for the design and in the mitigation measures. For example, the landing point in Unguja was slightly moved to avoid the fishermen camp. The cable route in Pemba was moved to avoid the mangrove forest. In Mafia the cable route was shifted to avoid resettlement. Beach management unit was included in the SEP as one of the stakeholders to be consulted before the construction, as per suggestions of the fishermen.

The fishermen suggested to coordinate with Beach Management Unit and Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries before the marine cable laydown operations in order to avoid conflicts with seasonal fishing. This became a provision in the ESMP.

DAR ES SALAAM AND UNGUJA

In June 2024, on the occasion of the environmental survey conducted in Dar es Salaam and Unguja Island, the Consultant and Project Developers held the second round of consultations with the affected wards (Mtende on Unguja Island) and village authorities near the landing points. A series of Key Informant Interviews and Focus Group Discussions were held with the communities living or conducting activities near the landing points and along the new underground cable route.

Additionally, representatives from ZEMA, Marine Conservation Unit, Land Commission and Department of Forestry of Zanzibar took part to the field work conducted in Unguja on May 31st and June 1st 2024 (see *Table 0-2*). The consultation aimed to share information about the possible project components and their footprints, collect feedback, understand fishing and other livelihood activities linked to the use of natural resources, and inform the affected wards about the main impacts expected during construction, particularly in terms of disturbances.

Table 0-2 – List of the second round of consultations in Unguja project area

	STAKEHOLDERS	TOPICS OF DISCUSSION	PARTICIPANT	DATE	MOM
1	Unguja Affected Ward: Mtende	The line in Unguja will be underground cable and it will be constructed within the existing road right of way, the main impact will be in terms of disturbance during constructions	Mtende Chief	June 1, 2024 Unguja	MOM_UN_01
2	Communities living or having activities in the proximity of the landing points and along the new underground cable	Share of the possible project components footprints and collection of feedback and understand the fishing and other livelihood activities linked to the use of natural resources	7 M	May 31, 2024 Unguja	MOM_UN_02
3	Women living or having livelihood activities in the proximity of the landing points and along the new underground cable	Share of the possible project components footprints and collection of feedback and understand the role of women in the use of natural resources	17 F	June 2, 2024 Unguja	MOM_UN_02

Table 0- 3 – List of the second round of consultations in Dar es Salaam project area

	STAKEHOLDERS	TOPICS OF DISCUSSION	PARTICIPANT	DATE	MOM
4	Land owner of the proposed substation area in Ras Kilomoni	Presentation of the project and verification of the title of the affected landowner	Affected landowner	June 12, 2024 Dar es Salaam	MOM_DES_01

5. On 1st June, the ELC team met with the village chief of Mtende to discuss the project and the upcoming field activities. While the chief was already aware of the project thanks to ZECO's prior communication, the consultant explained the potential impacts of the underground cable construction, including increased vehicle traffic. The village chief expressed the community's interest in compensation and its timing. The consultant clarified that the cable will be buried within the existing road, avoiding properties and land. However, if any impact occurs, compensation will be provided before construction begins. The chief raised a concern about fairness, suggesting it would be unfair if other areas benefit while Mtende, directly impacted by construction, receives no advantage. The consultant explained that while the electricity will not directly power Mtende, it will enter the national grid, ultimately increasing the village's power supply and reliability.
6. On 31th June, the ELC team met the fishermen from Mtende that use the beach of Unguja proposed landing point. The fishermen expressed concerns about the impact of construction activities on their ability to use the landing point. They suggested the left side of the beach as a potential alternative docking location during construction. However, they acknowledged that this area would require clearing and access improvements due to the rocky terrain. All the stakeholders were in favor of the project implementation.
7. On 2nd June, the ELC team met with a group of women from Mtende village who use the beach at Unguja, the proposed landing site for the project. The women expressed a desire to understand the route of the underground cable to assess any potential impact on their crops. The women inquired about the possibility of local people being hired for construction work. They voiced their concern that corruption might lead to jobs being given only to those recommended by governing officials. The consultant explained that construction has not yet been scheduled, and there are no current employment opportunities in this feasibility phase. However, it is common practice to involve local people in the Construction of such projects.
8. In Dar es Salaam only one household is impacted by the project, the team interviewed him and verified his title over the land. The household expressed his right to have a fair compensation and was available to further discuss with TANESCO.



Figure 4 – Institutional Stakeholders during the field work in Unguja



Figure 5 – Key Informal Interview with the fishermen at Makunduchi landing point



Figure 6 – Key Informal Interview with the women from Mtende

TANGA AND PEMBA

From June 3rd to 8th, 2024, on the occasion of the environmental survey conducted in Tanga and Pemba Island, the Consultant and Project Developers held the second round of consultations with the affected wards and village authorities near the landing points. A series of Key Informant Interviews and Focus Group Discussions were held with the communities living or conducting activities near the landing points and along the new underground cable route.

The consultation aimed to share information about the possible project components and their footprints, collect feedback, understand fishing and other livelihood activities linked to the use of natural resources, and inform the affected wards about the main impacts expected during construction, particularly in terms of disturbances.

