

TANZANIA ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY LIMITED (TANESCO)



**RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) REPORT FOR THE
PROPOSED TANGA TO PEMBA ISLAND SUBMARINE CABLE
PROJECT (Tanga Section)**

**132 kV transmission line from Majani Mapana substation in Tanga
Region to Makokondumi landing point in Mnyanjani ward in Tanga
Tanzania Mainland**

19th November 2024

Declaration

This RAP study has been carried out by TANESCO with the support from CESI-ELC-COLENCO. The study has addressed the resettlement impacts of 132 kV transmission line from Tanga to Pemba, Tanzania on Mainland section of proposed 132kV underground cable from existing Majani Mapana substation to landing point at Makokondumi in Mnyanjani ward. This report is in compliance with the national legislation and AfDB Integrated Safeguard System. The report belongs to TANESCO.

Participation of TANESCO Team

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GLOSSARY

AfDB	African Development Bank
AH	Affected Household
CAE	Child sexual Abuse and Exploitation
CAP	Chapter
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDO	Community Development Officer
	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against
CEDAW	Women
CGV	Chief Government Valuer
CRMU	Compliance Review and Mediation Unit
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DED	District Executive Director
DGRC	District Grievance Redress Committee
DTS	Desktop Study
E&S	Environmental and Social
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FS	Feasibility Study
GBV	Gender-based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEBCO	General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans
GIIP	Good International Industry Practice
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
Ha	Hectare
HOFA	Head of Functional Area
HS	Health and Safety
HVTL	High Voltage Transmission Line
ID	Identity Card
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ILO	International Labor Organization
IRM	Independent Review Mechanism
ISS	Integrated Safeguards System
ISTS	Integrated Safeguards Tracking System
KoM	Kick-off Meeting
kV	kilovolts
LGA	Local Government Authorities
LP	Landing Point
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEO	Mtaa Executive Officer
MGRC	Mtaa Grievance Redress Committee
MLHSD	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlement Development
MoE	Ministry of Energy
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MW	Mega Watt

NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHSDP	National Human Settlements Development Policy
NICEMS	National Integrated Coastal Environmental Management Strategy
NIDA	National Identification Authority
NLUPC	National Land Use Planning Commission
NSGD	National Strategy for Gender Development
OHL	Overhead Line
OHTL	Overhead Transmission Line
OS	Operational Safeguard
PAP	Project Affected Person
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PO-RALG	President's Office Regional Administrative and Local Government
R.E.	Revised Edition
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RCMU	Resettlement and Compensation Management Unit
RoW	Right of Way
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
RPL	Route Position List
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SCMC	Substation Control and Monitoring System
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SEP	Stakeholder Management Plan
SH	Sexual Harassment
SPC	Submarine Power Cable
SS	Substation
TANESCO	Tanzania Electric Supply Company Limited
TARURA	Tanzania Rural Roads Agency
TL	Transmission Line
TZS	Tanzania Shilling
UGC	Underground Cable
WEO	Ward Executive Officer
ZECO	Zanzibar Electricity Corporation

Definitions

Census – Survey that identifies the people who will be displaced by the project, including all the relevant characteristics of those people such as the conditions of vulnerability and the magnitude of the expected physical and economic displacement

Compensation—Payment in cash or in kind for an asset or a resource that is acquired or affected by a project at the time the asset needs to be replaced.

Cut-off date—Date of completion of the census and assets inventory of persons affected by the project. Persons occupying the project area after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance. Similarly, fixed assets (such as built structures, crops, fruit trees, and wood-lots) established after the date of completion of the assets inventory, or an alternative mutually agreed on date, will not be compensated.

Economic displacement—Loss of income streams or means of livelihood resulting from land acquisition or obstructed access to resources (land, water, or forest) resulting from the construction or operation of a project or its associated facilities.

Eligibility – Criteria that identify groups of displaced people are entitled to compensation or resettlement assistance for loss of land or other assets taken for project purposes.

Entitlement - Right to compensation, granted by law or custom.

Entitlement Matrix – Tool that outlines the groups of affected persons and the assistance, compensation and livelihood restorations they are entitled to receive.

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.

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

Involuntary resettlement—Resettlement is involuntary when it occurs without the informed consent of the displaced persons or if they give their consent without having the power to refuse resettlement.

Land acquisition refers to all methods of obtaining land for project purposes, which may include outright purchase, expropriation of property, and acquisition of access rights, such as easements or rights of way. Land acquisition may also include: (i) acquisition of unoccupied or unutilized land whether or not the landholder relies upon such land for income or livelihood purposes; (ii) repossession of public land that is used or occupied by individuals or households; and (iii) project impacts that result in land being submerged or otherwise rendered unusable or inaccessible.

‘Land’ includes not only the area, but also anything growing on or permanently affixed to land, such as crops, buildings and other improvements, and appurtenant water bodies.

Land expropriation—Process whereby a public authority, usually in return for compensation, requires a person, household, or community to relinquish rights to land that it occupies or otherwise uses

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.

Replacement cost—The rate of compensation for lost assets must be calculated at full replacement cost, that is, the market value of the assets plus transaction costs. Regarding land and structures, IFC defines “replacement costs” as follows:

- agricultural land—the market value of land of equal productive use or potential located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparation to levels similar to or better than those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes;
- land in urban areas—the market value of land of equal size and use, with similar or improved public infrastructure facilities and services preferably located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes;
- household and public structures—the cost of purchasing or building a new structure, with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure, or of

repairing a partially affected structure, including labour and contractors' fees and any registration and transfer taxes.

In determining the replacement cost, depreciation of the asset and the value of salvage materials are not taken into account, nor is the value of benefits to be derived from the project deducted from the valuation of an affected asset.

Replacement cost — Full replacement cost' (often called 'replacement cost') is defined as a method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement. Where there are functioning markets, the replacement cost is the market value as established through independent and competent real estate valuation, plus transaction costs. Where there are no functioning markets, the full replacement cost may be determined through alternative means, such as calculation of output value for land or productive assets, or the undepreciated value of replacement material, and labour for the construction of structures or other fixed assets, plus transaction costs. In all instances where physical displacement results in loss of shelter, the full replacement cost must at least be sufficient to enable the purchase or construction of housing that meets acceptable minimum community standards of quality and safety. The valuation method for determining the full replacement cost should be documented and included in relevant resettlement planning documents. Transaction costs include administrative charges, registration or title fees, reasonable moving expenses, and any similar costs imposed on affected persons. To ensure compensation at the full replacement cost, planned compensation rates may require updating in project areas where inflation is high or the period of time between the calculation of compensation rates and the delivery of compensation is extensive. In determining the replacement cost, depreciation of the asset and the value of salvage materials are not taken into account, nor is the value of benefits to be derived from the project deducted from the valuation of an affected asset.

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

Resettlement assistance—Support provided to people who are physically displaced by a project. Assistance may include transportation, food, shelter, and social services that are provided to affected people during their relocation. Assistance may also include cash allowances that compensate affected people for the inconvenience associated with resettlement and defray the expenses of a transition to a new locale, such as moving expenses and lost work days.

Security of Tenure - resettled individuals or communities are resettled to a site over which they have legally recognized documentation, with such documentation granting the project-affected people protection against involuntary loss of the land and resources and, at a minimum, granting the right to bequeath their land and resources, where they are protected from the risk

of eviction and where the tenure rights provided to them are socially and culturally appropriate. In no event will resettled persons be provided tenure rights that are in effect weaker than the rights they had to the land or assets from which they have been displaced.

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.

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.

Affected Assets

The project will trigger loss of land, structures, crops and trees. The following tables show the summary of the impacts on assets

Tenancy agreement (verbal or written): A verbal or written agreement specifying the terms of the rental or temporary possession or use of a property for a certain period of time. Written agreements are generally preferred for clarity and legal protection.

Encroacher: generally, refers to someone or a person who settles on land without right or title. In this RAP as someone who has intruded a road reserve or utilizes the road reserve without the permission of the road agencies (TANROADs or TARURA).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Compensation Summary Sheet

#	Variables	Data
A. General		
1	Region/Province/Department ...	Tanga
2	Municipality/District...	Tanga City
3	Village/Mtaa	Majani Mapana A, Majani Mapana B, Mwakizaro, Magomeni A, Magomeni B, Majengo A, Duga Barabarani, Duga Mpya, Makokondumi and Magaoni.
4	Activity(ies) that trigger resettlement	<p>Installation of underground cable to Pemba (132kV) from Majani Mapana Substation to Land point at Mnyanjani with other components as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mnyanjani landing point: ocean buffer zone and ocean floor will be used hence no displacement. • Wayleave for the underground cables laying 5m wide and 8.2km long while width of the trench for cable is 1.5m. Total land required for the project is 1.824Ha whereby 0.101Ha of the land required belongs to four individual PAPs and will be paid compensation. While remain of 1.129Ha is reserved land for the existing TANESCO wayleave and road reserves under TARURA. • Upgrading of existing Majani Mapana substation; 0.594Ha of land in the existing substation. The land belongs to TANESCO. Hence no resettlement for this piece of land.
5	Project overall RAP cost	TZS 243,776,856.90
6	Overall compensation/resettlement cost	TZS 131,771,274.00
7	Applied cut-off date (s)	23 rd July 2024

8	Dates of consultation with the people affected by the project (PAP)	22 nd to 25 th July 2024
9	Dates of the negotiations of the compensation rates / prices	22 nd to 25 th July 2024
	B. Specific information	
10	Number of people affected by the project (PAP)	44
11.	Number of institutions affected by the project	3
12	Number of Physically displaced	7
13	Number of economically displaced	44
14	Number of affected households	44
15	Number of females affected	23
16	Number of vulnerable affected	15
17	Number of major PAP	4 (affected land and house)
18	Number of minor PAP	40 (only affected kiosks, fence, tree and crops)
19	Number of total right-owners and beneficiaries	4
20	Number of households losing their shelters	1
21	Number of households losing their crops and/or revenues	43 expect 1 PAP who loss fence only
22	Total areas of farmlands lost	1.824Ha
23	Estimation of agricultural revenue lost (TShs)	28,680,951.00
24	Number of buildings to demolish totally	1
25	Number of buildings to demolish totally at 50%	0
26	Number of buildings to demolish totally at 25%	2 (Only fences affected)
27	Number of tree-crops lost	1,073
28	Number of commercial kiosks to demolish	6
29	Number of ambulant/street sailors affected	0
30	Number of community-level service infrastructures disrupted or dismantled	0
31	Number of households whose livelihood restoration is at risk	43 expect 1 PAP who loss fence only.