Table 4 – List of the second round of consultations

	STAKEHOLDERS	TOPICS OF DISCUSSION	PARTICIPANTS	DATE	MOM
1	Chief Ndagoni Ward. The chief represents ten villages, from Weshu to Ras Mkumbuu The ten villages are: Uchangani, Kunguni, Buyuni, Ndagoni Mjini, Utaani, Jamuini, Kichanjaani (including subvillages Kilimani and Depu), Ngagu, and Ufingani	The line in Pemba will be underground cable and it will be constructed within the RoW of existing 33 kV, the main impact will be in terms of disturbance during constructions.	Chief Ndagoni Ward	June 5, 2024 Pemba	MOM_PT_01
2	Staff of Pemba Channel Conservation Area	Share of the possible project components footprints and collection of feedback	Ranger of the Pemba Channel Conservation Area	June 4, 2024 Pemba	MOM_PT_02
3	Communities living or having activities in the proximity of the landing points and along the new underground cable	Share of the possible project components footprints and collection of feedback and understand the fishing and other livelihood activities linked to the use of natural resources	Pemba, 9 M Tanga, 7 M	June 3, 2024 (Pemba) June 8, 2024 (Tanga)	MOM_PT_03 (Pemba) MOM_PT_04 (Tanga)
4	Women living or having livelihood activities in the proximity of the landing	Share of the possible project components footprints and	Pemba, 4 F Tanga, 5 F	June 5, 2024 (Pemba)	MOM_PT_03 (Pemba) MOM_PT_04

	STAKEHOLDERS	TOPICS OF DISCUSSION	PARTICIPANTS	DATE	MOM
	points and along the new underground cable	collection of feedback and understand the role of women in the use of natural resources		June 8, 2024 (Tanga)	(Tanga)

5. On 5th June, the ELC team along with engineers from ZECO, met with the village chief at the proposed Ras Mkumbuu landing point. The chief represents ten villages, from Wesha to Ras Mkumbuu. The ten villages are: Uchangani, Kunguni, Buyuni, Ndagani Mjini, Utaani, Jamuini, Kichanjaani (including subvillages Kilimani and Depu), Ngagu, and Ufingani. Each village has a representative in contact with the village chief. The consultant shared the project locations and explained the main impacts on the villages. These impacts would mainly be related to the transportation of trucks and vehicles, as well as noise and dust generated by their passage. The village chief explained that the people cultivating the area facing the landing point do not own the land. The beach at the landing point is not considered a good fishing area by the villagers. They primarily use the beach as a passageway to reach better fishing spots. The village chief explained that the previous submarine cable project involved a well-functioning evaluation and compensation process.
6. During the marine survey conducted close to Misali Island on June 4th, the environmental team from ELC and the engineer from ZECO met Mr. Said Mzee, a ranger of the Pemba Channel Conservation Area. Mr. Said Mzee was familiar with such projects since the area is already crossed by a submarine cable, laid in 2012. He requested more information about the planned cable's position. The team explained that the submarine cable will cross the Pemba Channel Conservation Area but the consultant is making every effort to suggest a route that minimizes impact on coral reefs.
7. On 3rd June, the ELC team met with the fishermen who use the beach at Ras Mkumbuu, the proposed landing point. These migratory fishermen come from different villages in the area, especially Changani. They have the legal right to fish anywhere, following the best catches depending on the season and resource availability. They operate as a cooperative, sharing boats and resources. The group included the cooperative leader. They enquired about the construction schedule and the duration of the works.
8. 3. On 8th June, the ELC team met with the fishermen who use the beach at the proposed Tanga landing point. Some of the fishermen come from Tanga, while others come from Pemba. They expressed no concerns about how the beach will be managed during project construction. The same day the team interviewed women who sell food and beverages (fish, bananas, fruit juice) near the beach at the proposed Tanga landing point. The women expressed optimism about the project, believing it will boost the economy and increase their sales. However, they voiced concerns that the influx of people from different countries could lead to cultural contamination.
5. On 5th June, the ELC met with a group of women who use the beach at the proposed Ras Mkumbuu landing point. They enquired about the access to the beach during the construction and after it. The consultant clarified that while the construction area will be off-limits, villagers can still access the beach. The beach will be fully accessible after construction is complete. The consultant used the example of the beach section where the previous submarine cable was buried. This area is now accessible for walking and passage.



Figure 7 – Meeting with the village chief of Ndagoni



Figure 8 – Key Informal Interview with the fishermen (on the left) and women (on the right) at Ras Mkumbuu landing point



Figure 9 – Key Informal Interview with the fishermen (on the left) and women (on the right) at Tanga landing point

MKURANGA AND MAFIA

In June 2024, on the occasion of the environmental survey conducted from Mkuranga to Kisiju and in Mafia Island, the Consultant and Project Developers held the second round of consultations with the affected wards (Kisiju on the Tanzanian mainland, Kilindoni, and Dongo on Mafia Island) and village authorities near the landing points. A series of Key Informant Interviews and Focus Group Discussions were held with the communities living or conducting activities near the landing points and along the new underground cable route.

The consultation aimed to share information about the possible project components and their footprints, collect feedback, understand fishing and other livelihood activities linked to the use of natural resources, and inform the affected wards about the main impacts expected during construction, particularly in terms of disturbances.

Table 5 – List of the second round of consultations

	STAKEHOLDERS	TOPICS OF DISCUSSION	PARTICIPANTS	DATE	MOM
1	Mafia District, Staff of Mafia Island Marine Park	Share of the possible project components footprints and collection of feedback	Mafia District Officers	June 14, 2024	MOM_MK_01
2	Mafia Affected Ward: Kilindoni and Dongo	The line in Mafia will be underground cable and it will be constructed within the existing road right of way, the main impact	Kilindoni (3 F, 1 M)	June 14, 2024	MOM_MK_01

	STAKEHOLDERS	TOPICS OF DISCUSSION	PARTICIPANTS	DATE	MOM
		will be in terms of disturbance during constructions	Dongo (3 M)		
3	Mkuranga/Kisiju Affected Wards: Kisiju	The line in Kisiju will be underground cable and it will be constructed within the existing road right of way, the main impact will be in terms of disturbance during constructions	Mkuranga District Officer and Kisiju Chairman (6 M, 1 F)	June 11, 2024	MOM_MK_02
4	Communities living or having activities in the proximity of the landing points and along the new underground cable	Share of the possible project components footprints and collection of feedback and understand the fishing and other livelihood activities linked to the use of natural resources	Kisiju (9 M, 4 F) Mafia (14 M)	June 10, 2024 (Kisiju) June 15, 2024 (Mafia Island)	MOM_MK_03
5	Women living or having livelihood activities in the proximity of the landing points and along the new underground cable	Share of the possible project components footprints and collection of feedback and understand the role of women in the use of natural resources	Kisiju (4 F) Mafia (6 F)	June 10, 2024 (Kisiju) June 15, 2024 (Mafia Island)	MOM_MK_03

6. On 14th June, the ELC team with the Mafia Island district officers at the district office, accompanied by the TANESCO team. The district officers welcomed the team and, after receiving an explanation of the project and the alternatives analysis conducted by the consultant, highlighted the importance of including whale sharks in the environmental study for Mafia Island. They are a crucial economic and tourism resource for the island. Finally, the officers requested that the ELC team consider organizing consultations with NGOs through them as a facilitator. Additionally, they offered to ensure a representative from DALFO (Department of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries) is present for the consultation with fishermen at the landing point. They expressed their continued availability to assist with stakeholder engagement throughout the process.

7. The same day the team consulted the Chairman of Dongo who inquired about the project timeline and potential direct benefits for the people of Dongo. The consultant clarified that construction has no confirmed start date yet. The consultant then asked if the landing point beach is used by Dongo residents. The chairmen informed the team that only a few fishermen utilize that specific point, with most using the main dock nearby. The team then proceed with Kilindoni chairman. The consultant explained that the project's landing point is in Dongo, with the underground cable following the existing road, and Kilindoni will be affected by the underground cable. This meeting aimed to gather feedback from the chairmen and address any concerns they might have about the project. While the village chairmen did not raise any immediate questions, they welcomed the team and their work.
8. On 11th June the team consulted representatives from Mkuranga District and Kisiju Ward. The district and ward representatives expressed concern that fish might relocate to the area around the submarine cable to avoid capture if fishing restrictions are implemented. They also requested markers placed along the cable route to avoid entanglement with fishing gear during operations. The consultant confirmed that the cable route would be clearly marked, and fishing restrictions are uncertain at this point, pending government decisions. The village chief inquired about potential benefits for the village and whether the project could assist in building structures like schools. Mr. Mtandika explained that such requests fall outside TANESCO's core business. Regarding village benefits, he clarified that the increased power supply would enter the national grid, improving the area's electricity reliability. The village chief further inquired about extending the transmission line to two unelectrified sub-villages of Kisiju (Ziweziwe and Maputu). He expressed his hope that TANESCO could consider including these villages in the project. Mr. Mtandika acknowledged the request and said he would report it to TANESCO for evaluation. Finally, the representatives requested increased awareness campaigns for stakeholders beyond fishermen to avoid the cable area. They highlighted that many boats navigate the sea area between Mafia Island and Kisiju, emphasizing the importance of reaching these boat operators as well. At the end of the meeting, the representatives visited the landing point and the designated road along which the underground cable will be laid.
9. On 10th June, the ELC team met with the fishermen and women who use the beach at the proposed landing point for their daily activities. Separate discussions were held with men and women at Kisiju beach. The fishermen expressed concern about the depth of the trench for the underground cable and whether they would be able to continue fishing in the area. The consultant explained that the trench will be 1-1.5 meters wide and about 1.2-1.6 meters deep. They also informed the fishermen that restrictions on fishing due to the project are currently uncertain, pending government decisions. Few women are present on the beach. They ask information about the marine cable route location. The discussion continued with another group of women present in a food shop close to the beach, where four women from Kisiju work. They sell mandazi, tea, and beans, cooking in the shop and selling mainly to the fishermen. They are not concerned about the project.
10. On 15th June, the ELC team collaborated with a representative of DALFO (District Agricultural Livestock and Fisheries Offices) to meet with the village chairman and villagers of Mfuruni, a subvillage of Dongo. Separate meetings were held with the fishermen and women who conduct daily activities on the beach of the proposed landing point. The Beach Management Unit (BMU) is recommended as the primary stakeholder for engagement regarding any future fishing regulations. The fishermen enquired about the project impacts and the access to the beach, while women enquired about the commencement date of the works and any potential business opportunity related to the project.



Figure 10 – Meeting with the village chief of Dongo (on the left) and Kilindoni (on the right)



Figure 11 – Key Informal Interview with the fishermen (on the left) and women (on the right) in proximity of Dongo landing point



Figure 12 – Key Informal Interview with the fishermen (on the left) and women (on the right) in proximity of Kisiju landing point

3rd ROUND OF CONSULTATIONS

TANGA AND PEMBA

In July 2024, during the RAP study, the Consultant and Project Developer held the third round of consultations. These consultations were conducted mainly through community meetings with members living within and near the project area. Some information was disclosed before and during socio-economic surveys.

Upon conducting a reconnaissance survey along the entire corridor, the physical and social characteristics of the transmission corridor were established. Settlements and their corresponding local leadership were identified. TANESCO issued letters of introduction to all local leadership and district authorities.

During the RAP exercise, local government leaders, such as Ward, Village/Mtaa leaders, were consulted first to introduce the project and the RAP exercise staff, including surveyors, valuers, and the social team. 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.