Brief description of project 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 ZECO, which in turns sells it to the public in islands of Unguja and Pemba. Pemba being among one of Zanzibar Islands is currently receiving a power supply from Tanzania mainland via Majani Mapana substation in Tanga Region. Tanga region is among the Tanzania Mainland regions which is connected to the national grid via 132kV transmission line from Hale Power station direct to Majani Mapana substation located in Tanga City Council. Currently, the substation was used as a link for power supply to Zanzibar especial Pemba Island via 33kV both overhead and underground distribution line approximately 92 km long.

The high-power demand in Pemba Island, has influenced the government via TANESCO and ZECO to increase the power supply to Pemba Island via new proposed 132kV underground and Submarine power cable project¹. The power will help the community of Pemba to run their daily economic activities including fishing, farming and agriculture, cash crops (clove, rice, coconuts, red beans, banana, and cassava) and tourism activities.

Under the proposed 132kV underground and submarine power cable from Tanga to Pemba Island, the government of Tanzania is on process of securing the funds from African Development Bank (AfDB) to implement the proposed project

Therefore, TANESCO through a JV of engineering firms, CESI S.p.A. ELC-Electro consult S.p.A and COLENCO Nigeria are collaborating in undertaking the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) of the sub-project component of 132 kV Interconnection: The proposed 132kV underground cable which is 8.2km in length and 1.5m wide will be installed from Tanga Substation (existing Majani Mapana) in Tanga City and runs parallel on wayleave of existing 33kV to the landing point in Makokondumi in Mnyanjani ward and crosses the sea through a submarine cable (70km in length) to Pemba. The submarine cable lands at 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 and upgrading of the existing substation at Wesha in Pemba and at Majani Mapana in Tanga. For practical ²purposes the RAP is divided into two i.e Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar³ as shown below:

¹ This is a subproject of 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 Mnyanjani 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.
- 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.
- For practical purposes the RAPs have been prepared for each of the subprojects in each jurisdiction that is Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar

² In 1964, the Republic of Tanganyika and the Republic of Zanzibar merged to form the United Republic of Tanzania. The two are often referred to as Tanzania Mainland (former Tanganyika) and Zanzibar.

³ Zanzibar comprised several Islands but the most notable ones in terms of landmass are Unguja and Pemba.

1. Resettlement Action Plan for The Proposed Tanga to Pemba Island Submarine Cable Sub Project. **Tanga Section (this RAP).** 132 kV transmission line from Majani Mapana substation in Tanga Region to Makokondumi landing point in Myanjani ward in Tanga Tanzania Mainland.
2. Resettlement Action Plan for The Proposed Tanga to Pemba Island Submarine Cable Sub Project. **Pemba Section (covered in a separate document)** 132 kV, transmission line from Mkumbuu landing point to Wesha substation in Pemba Island in Zanzibar.

On the Tanzania mainland side (Tanga section) the proposed 132Kv transmission line will consist of underground cable of 8.2km length and 1.5mm wide trench from the substation in Majani Mapana to landing point in Makokondumi and a submarine cable of 70km from Makokondumi landing point towards Pemba. The Project also includes rehabilitation of existing substation at Majani Mapana in Tanga. The proposed project will pass through the following mitaa/villages (Majani Mapana, Mwanzange, Magomeni A and Magomeni B, Majengo A, Miembeni A, Mwakizalo, Duga Barabarani, Duga Mpya, Magaoni passed by TARURA Road and Mnyanjani (Makokondumi).

Tanga City Council is one of eleven administrative districts of Tanga Region in Tanzania. The district covers an area of 596.5 km² of which includes the historic city of Tanga and the Port of Tanga. Tanga district is bordered to the north by Mkinga District, to the east by the Indian Ocean, to the south and west by Muheza District. The district is comparable in size to the land area of Guam. The administrative seat is the ward Central. The district is the administrative and economic center of Tanga Region.

Objectives of the RAP

The Resettlement Action Plan's (RAP) objectives are:

- To avoid or at least minimize involuntary resettlement wherever feasible by exploring alternative designs.
- To mitigate adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on affected persons' use of land by providing compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost; and ensuring that resettlement activities are implemented with appropriate disclosures of information, consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.
- To improve or at least restore the livelihoods and standards of living of displaced persons.
- Establish accessible grievance mechanisms for displaced persons to express their concerns and seek redress for any grievances arising from the resettlement process.
- Provide for mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the RAP to ensure that resettlement objectives are met and to address any issues that arise during implementation.

Social and economic impacts of the project on the affected persons (PAPs)

The project is expected to have positive and negative impacts.

The positive impacts include:

- Opportunities for skilled and unskilled labour. The income resulting from these opportunities will have a positive impact on local communities.
- Increase in power and power reliability. Upon the completion of the project, Pemba Island will get about 100MW of additional electricity energy from the national grid. This will increase power supply to Pemba by about 100MW. The submarine cable power from Tanga will increase power reliability in the Island of Pemba.
- Multiplier Effect of Electricity Supply: The increased power availability and reliability is expected to increase investments and improve the service delivery in Pemba thus resulting to Economic growth in Pemba Island.

The negative impacts include:

- **Number of Project Affected Persons and Institutions:** In total, the project affects 44 project affected persons/households (PAP/H) and 3 institutions (1 secondary school, Answar Mosque and TARURA as public agency).
- **Loss of Land and change of Land use:** The project will require 1.824Ha. Of key concern is that 0.101Ha of land belongs to four individual PAPs while 1.129Ha is reserved land for the existing TANESCO wayleave and road construction. The remaining 0.594ha of land is existing land for the the substation which is TANESCO property. The reserved land is a public land on which compensation is not paid. Hence, only four PAPs will lose farmland out of 44 affected PAPs. To mitigate the impact, the PAPs will be provided with compensation for the lost land. All other 40 PAPs are encroachers on public land where they grow trees or have built small business structures (kiosk). PAPs will be compensated for their developments/assets.
- **Loss of Crops and Trees:** *Fruit trees:* 30 fruit trees and 579 perennial crops will be affected by construction of the project. These fruit trees are owned by 6 individual PAPs while the perennial crops are owned by 43 PAPs. *About* 435 commercial trees or trees of economic value will be cleared along the corridor owned by 25 individual PAPs and 3 institutions. A mixture of other 29 trees with no clear commercial value are also affected.
- **Impacts on Structures:** Nine (9) structures of which 1 house will be affected, 6 are kiosks (grass thatched roofed and mud and sticks walled kiosks will be affected) and 2 fences. The kiosks are used to sell food and drinks.
- **Loss of Livelihood:** 6 kiosks that sell food and drinks shall be permanently affected and forced to be shifted adjacent or completely outside the proposed project area/corridor. Loss of commercial value trees that have been constantly generating income (cashew nuts, coconut etc.) which PAP will wait as they will need to be replanted to start harvesting again, as well as those likely to generate income after sale for wood/timber. About 435 commercial trees or trees of economic value will be cleared along the corridor owned by 25 individual PAPs and 3 institutions. The loss of commercial trees, perennial crops, fruit trees and the kiosks will affect their livelihoods.
- **Impacts on vulnerable groups:** 15 PAPs categorized as vulnerable. These include 6 aged 70+ years, 1 chronically ill and 8 widows. Therefore, specific mitigation measures have been designed to assist them to ensure the project does not render these PAPs worse than before the project.

Main socio-economic characteristics of the PAPs living areas

There are 44 Project Affected Persons along the project route from Majani Mapana Substation to Mnyanjani landing point. Additionally, there are 3 institutions which are affected by the project which include Tanzania Rural and Urban Road Agency (**TARURA**) and Tanga City Council for Majani Mapana Primary School and Answar Mosque. The socio-economic characteristics of PAPs involved the 44 PAPs

Demographics:

- The age distribution among the 44 PAPs shows the 40-49 age group is the largest with 11 respondents, followed by 30-39, 50-59, 60-69 and 70-79 also show relatively high numbers with 8, 9, 8 and 5 PAPs respectively.
- The gender distribution of affected PAPs shows a notable imbalance, with 21 males and 23 females out of a total of 44 individuals.
- The educational attainment data for the PAPs indicates that large percentage (91%) of the PAPs have completed a primary school education.

Livelihood Activity:

- PAPs social survey indicates that large number of PAPs engaged on fish vendors leading count at 41 followed by food vending businesses at 17, followed closely by crop vendors at 15, it's evident that fish and food vendors are a major priority among PAPs. This is further emphasized by the fact that household groceries and transportation services, though vital, have minimal representation, indicating that the local market might rely more on specialized food vendors for daily needs rather than general stores.
- The income source data for the project area highlights a significant reliance on fishing vending with 42 individuals deriving their income from this activity. This suggests that fishing is the primary economic driver in the community, overshadowing other sources of income. Crops, fruit, and vegetables also contribute notably to the community's income, with 7 individuals engaged in these agricultural activities.
- The socio economic survey indicates that majority of PAPs 42 out of 42 earn less than TZS 1,000,000 (USD 368.32) per month.⁴

Access to services:

- Currently the affected PAPs have access to social services. With 27 household having houses with a water tap, this indicates that a substantial portion of PAPs have direct access to a reliable and convenient water supply within their homes. Public water taps are the next most common source, utilized by 17 households. This suggests that while some households benefit from direct water access in their homes, a significant number still depend on public water sources.
- The data on services provided in project area highlights the distribution and availability of essential services in the area. Shops have the highest frequency at 44, indicating that retail and commercial activities are well-represented, possibly reflecting a need for daily goods and services. Drinking water and dispensary health

⁴ The Rate is 1USD equal to TZS 2,720.00

services each have a frequency of 38, underscoring the importance of basic needs like water and healthcare in the community.