The table below shows the dates, villages, and the 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 in Appendix 1. Consultations were carried out in all districts where our proposed Distribution Line project passes and the proposed substation areas. The main purposes were:

- To gain insight into how resettlement and land acquisition issues are handled in such projects.
- To obtain a fair understanding of the socio-economic baseline indicators of the project areas.
- To establish how grievances have been handled in past project implementations and 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 from 23rd July 2024 to 26th July 2024 at respective district, municipal, and village offices that were sampled.

During the public forums, the public was not only shown the location of the project area using maps but were also informed of the expected benefits and impacts in terms of land acquisition and the mitigation measures for compensation for the loss of their land and other benefits from the project area, including physical cultural resources. They were also informed of the arrangements to address any grievances that might arise and their opportunity to influence and identify appropriate benefits.

Table 6 – List of the third round of consultations

Date	Stakeholders	Number of Participant		Purpose of involvement
		Male	Female	
23.07.2024	Tanga City Council	2	2	To introduce the project and establish key areas of concern, and possible areas of cooperation with local government during RAP activities
23.07.2024	Wards offices; (Nguvumali and others)	2	11	Introducing project and seeking for assistance during field works by helping in identifying individual PAPs along the project area
24.07.2024	Affected PAPs within Mitaa	25	24	To ensure their participation and cooperation during valuation activities and collection of social economic baseline
24.07.2024	TANROADS	2	0	Introducing the project and identifying the possible highway and its infrastructure to be affected during project implementation
24.07.2024	TARURA	2	0	Introducing the project and identifying their roads networks to be crossed by underground power
24.07.2024	TTCL	3	0	Introducing the project and identifying their underground telecommunication fibers along the project area
25.07.2024	TANGA-UWASA	3	0	Introducing the project and identifying their underground supply and transmission water networks along the project area
26.07.2024	NGO (BRAC MAENDELEO and TAYOTA)	0	2	Introducing the project and identifying how they could collaborate with TANESCO and local community during RAP implementation such as in handling GBV issues
Total		39	39	

Table 7 – General Summary of Main Concerns and Opinions raised during meetings with PAPs (Tanga)

S/No	Stakeholders Category	General View- Recommendations	Fears/Concerns	Remarks and Response
1.	TANGA City Council Office Location: Tanga city office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The exercise will be more effective when people are fully involved. It will not make it hard for Tanga since the people are so understanding and Local leaders should be the ones to direct you to their people who are directly involved in this project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TANESCO will ensure continues involvement of all stakeholders during project implementation
2.	<p>Individual PAPs identified during RAP and participated in meeting awareness.</p> <p>(Majani Mapana (Location Nguvumali Ward),</p> <p>Mwanzange, Magomeni A and Magomeni B, Majengo A Duga, Miembeni A, Mwakizalo, Duga Barabarani, Duga Mpya</p> <p>Location: Duga Ward</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of the PAPs requested TANESCO and contractor to provide employment opportunities to the project surrounding communities: hence TANESCO should make sure contractor employs local people of the respective area for works that requires manual labour; All Project Affected Persons (PAPs) should be compensated accordingly and timely; Stakeholders requested education and sensitization of PAPs on how to spend and save compensation before they receive the payments. This will help them to utilize compensation money effectively which is for the benefit of whole family; not only that but also it will help to minimize unnecessary conflicts within families. If the project will be adhered to the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of the PAPs were concerned as to when someone dies before being compensated and if a representative will be allowed to take cash after completing the inheritance process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will advise the contractor to consider first the surrounding community will regard employment on activities which they are capable to carry out (unskilled and semi-skilled labours). Yes; If a PAP dies before compensation, a representative will be paid after inheritance procedures have completed. Compensation will be fair and will follow the

S/No	Stakeholders Category	General View- Recommendations	Fears/Concerns	Remarks and Response
		National and International Laws, then everything will go as planned.		government regulations, market value. Normally the government Valuers of the respective Tanga City Council will perform the task <ul style="list-style-type: none">TANESCO will provide various forms of sensitization based on the type of activities being implemented
3.	TANROADS Location: TANROAD - TANGA	<ul style="list-style-type: none">TANROADS has incorporated the existing power line from Tanga to Pemba into their designs for the section from Utofu to Duga Road, although it is still under planning approvalThey have no objections to the proposed underground cable but request to be engaged during implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">None	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Noted and TANESCO will cooperate accordingly
4.	TARURA Location: TARURA - TANGA	<ul style="list-style-type: none">They requested TANESCO to share design alignments for future development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">None	<ul style="list-style-type: none">During a detailed design, TANESCO will contact TARURA to incorporate their

S/No	Stakeholders Category	General View- Recommendations	Fears/Concerns	Remarks and Response
				technical issues
5.	TANGA-UWASA Location: TANGA-UWASA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Following a joint field visit, TANGA-UWASA advised TANESCO to cooperate to avoid extensive reallocation of water pipes during implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During a detailed design, TANESCO will contact TANGA-UWASA to incorporate their technical issues
6	TTCL Location: TTCL - TANGA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TTCL noted that the existing underground fibres from Tanga to Hale will be impacted and advised TANESCO to collaborate during implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TANESCO will cooperate accordingly during the implementation phase
7	NGOs, (BRAC Maendeleo & TAYOTA) Location: Tanga offices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Both NGOs has informed TANESCO that they work in various program which support GBV issues, empower both youth and women and provide advocacy assistance ✓ Also, they informed us they can cooperate with TANESCO during implementation of said project which focused to the livelihood restorations, Sensitization and GBV issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ TANESCO will ensure relevant NGOs were involved during RAP implementation process



Figure 13 – Consultations in Tanga

PEMBA

Table 8 – List of the third round of consultations

Date	Stakeholders	Number of Participant	Purpose of involvement
22.07.2024	South District Council Pemba	4	To introduce the project and establish key areas of concern, and possible areas of cooperation with local government during RAP activities
22.07.2024	Shehia Leaders	4	Introducing project and seeking for assistance during field works by helping in identifying individual PAPs along the project area
27.07.2024	Affected PAPs from Ndagoni and Weshia Shehia	38	To ensure their participation and cooperation during valuation activities and collection of social economic baseline
25.07.2024	ZANROAD	3	Introducing the project and identifying the possible highway and its infrastructure to be affected during project implementation
25.07.2024	ZAWA	3	Introducing the project and identifying their underground supply and transmission water networks along the project area
25.07.2024	Commission of Land	3	Introducing the project and identifying the area which will be affected so as to classify the land ownership
25.07.2024	ZEMA	3	To introduce the project and establish key areas of concern in the environmental conservation issues
Total		58	

Table 9 – General Summary of Main Concerns and Opinions raised during meetings with Stakeholders and PAPs (Pemba)

S/No	Stakeholders Category	General View	Remarks and Response
1.	District Council South Pemba	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We appreciate your cooperation since we started this project. Local leaders have been asking several time about compensation payment to the PAPs. ZECO should make sure that the project is implemented in a successful manner by engaging qualified Consultant and Contractors It is a good thing to inform the victims of the project regarding the changes and because the government's goal is to reduce the impact and reduce costs, I believe they will fully understand and accept the changes. When sharing the changes, I believe some of them will be happy because they don't want to move and there are those who were eagerly waiting to be paid. If they will be well sensitized, they will agree with you and take it positively 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted the project implementation will commence as all procedures are in place RGoZ is now finalizing the updated RAP report and valuation schedules and soon after finishing compensation will be paid This complement is well noted and the positive impacts of the project will be enhanced
2.	Individual PAPs identified during RAP and participated in meeting awareness.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We need the project as it will improve power supply in our area. So, its implementation should be fast tracked We are requesting the project team to allow us harvest our crops even if we are compensated for loses We will appreciate a lot if our youth will be given employment opportunities during construction. If seasonal crops are not going to be paid compensation, is there a need for us who owns only seasonal crops to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All positive impacts will be enhanced for the project to realise positive impacts Well noted, employment opportunities will be provided. The project will allow all members to harvest crops

S/No	Stakeholders Category	General View	Remarks and Response
		<p>come to these meetings?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are we allowed to continue using the land which is outside the project area? • There are PAPs who owns their own land apart from three acres and public land (Uwanda). Are they going to be paid compensation? • We are not happy with this say “ardhi ni mali ya serikali” because someone might have bought a land using money and today, we are being told that land belongs to the government. • PAPs wanted to know if they will be compensated for loses of seasonal crops • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth will be considered during employment opportunities • Yes, the area which is out of 30m wayleave corridor is yours and you are allowed to continue using it. • Yes, those PAPs who owns land officially will be paid compensation for land. • The law states clearly that three acres and public land is owned by the government. • It was responded that PAs will be provided with enough time harvest their seasonal crops before project commences
3.	ZANROAD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They have no objections to the proposed underground cable but request to be engaged during implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noted and ZECO will cooperate according
5.	ZAWA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following a joint field visit, ZAWA advised ZECO to cooperate to avoid extensive reallocation of water pipes during implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design will be shared

UNGUJA

Date	Stakeholders	Number of Participant	Purpose of involvement
22.07.2024	South District Council Unguja	3	To introduce the project and establish key areas of concern, and possible areas of cooperation with local government during RAP activities
22.07.2024	Shehia Leaders	4	Introducing project and seeking for assistance during field works by helping in identifying individual PAPs along the project area
27.07.2024	Affected PAPs from Makunduchi Kijini and Mtende Shehia	36	To ensure their participation and cooperation during valuation activities and collection of social economic baseline
25.07.2024	ZANROAD	2	Introducing the project and identifying the possible highway and its infrastructure to be affected during project implementation
25.07.2024	ZAWA	3	Introducing the project and identifying their underground supply and transmission water networks along the project area
25.07.2024	Commission of Land	3	Introducing the project and identifying the area which will be affected so as to classify the land ownership
25.07.2024	ZEMA	3	To introduce the project and establish key areas of concern in the environmental conservation issues
Total		54	

Table 10 – List of the third round of consultations

Table 11 – General Summary of Main Concerns and Opinions raised during meetings with Stakeholders and PAPs (Unguja)

S/No	Stakeholders Category	General View	Remarks and Response
1.	South District Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We appreciate your cooperation since we started this project. Local leaders have been asking me several time about compensation payment to the PAPs. ZECO should make sure that the project is implemented in a successful manner by engaging qualified Consultant and Contractors It is a good thing to inform the victims of the project regarding with any the changes occurs, I believe they will fully understand and accept the changes. When sharing the changes, I believe some of them will be happy because they don't want to move and there are those who were eagerly waiting to be paid. If they will be well sensitized, they will agree with you and take it positively 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted Compensation will be done before the project activities start. Noted Noted
2.	Individual PAPs identified during RAP and participated in meeting awareness.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are we going to be paid for perennial crops if land is not paid? After paying compensation who will be the owner of all asserts that were affected and paid compensation. We will appreciate a lot if our youth will be given employment opportunities during construction. Is banana tree a perennial crop or a season crop? Will it be paid compensation? If seasonal crops are not going to be paid compensation, is there a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes, perennial crops will be paid. The paid affected asserts will be owned by the Government, but guidance will be given if PAPs will be allowed to remove those asserts before construction. Well noted, employment