Preferred Mode of Compensation:

- Majority of affected PAPs (42) prefer the cash compensation and only 2 PAPs prefer in kind compensation. This suggests that cash is most widely used and acceptable form of compensation for most PAPs likely due to its versatility and effectiveness in meeting various financial needs. The preference for cash over other forms of compensation highlights its importance in the local economy.
- In contrast, in-kind compensation although less frequent, still plays a role in the community's overall compensation structure.

Legal and institutional framework for resettlement

The legal framework in Tanzania defines the rights for individuals to own property but also provides for the state right to acquire property as well as to balance individual rights with public interests. The main laws applicable here are:

- The Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania provides for the rights of citizens to own property and disallows the deprivation of one's property held in accordance with the law, unless the owner is fairly and adequately compensated.
- Land Act Cap 113, R.E. 2019 Section 156 –(1) provides for Compensation in respect of public right of way. Compensation shall be payable to any person for the use of land, of which he is in lawful or actual occupation, as a communal right of way and, with respect to a wayleave, in addition to any compensation for the use of land for any damage suffered in respect of trees, crops and buildings as a result of the creation of such wayleave. Section 156-(4) Where the person entitled to compensation under this section and the body under a duty to pay that compensation are unable to agree on the amount or method of payment of that compensation or where the person entitled to compensation is dissatisfied with the time taken by the body under a duty to pay that compensation to make, negotiate or process an offer of compensation, that person may apply to the High Court to determine the amount and method of payment of compensation and the High Court may in making any award, make an award for any additional costs and inconvenience incurred by the person entitled to compensation through the dilatory or other unsatisfactory procedures of that public authority.
- The Land Acquisition Act (CAP 118) stipulates the power and procedures for acquiring land and the required degree of compensation. Section 3 and 4 of the Act gives the President of Tanzania powers to acquire any land for any estate or term where such land is required for public purpose such as exclusive government use, general public use, any Government scheme, development of social services or commercial development of any kind including declamation. The Act makes provision for the procedures and method of compulsory acquisition of land for public purposes whether for temporary or permanent use.
- The Valuation and Valuers Registration Act No. 7 of 2016 provides for the powers and functions of the Chief Valuer of the Government; to establish the Valuers

Registration Board; to provide for the functions and management of the Board; to provide for regulation and control of valuation profession and practice; and to provide for related matters. This Act provides concerning the process in which the value of an interest in real property is assessed by a registered Valuer.

- Land Disputes Court Act Cap 216 R.E. 2019 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 project has designed a grievance redress mechanism to manage grievances related to land acquisition for the proposed project and intends to resolve the grievances early on to avoid lengthy legal process.
- The Roads Act No. 13 of 2007 section 29- (2) states that notwithstanding the provision of subsection (1), the road authority may provide a written permit for the use of road reserve temporary under its jurisdiction for placing other public services such as lighting, telegraph, adverts, telephone, electricity supplies and posts, drain sewers and main provided that such uses may not hinder future uses of road reserve. TANESCO intends to consult TANROADS to secure necessary permits to install the 33kV underground power cable from Dongo to Kilindoni in compliance with section 29 (2).
- The Land Compensation Claims Regulations, 2001. According to Section 10(1) compensation shall take the form of: Monetary compensation; Plot of land of comparable quality, extent and productive potential to the land lost; A building or buildings of comparable quality, extent and use comparable to the building or buildings lost; Plants and seedlings; Regular supplies of grain and other basic foodstuffs for a specified time. An intended compensation for the proposed project is drawn the above options. In addition, the PAPs preferred mode of compensation is mainly cash compensation.
- According to the house hold survey conducted most PAPs preference on the mode of compensation payments was monetary compensation versus in kind. Hence, the valuation conducted and considered payment of monetary to the PAPs as per their preferred mode of payment

The African Development Bank's (AfDB) Integrated Safeguards System (ISS) 2023 outlines the principles and requirements for managing compensation/resettlement process for AfDB-funded projects. The following Operational Safeguards requirements were found to be relevant to the resettlement process of the proposed project:

- Operational Safeguard OS1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risk and Impact
- Operational Safeguards OS5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement
- Operational Safeguard OS7: Vulnerable Groups
- Operational Safeguard OS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

The key requirement under AfDB operational safeguards are:

- Requires consideration of feasible alternatives during project design, including re-sitting and re-routing to avoid or minimize the impacts of displacement – Underground cable options has been opted versus the overhead transmission line
- Requires meaningful consultation of all stakeholders and disclosure of project information in a way that people and communities where the project traverses and the general public gets full understanding and ownership of the project - Consultation was part of preparation of this RAP
- Compensation is decided through consultation with those to be impacted and affected people are fully compensated for their loss before the land is taken from them. In addition, the total project cost to include costs of resettlement activities and factors in the loss of livelihood. PAPs will be compensated before the project starts.
- Requires special attention to vulnerable groups in particular women, pregnant women and infants, widows, divorcees, elders and people with chronic illnesses. This PAP identified 15 vulnerable PAPs the elderly, chronically ill and widows.
- Requires implementation of monitoring and evaluation of resettlement action plan. This RAP provide the monitoring and evaluation plan in Chapter 12.

Institutional arrangements

The institutional frameworks are necessary for effective RAP implementation. The RAP has presented the arrangements to guide the implementation of the land acquisition, resettlement and livelihoods restoration activities. It has also proposed coordination mechanisms to ensure there is a clear flow of information and feedback among the implementers and other key stakeholders. In this project, TANESCO takes full responsibility to facilitate RAP preparations, disclosure and implementation of RAP. It will also prepare and pay compensation to all PAPs and implement all the livelihood restoration measures as agreed in the RAP.

Within TANESCO Project Implementation Unit (PIU), A Resettlement and Compensation Management Unit (RCMU) will be directly in charge and responsible for the implementation of this RAP together with the livelihood restoration programmes.

RCMU team will be headed by Project Manager who will be the chairperson, Manager Environment who will be the secretary, and other PIUs such as Legal officer, Account Officer, Head of Function Area Survey & Environment, Land surveyor, Environmental Officer and Sociologist.

Further, it will cooperate with other stakeholders to receive and redress all grievances. Below are the stakeholders to be involved in the RAP implementation:

- Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development
- Chief Government Valuer
- Ministry of Finance and Planning (MoFP)
- Ministry of Energy.
- National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC)
- Local Government Authorities (LGAs)
- Mtaa Councils and Assemblies

- Tanzania Rural and Urban Road Agency
- Non-Governmental Organizations
- Banks

However, for effective implementation, TANESCO will be working closely with other parties including the leading ministries for policy guidance and decision-making. They will also coordinate the grievance redress committees.

Consultations and negotiations held / conducted

Consultation with affected persons is one of the key requirements of the AfDB ISS 2023. Hence, it was the starting point for all activities concerning resettlement. Public consultation is an on-going activity-taking place throughout the entire project cycle. The justifications for consultations were:

- In principal, the socio-economic situation in Tanzania makes public consultation with the communities, indispensable.
- The project involves taking individual properties such as land and trees, hence meaningful consultation with affected PAPs is critical in order to get consent of the affected persons to implement the project.
- Local communities have a wealth of knowledge of local conditions - an invaluable asset to TANESCO in terms of finding the suitable information that may assist to plan and implement the project smoothly.

Consultations were done mainly through community meetings with community members living within and those near the project area, and 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 was established. Places with settlements were identified and their corresponding local leadership identified. Letters of introduction for this purpose were issued by TANESCO to all District authorities and Local leadership were informed through the district leadership.

Community Meetings

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

The consultation was carried out in Tanga City where the proposed project will traverses. The main purpose was;

- To have an insight on how resettlement and land acquisition issues are handled in such projects.
- To get a fair understanding of the social economic baseline indicators of the project area.

- To establish how grievances have been handled in the past project implementation 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 underground cable transmission line. Stakeholders meetings were held from of 22nd to 25th July, 2024 at respective Town Council, wards and their mtaa offices (Nguvumali ward (Majani Mapana A, & Majani Mapana B), Mwakizalo ward (Mwakizalo mtaa), Duga Ward (mitaa of Magomeni A, Magomeni B, Majengo A, Duga Barabarani, Duga Mpya), Mnyanjani Ward (Makokondumi Mtaa) and Mikanjuni Ward-Magaoni Mtaa). Other stakeholders were TANROADS, TARURA, TTCL, TANGA-UWASA and NGOs (BRAC MAENDELEO and TAYOTA). Total participants were 78 whereby 39 are male and 39 are female.

During the public consultations stakeholders were demonstrated the location of the project area using maps and site visit but were also informed of the expected benefits, impacts in terms of land acquisition and the mitigation measures of how they will be compensated for the loss of their land, trees and all developments that will be affected by the project.

They were also informed of the arrangements to address any grievances that might arise, their opportunity to influence and identify appropriate benefits.

Below is a summary of comments, views, opinions and concerns of the stakeholders consulted during this RAP study:

Summary PAPs Concerns and Responses

Concerns	Response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Consider timely compensation as the project has affected our commercial structures and we have got people who depend on us for living ➤ The compensation has to be fair to all PAPs ➤ 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ TANESCO will ensure compensation is effected on time to allow all PAPs relocate all affected properties on time before construction starts ➤ This is a legal requirement. Hence, compensation will be fair to all PAPs according to the lost asset as sensitized during the awareness meetings ➤ TANESCO will provide that education before payment of compensation to PAPs.

<p>help to minimize unnecessary conflicts within families.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 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 ➤ Consider provision employment opportunities to the project surrounding communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Local leaders will be involved/consulted 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 The consent form you signed stipulates all the entitlements for your lost properties ➤ 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).
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Concerns of Other stakeholders

- The stakeholder informed that the exercise will be more effective when people are fully involved. That Tanga people are so understanding and local leaders should be the ones to direct the project to their people.
- The stakeholders also reiterated the need to share further project details of the final underground cable route with other stakeholders (TARURA, TTCL and TANGA-UWASA) to avoid the overlapping of projects on the way leave in the future.