S/No	Stakeholders Category	General View	Remarks and Response
		<p>need for us who owns only seasonal crops to come to these meetings?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Are we allowed to continue using the land which is outside the project area?• We agree that land belongs to the Government, but we have been using that land for agricultural activities how is the Government going to help us?• There are PAPs who owns their own land apart from three acres and public land (Uwanda). Are they going to be paid compensation?• We are not happy with this say “ardhi ni mali ya serikali” because someone might have bought a land using money and today, we are being told that land belongs to the government.• Are you going to pay compensation for season crops?• Should we keep on having these valuation forms?	<p>opportunities will be provided.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Banana tree is a perennial crop, and it will be paid compensation.• It is good to come to the meetings until the time for disclosure.• Yes, the area which is out of 30m wayleave corridor is yours and you are allowed to continue using it.• Yes, those PAPs who owns land officially will be paid compensation for land.• The law states clearly that three acres and public land is owned by the government.• No season crops will not be paid compensation because all crops have been harvested.• Yes, valuation forms will be

S/No	Stakeholders Category	General View	Remarks and Response
			collected during compensation payment.
3.	ZANROAD	<ul style="list-style-type: none">They have no objections to the proposed underground cable but request to be engaged during implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Noted and ZECO will cooperate according
5.	ZAWA	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Following a joint field visit, ZAWA advised ZECO to cooperate to avoid extensive reallocation of water pipes during implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Design will be shared



Figure 14 – Sensitization meeting at Mtende and Makunduchi

MKURANGA AND MAFIA*Table 12 – Summary of the views and concerns from the consulted stakeholders (Mkuranga)*

S/N	NAME OF INSTITUTION OR STAKEHOLDER	STAKEHOLDERS CONCERN	REMARKS AND RESPONSE
1.	District Administrative Secretary - Mkuranga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. DAS accepted the project and insisted the project will increase the rate of development for family levels and district at large. ii. Advice the team to be careful during conducting awareness because majority of PAPs were not yet paid compensation payment to the area that Substation will be constructed. iii. Insisted to consider two islands within Mkuranga namely Koma and Kwale. The two islands are not electrified and has populations of 762 and 454 respectively. iv. He was of opinion that, the design of the project should consider them as the islands are close to the landing point and they need power to boost their economic activities. Kwale is among the islands whereby fishing activities are undertaken at a large scale, they face challenge of storing fish as they don't have cold rooms or refrigerator. v. Advise TANESCO to communicate with TANROADs because they have planned to construct the road, so to avoid conflicts of interest. vi. TANESCO also should consult TANROADs as the project site is close by the area identified by TANROADs to be constructed a tarmac road in the same site, by doing so will avoid conflict of interest and delay on the execution of the intended project. 	The Team accepted the advice and take note of all concern to be worked upon for the smooth running of the project.

S/N	NAME OF INSTITUTION OR STAKEHOLDER	STAKEHOLDERS CONCERN	REMARKS AND RESPONSE
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommended his office shall also assist in creating awareness to people regarding the benefits of the project in order to create harmony. 	The team accepted the advice and promise to report the concern to Project coordinator in order to make proper consultation with TANROAD.
2.	Mkuranga District Council Office (Valuer, Land officer, Community Development Officer)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The existing road way leave has been increased from 45m to 60m whereby no compensation has been paid. ii. There is a new road design from Mkuranga to Kisiju which may necessitate even changes of the power line way leave corridor and thus interfere with the proposed new road design. iii. Mode of valuation; it was advised that <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Spot Valuation should not be considered since the Land Acquisition Act, and Land Valuation Regulations has outlined procedures to undertake valuation which cannot be done at this shortest time we have. Even filling of valuation forms no 1 & 69 will not be possible. The procedures for undertaking valuation includes; conducting of market research for land, crops etc., submission of market prices to Chief Valuer for approval, sensitization of PAPs on the proposed project, call for public meeting to announce the market price to be applied in the valuation exercise, and the actual valuation. 	<p>TANESCO has noted the concern and the valuation process will ensure all PAPs are identified and compensated accordingly.</p> <p>The Team accepted the advice and take note of all concern to be worked upon for the smooth running of the project.</p> <p>The team accepted the advice to work closely with the CDO's and local community so as to make sure compensation and all other queries are attended fully before project execution.</p>

S/N	NAME OF INSTITUTION OR STAKEHOLDER	STAKEHOLDERS CONCERN	REMARKS AND RESPONSE
		<p>b) There is a need to consult with TANROADS to request data for the proposed new design of the existing road in order to fix proposed power line</p> <p>c) Existing PAPs complaints on unpaid compensation of the proposed substation area and access road to the substation. There is a need to effect compensation payment of those two areas to renew faith in TANESCO projects. The sentiments over unpaid compensation, may lead to challenges when undertaking sensitization meetings and for household survey</p> <p>iv. The project gained acceptance by the officers due to its advantages to social economic status of the District of Mkuranga and Mafia.</p> <p>v. The officers in valuers' office advised TANESCO to make sure that all complaints concerning compensation are settled before execution of the project because this will allow smooth execution of the project.</p> <p>vi. The officers advised TANESCO to closely work with the CDO, WEO, VEO and other influential people within the District in order to facilitate smooth execution of the project</p>	
3.	TANESCO District Manager – Mkuranga	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The District Manager is aware with the project and has ensured to established constant communication with District Administrative authorities in order to keep them updated with the project in order to avoid complaints due to project.The project will enhance power availability and reliability to the various villages in Mafia hence improved live hood of the society	The team took the advice and kept in touch with the TANESCO District Manager - Mkuranga for any complaint to be sorted immediately.