Compensation Plan

The Eligibility, Entitlement and Compensation Framework defines the eligibility criteria for affected persons to receive compensation and resettlement assistance, outlines the proposed entitlements for each type of displacement impact resulting from the Project, and determines the compensation rates and values applicable.

A primary requirement for eligibility is that affected persons and assets are enumerated during the resettlement asset valuation process. In other words, eligibility applies only to land and assets that were established prior to the cut-off date. The early formulation and dissemination of eligibility criteria, together with the implementation of cut-off dates, assists in managing opportunistic claims and settlement. The cut-off date for this project was on 23rd July 2024.

The eligibility criteria applied in this RAP were determined at the onset of the Project, as outlined in matrix. The affected PAPs are eligible for the following. It is recognized that a PAP may fall into more than one eligibility category

- ✓ The owners of the land
- ✓ The farmers on the land (encroachers)
- ✓ Owners of business structures (kiosk) in the right of way.
- ✓ Owners of the buildings and structures such as fences

✓ The Vulnerable groups

The table below shows the Eligibility Categories

S/No	Types of Eligible Group	Description
1.	Government/Public Institutions)	TARURA, Answar Mosque and Majani Mapana Primary school will lose trees that are on the road reserve. Compensation for public properties under TARURA will be claimed by the TARURA. The school will be paid compensation through the Tanga City Director as the head of institution as per MoF Directives (reference from other projects). For mosque guide on who will be paid will be provided later after discussion with owner. Other agencies such as TARURA (for the road reserve) and TANESCO for the substation land are not compensated.
2.	Formal Landowners under customary rights	All formal landowners are eligible for compensation for land and other developments. Under this project we have four (4) formal landowner who are eligible for compensation for land and assets.
4.	Encroachers or Informal land users	Encroachers or informal land users are occupants/users of land without security of tenure. They are not entitled to compensation for the land but are eligible for compensation for any improvements made and additional allowances. In this category, there are 40 PAPs. 6 owning business kiosks and other 34 owned trees and crops (commercial trees, fruit trees and shade trees.) Hence, they will be compensated for the developments made and provided with additional allowances.
5.	Formal Residential house owners	Formal house owners are eligible for compensation for their compensation for land and other developments such as houses, crops and trees. Where by, within this project there is only 1 PAP who owns a house and therefore eligible for compensation of the house structures, rent allowance, disturbance allowance and transport allowance.
6.	Informal Business owners (who also happened to be structure owners)	All informal business owners are eligible for compensation for their business establishments. Whereby, within this project, there are 6 business owners (kiosk owners) who are eligible for compensation of their business establishments, disturbance allowance, transport allowance and loss of income.
7.	Fence owners (permanent fences)	Fence owners (permanent fences) are eligible for compensation for their compensation for their structures (fences). Where by, within this project there are 2 PAPs who own permanent fences therefore eligible for compensation of the fence and disturbance allowance.

The Entitlement Matrix below summarizes the category of PAPs to be paid.

Entitlement Matrix Table

No.	Type of Loss/ Benefit	Eligible Persons: Project Affected Person (PAP)	Eligibility Criteria	Entitlement	Number of PAPs/Institutions in the Loss Category
1	Loss of land	Landowner	Be owner of customary Rights of Occupancy or recognizable claim to land ownership Be a holder of Certificates or land title or customary land owner	Compensation Cash compensation of equivalent value at Full Replacement value of land prior to land take over by the project. Restoration 7% disturbance allowance of Affected Person's compensation amount. Other benefits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to livelihood restoration programme • Right to salvage any developments on the land • 90 days' Notice relocation Period • Financial literacy training/sensitization 	4
		Encroachers or Informal land users	Be owner of developments within the reserved land (trees and perennial plants)	Compensation No compensation for land Restoration 7% disturbance allowance of Affected Person's compensation amount.	36
		TARURA, Answar mosque and Majani Mapana Primary school	Be owner of trees on public land	No compensation for land	3 Institutions (TARURA, Answar mosque and Majani)

No.	Type of Loss/ Benefit	Eligible Persons: Project Affected Person (PAP)	Eligibility Criteria	Entitlement	Number of PAPs/Institutions in the Loss Category
					Mapana Primary school)
2	Loss of structures	Owners structures (house)	Be the owner of the property (house)	Compensation Cash payment compensation at replacement cost for the loss of structure (house) Restoration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7% disturbance allowance of compensation package on house structure • Transportation allowance based on the actual cost of transporting luggage of 12 tones by road within 20 km cost to relocate the business • Accommodation allowance for 36 months' rent of similar structure quality • Right to recover salvageable material with no deduction to entitlement / valuation of structures. • Participation in Livelihood Support training program • 90 days' Notice of relocation Period • Financial literacy training/sensitization 	1 PAP

No.	Type of Loss/ Benefit	Eligible Persons: Project Affected Person (PAP)	Eligibility Criteria	Entitlement	Number of PAPs/Institutions in the Loss Category
3.	Loss of trees and perennial crops	Owner of asset (fruit trees, commercial trees and other perennial plants)	Be the owner of the compensable assets (fruit trees, commercial trees and other perennial plants)	Compensation Cash compensation at Full Replacement Cost for lost trees and perennial plants. ⁵ Restoration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disturbance allowance: 7% of compensation for lost assets; and • Participation in Livelihood Support Program • 90 days' Notice of relocation Period • Right to salvage the affected trees • Financial literacy training/sensitization 	40 PAPs
4	Loss of business income (informal businesses kiosks)	PAP owning the business	Temporary Loss of income from businesses (kiosk)	Compensation: Cash compensation that include loss of profit and disturbance allowance equal to 7% of the total compensation. The net monthly profit of the business carried out on the land is assessed (evidenced by audited accounts where necessary and applicable) and multiplied by thirty-six (36) months in order to arrive at the loss of profits payable. For this RAP, the kiosks owners do not have the above mentioned documents. Therefore, consultation with kiosk owners	6

⁵ For fruit trees, this needs to cover the forgone income from the years of harvest of the fruits. The list of prices provided by the Ministry of Agriculture takes care of this suggestion to arrive at the price of the trees.

No.	Type of Loss/ Benefit	Eligible Persons: Project Affected Person (PAP)	Eligibility Criteria	Entitlement	Number of PAPs/Institutions in the Loss Category
				<p>and personal judgement were used to assess and reach a conclusion on the monthly net profit. Therefore, loss of profit allowance will be given as cash compensation for an average monthly net profit for 36 months period since the loss is considered permanent.</p> <p>Restoration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90 days' Notice Relocation Period • Participation in Livelihood Support Program (Financial Management Training, development of alternative livelihoods). • Financial literacy training/sensitization 	
5	Loss of non-residential structures	PAP owned non-residential structures	Permanently loss of fence	<p>Compensation</p> <p>Cash payment compensation at replacement cost for the loss of fence</p> <p>Restoration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7% disturbance allowance of compensation package on house structure 	2
6	Support to Vulnerable PAPs	All PAPs categorized as vulnerable	All PAPs recognized by the Socio-Economic Survey as having one or more forms	<p>Restoration</p> <p>Participation in Vulnerable Support Program.</p> <p>Entitlement</p>	15

No.	Type of Loss/ Benefit	Eligible Persons: Project Affected Person (PAP)	Eligibility Criteria	Entitlement	Number of PAPs/Institutions in the Loss Category
			of vulnerability described in this report Elderly PAPs 70+ years, And House Held by Widow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seedlings to replace the lost trees (fruits and commercial trees) Food baskets for the elderly Financial literacy training/sensitization 	(Elderly PAPs 70+ years – 6. Chronically ill – 1 and House Held by Widow -8)

Livelihood restoration and Community Development

Apart from compensation, various livelihood restoration measures are recommended. For this RAP three proposed livelihood restoration packages are proposed. The three identified livelihood restoration packages include:

- i. Training on non-farming income-generating activities, and related business support (such as Businesses Entrepreneurship and Vocational Training)
- ii. Employment on the project activities
- iii. Agricultural incentives including new approach to agriculture (e.g. horticultural farming)

In order to implement proposed livelihood restoration measures apart from compensation to PAPs, a moderate budget is set aside to cover costs associated with livelihoods restoration programs and specific measures for vulnerable groups. The budget estimate of **TZS 22,000,000.00** has been proposed to cover the cost of livelihood restoration including hiring of experts in Tanga, hiring the NGO, businesses entrepreneurship and vocational training, fare to the training venue for the intended PAPs, stationery and refreshments during the training (Refer Chapter 9). The budget will be updated accordingly during the actual implementation.

Grievance Redress Mechanism

Resettlement generates grievances among affected populations over issues related to land acquisition, eligibility criteria, rates of compensation, access to livelihood assets and related matters. Recognizing this fact, TANESCO has taken steps to ensure a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) that is user-friendly; free, accessible to all affected persons and which will help to ensure grievances raised by the PAPs are addressed timely and to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

Therefore, TANESCO has proposed a structure through which PAPs can follow for complaints/grievances related to land acquisition and compensation. PAPs will be informed about this grievance redress procedure and of their right to appeal if not satisfied:

1. **Mtaa/village level:** At village level there will be a Mtaa Grievance Redress Committee (MGRC) to receive the grievance/dispute (written or verbal), investigate and advise the best solution by checking the fact. If the case is not resolved the case will be referred to TANESCO RCMU.
2. **PIU level/RCMU:** TANESCO as project proponent will establish the Resettlement and Compensation Management Unit (RCMU) under the Project Implementing Unit (PIU) to deal with grievances within TANESCO.
3. **The District level:** The District Grievance Redress Committee (DGRC) will receive only complicated issues from TANESCO. It is expected that most of these cases received at DGRC will be complex cases that needs political decisions, or technical solutions that needs the intervention of District Executive Officer (DED) or District Commissioner.
4. **Legal system:** 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.

Key steps in the GRM process include:

- **Receiving grievance and acknowledging:** Under the proposed GRM complaints will be received through multiple channels including referral from the Mtaa Grievance Redress Committee; telephone; site visiting; meetings; suggestion boxes; letters, etc. The complaint shall be recorded and the PAP notified receipt of the complaint through the acknowledgement forms within 7 days.
- **Grievance categorization, investigation and feedback:** The grievance will be categorized to establish the eligibility of the complaint and to determine whether it is related to project or not. The purpose of categorization is to ensure that the issue being raised is relevant to the project and to trigger an initial assessment and response. To ensure the investigation is fair, trackable and thorough each step and agreed action shall be documented with related evidence. A range of proposed resolutions will be recommended based on the investigation result. 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
- **Close out the complaint or grievance:** 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 and close out the complaint.

Based on the RAP implementation budget, the cost estimate for implementing grievance redress mechanism for this project during implementation is estimated at **TZS 15,000,000.00**. The cost covers capacity building, refreshments, and fare for attendees, stationery and other associated costs.

Monitoring and evaluation

The AfDB OS 5 provides that the implementer (TANESCO) of the project shall be responsible for Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) activities provided for by this RAP and where necessary engage third party monitoring/evaluation. Monitoring will provide an advance warning system for TANESCO and an avenue through which the PAPs will make their needs and reactions known. The funding for the M&E activities shall form part of the RAP and project cost. Two bases of monitoring and evaluation will be applied in measuring the Project's achievements. This includes performance monitoring that is process basis (progress) and impact monitoring that is output basis (overall achievement).

Performance Monitoring shall include the monitoring of the progress of RAP implementation against entitlement matrix, budget and schedule. This activity will be undertaken largely directly by TANESCO and it can be defined as Internal Monitoring.

Impact Monitoring shall include the periodic assessment of social changes that occur in the project affected areas as results of the mitigation actions imposed by the project. A consultant will undertake this monitoring and it can be defined as External Monitoring. Such monitoring will be addressed with two strategies. For the directly affected people through the monitoring of Livelihood Restoration Plan, undertaking periodic HHs survey with the scope to measure the changing in living condition of the affected HHs during and

after the income restoration program. The assessment shall be both qualitative and quantitative.

However, aspects of performance monitoring will also be undertaken on an annual basis by the external consultant as part of the annual RAP audit report (which is also part of the annual E&S Audit). There will also be a Completion Audit with the key objective to determine whether TANESCO efforts to (at minimum) restore the living standards of the affected population have been properly conceived and executed. This will be undertaken after all RAP inputs have been completed, but well before financial commitments of lenders to the sponsor have been met so as to have time to address any gap to the RAP before the termination of the financing window.

Monitoring bodies and their Responsibilities are summarized below

Progress Report	Monitoring Focus	Responsible	Timelines
E&S Report (with RAP Sections)	Performance Monitoring	TANESCO PIU/RCMU	Monthly
E&S Audit (covers RAP Performance and Impact Analysis Report)	Impact and performance Monitoring	External Consultant	Annual
Completion Audit Report	Performance and Impact Monitoring	External Consultant	Once

Total cost for the full implementation of the RAP.

The detailed budget and schedule calculated after the asset's census validation and socioeconomic survey of PAP amounts to TZS **243,776,856.90**. This is a consolidated budget which includes compensation, livelihood restoration, support to vulnerable PAPs and RAP implementation and administration as presented below.

Total cost for the full implementation of the RAP

S/N	Category	Amount (TShs)	USD
1	Registered & Customary Land Owners	21,645,700.00	7,957.98
2	Compensation for Perennial crops	15,072,859.00	5,541.49
3	Compensation for trees	13,982,492.00	5,140.62
4	Compensation for Buildings & Other Improvements (Houses, Kiosks and fences)	37,109,130.00	13,643.06
5	Disturbance allowance 7%	6,113,093.00	2,247.46
6	Compensation for Temporary Rental Assistance (Accommodation Allowance 36 Months)	7,920,000.00	2,911.76
7	Transport Allowance	768,000.00	282.35
8	Allowance for the lost business for the six kiosks	29,160,000.00	10,720.59
	Sub-Total	131,771,274.00	48,445.32

9	RAP Implementation and Administration (10%)	13,177,127.40	4,844.53
10	Capacity Building for RCMU, VGRC and DGRC committees and associated administrative costs (10%)	13,177,127.40	4,844.53
11	Grievance Resolution Committees facilitation (5%)	6,588,563.70	2,422.27
12	Stakeholder Participation and engagement (5%)	6,588,563.70	2,422.27
13	Income and livelihood restoration Measures and associated administrative cost (15%)	19,765,691.10	7,266.80
14	Specific Measures for Vulnerable Groups (10%)	13,177,127.40	4,844.53
15	Monitoring and Evaluation Internal 5%	6,588,563.70	2,422.27
16	Monitoring and Evaluation External 5%	6,588,563.70	2,422.27
17	Training and Facilitation District Councils extension workers and community Development Officers 10%	13,177,127.40	4,844.53
18	RAP Contingency costs 10%	13,177,127.40	4,844.53
	Sub-Total	112,005,582.90	41,178.52
	Grand Total	243,776,856.90	89,623.84

Exchange rate: 1 USD = 2.720,00 TZS on 11th September 2024

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 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. 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 Mnyanjani 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 and Tanga. 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.
- 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.

Pemba being in Zanzibar Island is currently receiving a power supply from Tanzania mainland via Majani Mapana substation in Tanga Region.

Tanga region is among of the Tanzania Mainland region which is connected to the national grid via 132kV transmission line from Hale Power station direct to Majani Mapana substation located in Tanga City Council. Currently, the substation was used as a link for power supply to Zanzibar especial Pemba Island via 33kV both overhead and underground distribution line approximately 92 km long.

Therefore, TANESCO through a JV of engineering firms, CESI S.p.A. ELC-Electro consult S.p.A and COLENCO Nigeria are collaborating in undertaking the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) of the sub-project component of 132 kV Interconnection: The proposed 132kV underground cable project will be installed from Tanga Substation (existing Majani Mapana) in Tanga City and runs parallel on wayleave of existing 33kV from Majani Mapana in Tanga to the landing point in Makokondumi in Mnyanjani ward which is 8.2km in length and crosses the sea through a submarine cable to Pemba. The submarine cable from Mnyanjani landing point to Mkumbuu landing point in Pemba is 70km. From Mkumbuu landing point in Pemba the line joins the 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 the existing substation at Wesha in Pemba and at Majani Mapana in Tanga .

For practical purposes the RAP is divided into two i.e Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar as shown below:

1. Resettlement Action Plan for The Proposed Tanga to Pemba Island Submarine Cable Sub Project. **Tanga Section (this RAP).** 132 kV transmission line from Majani Mapana substation in Tanga Region to Makokondumi landing point in Mnyanjani ward in Tanga Tanzania Mainland.
2. Resettlement Action Plan for The Proposed Tanga to Pemba Island Submarine Cable Sub Project. **Pemba Section (covered in a separate document)** 132 kV, transmission line from Mkumbuu landing point to Wesha substation in Pemba Island in Zanzibar.

On the Tanzania mainland side (Tanga section) the proposed 132Kv transmission line will consist of underground cable of 8.2km and 1.5m wide trench from the substation in Majani Mapana to landing point in Makokondumi and a submarine cable of 70km from Makokondumi towards Pemba. The Project also includes rehabilitation of existing substation at Majani Mapana in Tanga. The proposed project will pass through the following mitaa/villages (Majani Mapana, Mwanzange, Magomeni A and Magomeni B, Majengo A, Miembeni A, Mwakizalo, Duga Barabarani, Duga Mpya, Magaoni passed by TARURA Road and Mnyanjani (Makokondumi).

1.2 Project Rationale

The project aims to increase power supply and reliability to Zanzibar Island by extending the national grid from Tanzania Main Land (Tanga) to Pemba. The implementation of this project will help in adding value and operation for various daily economic activities in Pemba Island i.e., fishing, farming and agriculture, cash crops (clove, rice, coconuts, red beans, banana, and cassava) and tourism activities for achieving sustainable and economic development.

The extending of National Grid to Pemba will also increase incomes to TANESCO via selling bulk power to ZECO by connecting with 132kV Underground and Submarine Power Cable.

1.3 The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) study

The land where the proposed project will be implemented is under the wayleave of 33kV HT from Majani Mpana substation to Pemba which is owned by TANESCO and passing within the

road reserve. The line also will traverse one house at Mwakizalo Area and fence at Mnyanjani area.

Therefore, it should be noted that the area under the TANESCO wayleave from the starting point of the line at Majani Mapana substation to the landing point before the Indian Ocean, has some developments which are conducted by encroachers within the distribution easement. The activities/development include farming business structures ie kiosks used by food vendors and small shop owners at Duga Miembeni and at Nguvumali area near the substation.

Hence, in order to implement the proposed project successfully, TANESCO has conducted property valuation for developments along the wayleave to the individual PAPs who will be impacted by the proposed project using the national land acquisition regulations complemented by financiers' requirement.

As one step towards acquisition of the land, TANESCO in collaboration with a JV of engineering firms, CESI S.p.A. ELC-Electro consult S.p.A and COLENCO Nigeria has prepared a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) in order to ensure Project Affected People (PAPs) within the way-leave corridor of the proposed project are compensated according to the existing laws and regulations of the United Republic of Tanzania and project financiers (the African Development Bank (AfDB)).

The proposed project will affect **44 PAPs** including **1 house, 6 kiosks, 2 fences** and total of **0.101Ha** owned by 4 PAPs who will be compensated along the proposed project area. The remaining piece of land is (1.129Ha) is reserved land for the existing TANESCO wayleave and road reserves under TARURA. Additionally, there are three (3) institutions (1 primary school, 1 mosque and 1 public agencies (TARURA) where there are crops and trees will be affected by project.

1.4 Objective of the RAP

The overall objective of this RAP is to provide guidelines in the mitigation of social economic impacts of the project, including rehabilitation/resettlement operations in order to ensure that the PAPs will not be impoverished by the social impacts of the project and that affected communities receive positive benefits as possible. In order to obtain a precise evaluation of the compensation that needs to be stipulated for the implementation of the project.

The communities impacted by the way leave were consulted and much information on their socio-economic situation was gathered through household questionnaires of the PAPs and interviews with local leaders and other community administrator. This detailed survey was done to determine the number of development property along the wayleave to be affected as well as crop and trees to determine the level of compensation.