S/N	NAME OF INSTITUTION OR STAKEHOLDER	STAKEHOLDERS CONCERN	REMARKS AND RESPONSE
		in general.	
4.	Fishermen at Dindili beach	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The project will provide direct and indirect employment to the local people in Kisiju Pwani and nearby villages.• The project will improve livelihood along the project site villages such as (Kisiju pwani, Bondo, Kalole Sotele to mention just a few).• Advice TANESCO to consider the submarine cable supply to the villages near Kisiju Pwani those which are island (Kwale and Koma villages).• The group of Fishermen also advised TANESCO to consider offering direct and job opportunities to locals within same villages and the neighboring Villages especially for those opportunity that doesn't need high expertise. This will build loyalty of locals and easy acceptance of the project and help them improve their income considering now days unemployment rate is very high.• They civilians found around the Dindili beach fully accepted the project and were eager to witness the transformation of villages closed to Kisiju Pwani and Mafia through project execution.• They advised TANESCO to ensure all the affected people are fully compensated before starting the execution of project and complain there are some projects under TANESCO to date people were not yet compensated.	The team accepted the advice given and promise to report the concern to the project coordinator to work on the advice.

S/N	NAME OF INSTITUTION OR STAKEHOLDER	STAKEHOLDERS CONCERN	REMARKS AND RESPONSE
5.	TPA Office – Kisiju PWANI	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• They are aware of the project and positive with the implementation of the project• They informed TANESCO team that the proposed landing point (dindini beach area) is proposed for the construction of the port. The discussion is in process since the existing port is in a plan to be moved to dindini area due to the challenges they are currently experiencing. The existing port is within the area where all rivers' discharges water which carries a lot of sediments and muddy which is not good for operations of the port. The existence of mangroves is also a challenge for the port operations.• Dindini area is identified to be suitable area as it has enough space, the only challenge is strong wind which might cause some problem.• They informed that on 26th June, 2024 there was a visit from District Commissioners of Mafia, Kibiti and Mkuranga to inspect the area, and discussion is on progress.• Kisiju Pwani Port is potential in the area as it facilitates operations and livelihoods of people like transporting of fish and coconuts from Mafia and goods, cereals, hardware, to Mafia.• They emphasize TANESCO to seek advice from the authority of TPA before proceeding with the project to avoid some challenges might arise if TPA are planning to use the same area where TANESCO has identify.	The team took note of advice and promise to report it to TANESCO authorities so that to have close communication with TPA Headquarters in Dar es salaam.

S/N	NAME OF INSTITUTION OR STAKEHOLDER	STAKEHOLDERS CONCERN	REMARKS AND RESPONSE
6.	Fisheries Officer – Mkuranga DC	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The team were informed that, about 80% of the economic activities of Kisiju Pwani Village is fishing following with agricultural activities, small business etc.• The project has no any impact with fishing activities• The port area receives monthly about 10-12 tons of fish from koma, kwale, kisijo and mapanya Islands and the fish market at large percentage is at ferry in Dar es salaam.• He pointed out that the availability of reliable power will help to boost the fish industry within the islands the areas are not electrified.• The availability of power will help the people to store fish for long time and making profits on it.• He advised TANESCO to ensure all the affected people are fully compensated before starting the execution of project	The Team accepted the advice and take note of all concern to be worked upon for the smooth running of the project.
7.	Agricultural Officer - Kalole Ward	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• At the project area, major economic activities at the project area are agriculture cultivation cashew nuts, mango trees, coconut, jackfruits, palm trees, pigeon peas etc.• The livelihood programs should consider supply of seedlings and agricultural tools for the people who will be impacted by the project. It should be noted that the plantation of coconuts may take up to 7 years from seedlings to full matured one and cashew nuts may take up to 3.5 years.• The cost of one coconut seedling is estimated to be TZS 3000 and that of cashewnut is estimated to be TZS 1,500	TANESCO has noted the concerns and will incorporate in livelihood restoration plan

S/N	NAME OF INSTITUTION OR STAKEHOLDER	STAKEHOLDERS CONCERN	REMARKS AND RESPONSE
8.	Director - Research & Action Based for Community Development (RABCD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Director of RABCD emphasis TANESCO to ensure the project consultant is working closely with some NGO's dealing with HIV and Reproductive Health, because in most cases when there is execution of New Project at the same time there is increase of HIV infection rate due to human interaction that might lead to sexual relationship.• Advice NGO's found around the project area to be used to educate labors/staff in all issues regarding HIV and Reproductive health and voluntary testing of HIV/AIDS.• The RABCD Director emphasis for them are ready to support the consultant during execution of the project to conduct awareness on all HIV and health issues to all labors, staff and villagers around the project line.• Advised TANESCO to ensure all the affected people are fully compensated before starting the execution of project• Advice TANESCO to ensure the consultant is assisting employees who might be found tested HIV positive to provide them with ARVs and at least to give light jobs for those who will be on critical situation.	The team appreciate the work done by the NGO's regarding all HIV issues and Reproductive Health and shall take the advice to Consultant to work with NGO's regarding those issues.
9.	Mwambao Agriculture Development Organisation (MWADO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Director of MWADO advised TANESCO to ensure all the affected people are fully compensated before starting the execution of project so that they can buy another land for agriculture activities.• TANESCO should reconsider employing locals to manual works that doesn't need high expertise.	The team accepted the advice given and promise to report the concern to the project coordinator to work on the advice.