The detailed development and assets surveys within the project area was done by registered valuers, land officers and surveyor from Tanga City Council jointly with team from TANESCO.

1.4.1 Specific Objectives of the RAP

Action Plan (RAP) is in compliance with the National Regulation's and with African Development Bank (AfDB) Safeguard 5, and it is designed to ensure that people who are displaced as a result

of development projects are treated fairly and equitably. Therefore, the following are the specific objectives of Resettlement Action Plan.

1. **Avoidance and Minimization of Displacement:** The primary objective is to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible. When displacement is unavoidable, the objective is to minimize its impact by exploring all viable alternative project designs.
2. **Improvement or Restoration of Livelihoods:** Ensure that displaced persons receive assistance so that their standards of living, income-earning capacity, and production levels are improved, or at least restored, to pre-displacement levels.
3. **Compensation and Benefits Sharing:** Provide fair and adequate compensation for the loss of assets. Compensation should be at replacement cost for lost assets. In addition to compensation, displaced persons should be offered opportunities to share in project benefits.
4. **Assistance to Vulnerable Groups:** Special attention should be given to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced, such as the poor, women, children, the elderly, and minorities. Measures should be in place to ensure they are not disproportionately affected.
5. **Consultation and Participation:** Engage in meaningful consultation with affected persons, ensuring their participation in planning and implementing resettlement programs. Displaced persons should be given opportunities to participate in the planning and implementation of resettlement programs.
6. **Provision of Resettlement Assistance:** Provide displaced persons with assistance during relocation, including transitional support and development assistance, such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities.
7. **Grievance Mechanisms:** Establish accessible grievance mechanisms for displaced persons to express their concerns and seek redress for any grievances arising from the resettlement process.
8. **Monitoring and Evaluation:** Implement mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the RAP to ensure that resettlement objectives are met and to address any issues that arise during implementation.

1.5 Implementation Responsibility

TANESCO as a developer have the main responsibility for implementing the resettlement measures and mitigation activities identified in this RAP. The local authorities will also be involved in the actual field implementation of mitigation activities as appropriate, while the authorities at Tanga City Council are likely to play an important role in monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement outcomes. The Tanga City Valuer will perform the actual valuation of assets and properties as supported by land regulations.

1.6 Disclosure of the Resettlement Action Plan

The standard procedure is that the complete RAP should be made available to the public in the Tanga City council and/or ward offices. Local newspapers and radios may be used to inform the public about the availability of this document in the cited places. The members of the public will be given the opportunity to respond to the RAP, in writing or verbally, to the City Executive Directors or Ward Executive Officers who will forward them to TANESCO.

In harmony with AfDB Disclosure Policy, the RAP has to be disclosed prior to appraisal, both in Tanzania and through the AfDB website. TANESCO will be responsible for disclosing the RAP in Tanzania, and should authorize the bank in writing to disclose the document in the AfDB website.

1.7 Methodologies Employed during RAP study

During preparation of this RAP report the team was employed several methodologies to capture the information which made this study to be successfully with detailed relevant data. Some of the techniques used were; Stakeholders Consultation, Site Reconnaissance Survey, Meeting with Project Affected People (PAPs), Property Identification and Valuation, Social Economic Survey and Preparation of RAP Report

Stakeholders Consultation: Various stakeholders were visited and consulted during field works which includes; Tanga City Council Office, Ward office, TTCL, TANROADS, TARURA, NGOs (TAYOTA & BRACK MAENDELEO) and TANGA-UWASA.

Site Reconnaissance Survey: The team (Valuer, Land officer, Community development officer from Tanga City accompany by TANESCO) conducted a field survey on 22nd July 2024 along the proposed project wayleave from Majani Mapana substation to landing point at Mnyanjani area for predetermine the scope of the works during undertaking property valuation and the best way of meeting will all owners during valuation process.

Meeting with Project Affected People (PAPs): The meeting was held specific with project affected people (PAPs) on 24th July 2024. Three meeting was conducted with all PAPs founding within the project area. **First Meeting** was between the PAPs of Mwakizalo, Duga Mpya and Duga Barabarani, **Second Meeting** was between the PAPs of Magomeni A, Magomeni B and Majengo and **Third Meeting** was between the PAPs of Majani Mapana A.

Property identification and Valuation: Under this method, the team were headed by Valuers and Land Officer from Tanga City accompany by team from TANESCO and Consultant. The property identification and valuation were conducted across all Mitaa which traversed by project and PAPs were identified by provision of Valuation Number.

Social Economic Survey: The methodologies were purposely used for collection of individual PAPs social economic profile who impacted the project along the wayleave, under this method the team was admit a self-questionnaire which seek to collect the information on the size of household, their ages, sex, marital status, kind of vulnerability if any, education level, occupations, in and outside their villages, ownership and size of livestock, sources of incomes, ownership of agricultural tools and domestic assets, means of ownership of houses, accessibility to social services such as water, education, health, energy, transport, security, markets in order to assess the severity of the impacts of loss of cultural properties during resettlement.

Preparation of RAP Report: This RAP Report was prepared in accordance with Tanzania laws and regulations and guidelines of the African Development Bank to capture demographic, socio-economic and incorporating stakeholders' views which arose from the base line field study.

The aim of the baseline study is to assess the potential social impacts (positive and negative) of the proposed projects and highlighting of socio-economic issues relating to land acquisition, loss of economic activities and livelihoods, resettlement and displacement of households and community assets.

This RAP report has documented the process of resettlement of PAPs and fulfils the project objective to avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement to ensure that affected individuals and households are documented, participation of PAPs in the resettlement planning process is well thought out and organized, and that PAPs are adequately compensated to the extent that at least their pre-displacement incomes are restored in a fair and transparent process.

Such a process must ensure that people affected by the project are compensated for any loss of property and/or socio-economic displacement arising from the project. The report sets out to document the process applied in providing PAPs with opportunities to restore or improve their living standards and income earnings capacity to at least pre-project levels while providing guidelines to stakeholders participating in the mitigation of adverse social impacts of the project which include rehabilitation and resettlement operations in order to ensure that PAPs are not impoverished by adverse social impacts of the project.

On the overall the report seeks to inform in a step-by-step manner how resettlement of PAPs, communities and other project-affected entities have been involved in the entire process of resettlement so that they can identify with the project and render their support to it.

1.8 Structure of the Resettlement Action Plan Report

This document is organized into the following sections:

- i. Executive summary
- ii. Introduction and Objectives
- iii. Description of the project
- iv. Potential and magnitude of impacts
- v. Census survey and baseline socio-economic Studies
- vi. Legal framework
- vii. Institutional framework for the implementation of the RAP
- viii. Eligibility and Entitlements
- ix. Valuation of and compensation for losses
- x. Community participation
- xi. Grievance (redress) mechanism
- xii. Monitoring and evaluation
- xiii. Implementation schedule,
- xiv. Costs and budget.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

The proposed 132kV underground cable project will be installed from Tanga Substation (existing Majani Mapana) in Tanga City and runs parallel on wayleave of existing 33kV from Majani Mapana in Tanga to the landing point in Makokondumi in Mnyanjani ward and crosses the sea to Pemba. The proposed project will use underground cable which is 8.2km in length and requires 1.5m width of trench. The line will run within the 5m wayleave from the substation in Majani Mapana to landing point in Makokondumi then a submarine cable of 70km to Pemba. The projects also involves rehabilitation of existing substation in Majani Mapana. The proposed project will pass through following mitaa/villages (Majani Mapana, Mwanzange, Magomeni A and Magomeni B, Majengo A, Miembeni A, Mwakizalo, Duga Barabarani, Duga Mpya, Magaoni passed by TARURA Road and Mnyanjani (Makokondumi). The total length of the proposed underground cable project will be 8.2 km.

Tanga City Council is one of eleven administrative districts of Tanga Region in Tanzania. The District covers an area of 596.5 km² of which includes the historic city of Tanga and the Port of Tanga. Tanga district is bordered to the north by Mkinga District, to the east by the Indian Ocean, to the south and west by Muheza District. The district is comparable in size to the land area of Guam. The administrative seat is the ward Central. The district is the administrative and economic center of Tanga Region.

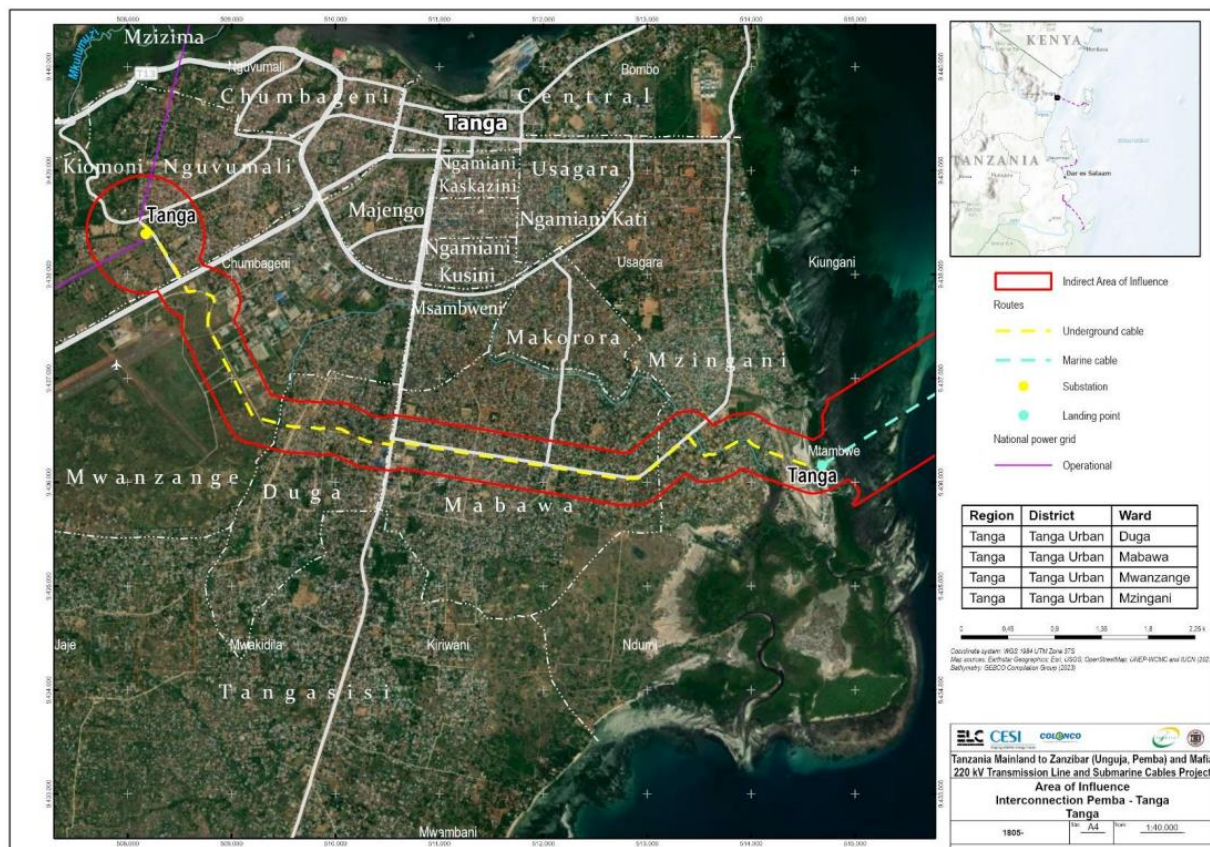


Figure 2.1: Tanga Area of Influence (Source: ESIA report, August, 2024)

Table 2.1: Coordinates from Majani Mapana substation to Land point in Tanga (WGS 84)

S/N	Eastings	Northings	Description
1	508146.4	9438466	T1
2	508209.9	9438415	T2
3	508257.2	9438358	T3
4	508269.5	9438362	T4
5	508506.2	9437964	T5
6	508537.1	9437915	T6
7	508575.5	9437837	T7
8	508588.8	9437834	T8
9	508656.3	9437843	T9
10	508684.1	9437845	T10
11	508735.5	9437825	T11
12	508817.1	9437789	T12
13	508841.4	9437738	T13
14	508823.4	9437704	T14
15	508809.9	9437711	T15
16	508763.2	9437585	T16
17	508760.9	9437533	T17
18	508769	9437503	T18
19	508875.4	9437273	T19
20	509209.4	9436627	T20
21	509278.8	9436606	T21
22	509466.2	9436564	T22
23	509455.8	9436519	T23
24	509488.7	9436514	T24
25	509529.9	9436509	T25
26	509539	9436544	T26
27	509857	9436522	T27
28	509914.2	9436517	T28
29	510019.9	9436515	T29
30	510057.5	9436506	T30
31	510087.9	9436491	T31
32	510135.8	9436465	T32
33	510130	9436448	T33
34	510244	9436400	T34
35	510307.1	9436380	T35
36	510323.4	9436387	T36
37	510502.4	9436364	T37
38	510571.6	9436392	T38
39	512769.1	9436029	T39

40	512835.8	9436033	T40
41	512915.2	9436039	T41
42	512955.4	9436057	T42
43	512967.6	9436067	T43
44	513398.3	9436429	T44
45	513479.4	9436341	T45
46	513495.1	9436325	T46
47	513516.8	9436294	T47
48	513557.2	9436244	T48
49	514147.6	9436297	T49
50	514158.3	9436260	T50
51	514213.9	9436261	T51
52	514256	9436257	T52
53	514595.9	9436143	T53
54	514680.2	9436163	T54

2.1 Project Components

The Interconnection will be structured with the following components:

- 1) 8.2km terrestrial underground cables from Majani Mapana substation to Makokondumi Land point in Mnyanjani ward
- 2) Upgrading of existing Substation at Majani Mapana to accommodate 132kV line to Pemba which is within TANESCO plot.
- 3) Submarine Cable from land point in Tanga to Land point in Pemba (70km)

2.1.1 Submarine Cable

An electrical submarine cable is a specialized cable designed for underwater use to transmit electricity across bodies of water.

These cables are critical for connecting power grids between islands, offshore energy installations, and mainland systems. Specialized vessels lay the submarine cable on the seabed, using precise navigation and positioning systems.

In areas where the seabed is soft, ploughs or jetting tools are used to bury the cable for protection against fishing activities and anchors. In deeper, more stable environments, the cable might rest on the seabed. Additional protective measures, such as rock dumping or the use of protective covers, may be employed in areas with higher risk of damage.

In consideration of the voltage level of 132kV, the insulation is of XLPE type and the presence of lead sheath is needed to prevent water to be in contact with the insulation.



Figure 2.2: Sample of 132kV submarine cable (courtesy of Prysmian) (Source: FS report, July, 2024)

Due to high-water depth (830 m w.d.) a special cable design is needed:

- 1 Use of DWA (Double Wire Armoured) cable, similarly to the existing 33kV cable
- 2 Use of copper conductor, of compacted stranded type, is probably the best solution to let the cable sustain the mechanical stress imposed during cable installation.
- 3 Due to the presence of the DWA the use of turntable is needed for transport and installation activities as this kind of cable are typically not coilable

Different conductor designs in offshore section and shallow-water / landing / onshore could be used in consideration of different environmental conditions (soil thermal resistivity and ambient temperature). For the offshore section a three-core submarine cable with 400mm² cross-section copper conductor is proposed; the cable section with details of all layers is reported in Figure 2.3.

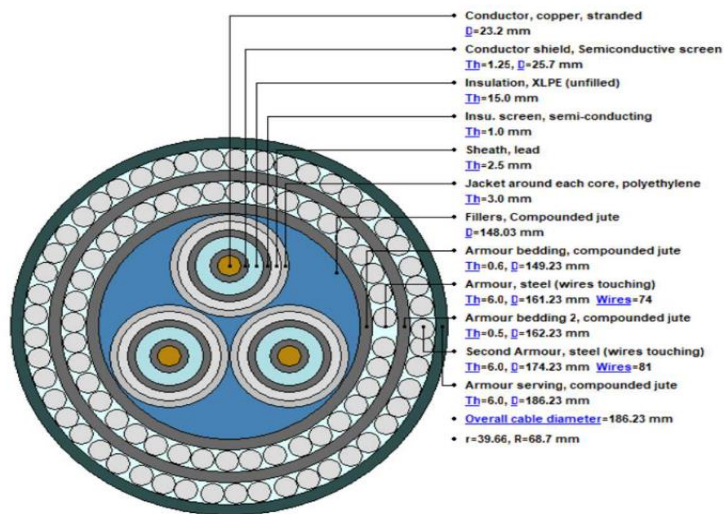


Figure 2.3: Pemba 132kV cable construction (400mm² copper conductor) (Source: Feasibility Study report, July, 2024)

Land Requirements: the submarine cable does not trigger land acquisition. This is according to the Territorial Sea and exclusive economic zone Act, 1989 section 6 and 11 which states that the territorial waters and exclusive economic zone shall be for public use and will belong to the government. Other provisions include the National Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania section 2-(1), section 3-(1)(a), 4-(1) and 4-(4) of Land Act (R.E) 2019.

(A) Terrestrial Underground Cables

The underground cable is designed to transmit electrical power below the earth's surface, offering a reliable and discreet alternative to overhead power lines. Their key benefits include improved aesthetic appeal, increased safety, enhanced reliability, and better land use. However, they come with higher installation costs and maintenance complexities.

These cables are used for low, medium, and high voltage applications, making them suitable for residential, commercial, industrial, and urban distribution networks.

Installation involves excavating trenches, laying the cables on a protective bed, and backfilling to secure them. Trenches are usually dug to a depth of 0.6 to 1.5 meters for low to medium voltage cables and deeper for high voltage cables. The width of the trench depends on the number and size of cables, as well as spacing requirements for heat dissipation and safety. It typically ranges from 0.3 to 1.5 meter or more. The width of the trench of the underground cable will be 1.5m with the wayleave of 5m.

A layer of sand or fine soil is often used as a bedding material at the bottom of the trench to provide a stable base and protect the cable from sharp objects. The trench is backfilled with soil, sand, or other suitable materials to protect the cable and restore the ground surface.

Jointing Bays are wider sections of the trench or specially constructed pits where cable joints and splices are made. They provide space for technicians to work and access the cables.

Clear signage indicating the presence of underground cables helps prevent accidental damage during future excavation activities. Based on the cable selection criteria analysis, it is proposed the XLPE 400 for 132kV for Tanga_Land point UGC will need 5m wayleave in order to ease maintenance and the standardization of the regional connections with power evacuation capacity of 130MVA. Some standards cables for the 132 kV lines used around the world are indicated in the Table 2.2 and 2.3 below:

Table 2.2: Cable comparison (Source: FS report, July, 2024)

Cable Selection- single core CU- armoured Trefoil in ground				
Rated Voltage	kV	132		
System Voltage	kV	145		
Cabler type		XLPE	XLPE	XLPE
Nominal cross section	mm ²	400	630	800
Cable diameter	mm	75.1	82	86.3
Resistance	ohms	0.0470	0.0283	0.0221
Ampacity 90 °C	A	634	904	1013

Table 2.3: Cable selection criteria for 132kV (Source: FS report, July, 2024)

Criteria	132kV Cable type – XLPE		
mm ²	400	600	800
Diameter	1	2	3
Ampacity	3	2	1
Resistance	3	2	1
Standardisation	1	2	3
Construction Cost	1	2	3
Total score	9	10	11

Land Requirements: Large part of the 8.2km and 1.5m width (1.23Ha) of terrestrial underground cable (about 92.%) does not trigger land acquisition as it will use 5m of wayleave of existing 33kV line to Pemba and TARURA wayleave. Only 0.101Ha of land belonging to 4 PAPs will be acquired as its away from the wayleave. The 4 PAPs will be paid compensation for loss of their land.