S/N	NAME OF INSTITUTION OR STAKEHOLDER	STAKEHOLDERS CONCERN	REMARKS AND RESPONSE
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advice those whose crops/plants will be cutoff due to project, then TANESCO to provide them with seedlings for them to plant new crops because seedlings now days are too expensive, he gave an example of coconuts seedlings is around Tshs. 3000/= which is bit higher. • Also, he advice the affected people to supported with agricultural tools because most of them depends on cashew nuts, coconuts and cassava. • He advises TANESCO to communicate with the Consultants so that the NGO's can support to make awareness and educate people on the affected villages regarding agriculture activities as a support to the affected people to practice good agriculture that is a beneficial one. • TANESCO to ensure timely conducting project awareness meeting to local communities in affected Villages to enhance the knowledge of the local community about the project and its benefits towards their livelihood these will increase their understanding and take the project in the positive manner. 	

Table 13: Stakeholders Views, Concern and opinion over the project (Mafia)

S/N	Name of institution or stakeholder	Stakeholders concern	Remarks and response

S/N	Name of institution or stakeholder	Stakeholders concern	Remarks and response
1.	Rural and Urban Water Supply Authority (RUWASA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Requested to be informed of the final route so as to avoid the over lapping of the way leave in the future ➤ TANESCO to consider consulting RUWASA especially when they are to use their services during project implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ TANESCO will share the final route with you so as to avoid the over lapping of Government infrastructures ➤ TANESCO will continue consulting RUWASA throughout the project implementation
2	Tanzania National Roads Agency (TANROADS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ From the roundabout to Utende about 25Metre, the right side is compensated and the left is yet compensated so consider this so as to effect payment to unpaid PAPs. ➤ The road to Changachui area is yet compensated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The team accepted the advice and take note of all concern to be worked upon
3.	Personal Assistant of the Parliament Members (Mafia)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ TANESCO is very cooperative and makes us to be respected. ➤ Power shortage is the main challenge in Mafia ➤ Consider creating awareness to the PAPs on the importance of the project and what impacts they may encounter during project implementation. ➤ Awareness on the spread of HIV/AIDs and unwanted pregnancies should be continuously done 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Thanks for your continued cooperation ➤ It is our expectation that this project to large extent will solve this problem ➤ Sensitization and awareness meetings will be conducted in every stage of project implementation, impacts and mitigation measures will be communicated to the affected communities too. ➤ Awareness on the spread of HIV/AIDs and unwanted pregnancies will be continuously done to the communities and nearby institution that are likely to experience the

S/N	Name of institution or stakeholder	Stakeholders concern	Remarks and response
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ We promise to continue supporting you in every stage of project implementation	<p>impacts associated with the project i.e. Kilindoni Sec School</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Thanks you for your continued cooperation
4.	Tanzania Rural and Urban Road Agency (TARURA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ TANESCO has no package for any affected properties therefore; the installation and fixing of the wire/cables should be done carefully and effectively without destruct the road.➤ Due to technological growth, there are many ways of allocating a new infrastructure within the old one rather than broking them. Thus, the implementation of the Distribution line should be done without disturbing any road schemes at all.➤ The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) should be prepared that will be helpful used at the implementation of project during the installation of electric wires to/under water channels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ The installation and fixing of the cables will be done carefully as recommended➤ Tanesco shall try to consider the proposal in the design where possible➤ TANESCO will follow all requirements as per agreement.

S/N	Name of institution or stakeholder	Stakeholders concern	Remarks and response
1.	District Executive Director (DED) - Office	What is the source of electricity?	➤ The source of electricity comes from the National Electric Grid. A submarine cable from Mkuranga will be used to transfer electricity to Mafia until the Dongo village landing site. Then underground from Dongo to Kilindoni substation
		The implementation of the project will solve challenge of power outage.	➤ It is expected that this project will to large extent solve power blackouts in areas with such challenges

S/N	Name of institution or stakeholder	Stakeholders concern	Remarks and response
6	Mafia - Kilindoni Dongo,)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Consider timely compensation as the project as affected our commercial structures and we got people who depend on us for living➤ And the compensation has to be fair to all PAPs➤ Availability of assured Electricity will result to investor's increment.➤ Let the information related to the project especially community meetings reach us on time➤ Consider involving local leaders in every stage of project implementation➤ We expect to be given a notice for removing all properties on the site after you have effected payment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ We shall recommend for timely compensation payment to all PAPs➤ The compensation will be fair to all PAPs as sensitized during the awareness meetings➤ The presence of reliable electricity power will influence many investors to invest in various projects. In short, it will influence the improvement of socio economic activities and increase the national and regional income.➤ Information related to the project or community meetings will reach you on time➤ Local leaders will be involved in every stage of project implementation➤ After the compensation payment has been effected all PAPs will be given a vacating notice of more than two months from the day of receiving payments

S/N	Name of institution or stakeholder	Stakeholders concern	Remarks and response
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ We need financial management training before you effect compensation payment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Financial literacy training will be delivered to all PAPs before receiving the compensation



Figure 15 – Community sensitization at Kilindoni Ward, Mafia District



Figure 16 – Consultation with District Administrative Secretary – Mkuranga District Council



Figure 17 – Consultation with experts from Mkuranga District Council



Figure 18 – Sensitization meeting at Kalole Village in Mkuranga District Council



Figure 19 – Sensitization meeting at Kisiju Village in Mkuranga District Council