(B) Upgrading 132/33/11kV Substation at Majani Mapana

The purpose of this Project is to evacuate the power at 132kV voltage level from 132/33kV (Majani Mapana) – extension of substation, to the upgraded 132/33kV Pemba substation. The scope involves the extension of one 132kV bay at Tanga Substation (31 mm/kV, Altitude = 1,000 MSL) to accommodate 132kV to Pemba. Majani Mapana Substation will be extended with one 132kV feeder and will be arranged in accordance with existing double bus single breaker scheme. Switchyard will have:

- 1x132kV double bus single breaker
- All associated electrical and Civil works

Land Requirements: No need of land acquisition as tapping will be within Majani Mapana substation owned by TANESCO (There are existing space of 66m X 90m (0.594Ha) for accommodating proposed substation extension).



Photo 2.1: Tanga 132/33/11 kV existing substation location



Photo 2.2: space for Tanga SS extension owned by TANESCO

(C) 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.

Land Requirements: the Landing Point and the Transition Point will be located within the buffer zone of 60 m from the high tide line. The buffer Zone belongs to Tanzania Government and the point have been selected in areas that are not occupied by any existent structure. This is per section 57 sub (1) of the Environmental Management Act, 2004.

2.1.2 Analysis of Alternatives

2.1.2.1 “No-go” Alternative

This option involves no change in the existing situation. It would imply continue reliability on the existing submarine interconnection to meet existing and future demand in Zanzibar. This option was rejected for the following reasons:

- ✓ The existing 33 kV interconnection system for Pemba Island is deemed insufficient to meet the increasing electricity demand, associated to the rapid expansion of social and economic activities;
- ✓ Necessity to implement long-term, reliable and quality power supply to the island, in order to sustain and promote its economic development;
- ✓ Necessity to upgrade the existing electrical systems, including substation, protection and control systems, adapting to the standard IEC 61850.

2.1.2.2 Routing Alternatives

The selection of the optimal landing points and routes of submarine cable and terrestrial overhead transmission lines (OHTLs) or underground cables (UGCs) will be undertaken according to criteria that fulfils technical, environmental and socio-economic objectives, in order to achieve the most feasible solution. The consultant visited the project areas in March 2024 and in April 2024 in order to assess the field conditions and identify possible alternatives.

It has been assumed, that the submarine cable's landing points and the interconnection transitions can be accommodated within the buffer zone (60m from the high tide coast level in Tanzania mainland and 30 m in Zanzibar). Hence the components that would trigger resettlement are the overhead transmission lines (OHTLs) or underground cables (UGCs) and the possible enlargement of existing access roads.

The interconnection from Tanga (Tanzania mainland) to Pemba Island will be realized at 132 kV voltage level.

In Tanga, three different landing point locations have been analysed and one was immediately discarded due to the presence of houses and graves in the proximity of the shore. The possible alternatives are therefore:

- ✓ landing point of the existing 33 kV interconnection in Mnyanjani (indicated in Photo 2.4 as Option 1)
- ✓ alternative landing point, located approx. 1.5 km northwards of the existing, in the proximity of a fishermen camp and market (indicated in **Error! Reference source not found.** Photo 2.4 as Option 3 and illustrated in Photo 2.6)

The landing point can be connected to the existing 132/33 kV Majani Mapana substation by means of an underground cable (UGC) or an overhead transmission line (OHTL). The 8 km long line route will follow as much as possible the existing 33 kV distribution line route and the existing ring road alignment. Since the 132 kV transmission line will pass through a densely populated area, the underground cable solution is deemed preferable and allows to avoid land acquisition and resettlement. The overhead line indeed, requires at least 27 m of right of way, severely impacting on housing.



Photo 2.3: Locations of possible landing points and existing substation in Tanga, Tanzania mainland

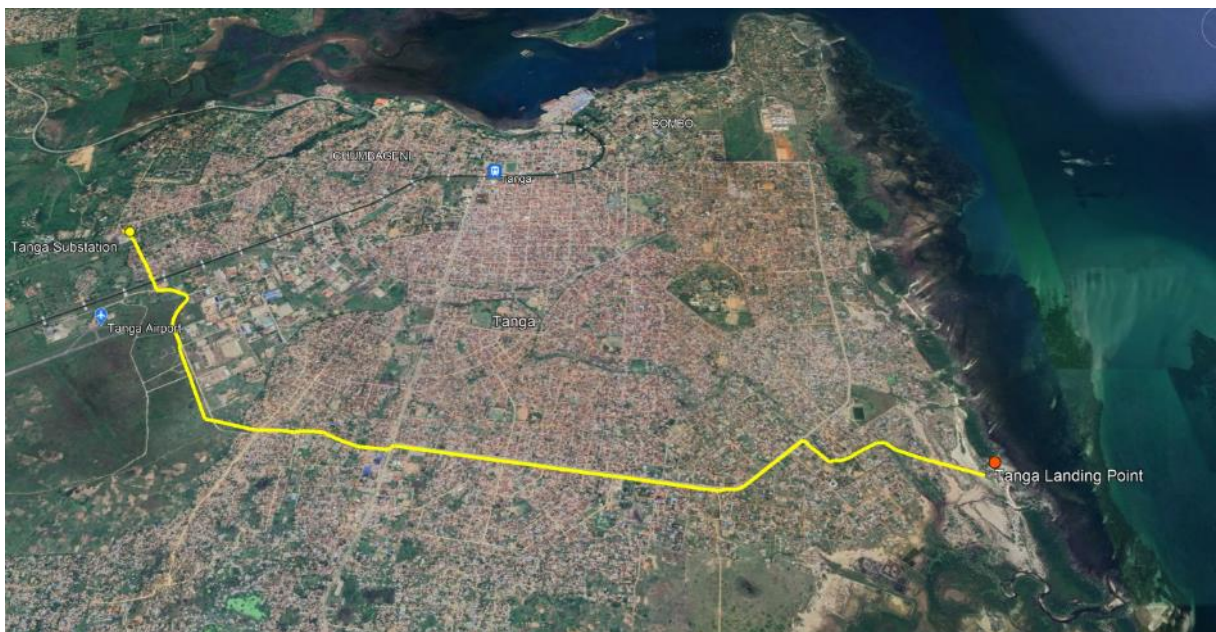


Photo 2.4: Locations of existing landing point, transmission line route and existing substation in Tanga, Tanzania mainland



Photo 2.5: Fishermen camp/market and intertidal dune at proposed landing point (Option 3) at Tanga, Tanzania mainland

2.2 Environmental and Social Ranking Methodology

The environmental and social ranking methodology is based on standard literature indications on this topic (PADC Environmental Impact Assessment and Planning Unit). **Error! Reference source not found.** 2.4 below defines the existing environmental and social conditions which might be affected by actions. In the present analysis, 3 main environmental and social factors (landscape, biodiversity, socio-economic environment) and 2 actions (construction and operation of the interconnection projects) which might impact certain factors have been identified. It is underlined the present analysis considers only the environmental and social factors and impacting actions that are expected to distinguish the different alternatives.

Table 2.4: Environmental and social factors

LANDSCAPE	Alteration of natural landscape
BIODIVERSITY	Terrestrial habitat
	Marine and coastal habitat
	Protected areas
SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT	Physical displacement
	Economic Displacement

The environmental and social impact evaluation is carried out analyzing separately the Tanzania mainland and the island portion of each interconnection project. The analysis considers the marine part (terminal section of submarine cables close to the shoreline), the landing points

and the terrestrial electric lines connecting to substations. For the terrestrial part, both underground cable (UGC) and overhead line (OHL) solution is analyzed, where feasible.

2.3 Results of the analysis of alternatives

In Tanga, two possible submarine cable landing points are proposed:

- ✓ Landing point of the existing 33 kV interconnection in Mnyanjani
- ✓ Alternative landing point, located approx. 1.5 km northwards of the existing, in the proximity of a fishermen camp and market.

Moreover, two possible solutions are available for the 132 kV connection from the submarine cable landing point to the existing 132/33 kV Majani Mapana substation:

- ✓ underground cable (UGC)
- ✓ overhead transmission line (OHTL)

The 8.2 km long line route will follow as much as possible the existing 33 kV distribution line route and the existing ring road alignment. If the 132 kV UGC can be accommodated within the existing road, the land acquisition should be limited to 500 m of UGC passage through cultivated areas. Instead, the 132 kV OHTL solution will trigger extensive resettlement, since the ROW is 27 m and would exceed both the ROW of 33 kV distribution line and the ROW of the existing road. Since the 132 kV transmission line will pass through a densely populated area, the underground cable solution is selected as preferable and allows to avoid extensive land acquisition and resettlement. Both considered landing points are within the Tanga Coelacanth Marine Park; moreover, the existing landing point is located in front of an area marked for coral reefs, whose beach is dense with mangroves and very popular with fishermen.

Even if the existing landing point encompass slightly higher environmental impacts, it represents the preferred option, because the alternative landing point would create social issues due to the presence of a fishermen camp made of semi-permanent structures.

CHAPTER THREE

3 POTENTIAL AND MAGNITUDE OF IMPACTS

This chapter describes potential impacts that will result in the process of resettlement for implementation of the project. The impacts are analyzed at different project stages and facilities such as acquisition of wayleave for the proposed project.

3.1 Positive impacts

The implementation of the project will have positive impacts at different phases of the project including:

- Opportunities for skilled and unskilled labour. The income resulting from these opportunities will have a positive impact on local communities.
- Increase in power and power reliability. Upon the completion of the project, Pemba Island will get about 100MW of additional electricity energy from the national grid. This will increase power supply to Pemba by about 100MW. The submarine cable power from Tanga will increase power reliability in the Island of Pemba.
- Multiplier Effect of Electricity Supply: The increased power availability and reliability is expected to increase investments and improve the service delivery in Pemba thus resulting to Economic growth in Pemba Island.

3.2 Negative Impacts

Apart from expected positive impacts emanating from implementation of this project, there are negative social impacts that will be triggered. The impacts include:

3.2.1 Number of Project Affected Persons and Institutions

In total, the project affects 44 project affected persons/households (PAP/H) and 3 institutions (1 primary school, 1 mosque and 1 public agencies (TARURA⁶) with the summary of the applicable losses indicated in the table below.

Table 3-1: Summary of category of losses

No.	Category of loss	Number of PAPs	Number of Institutions
1	Loss of Private land, crops and trees	2	0
2	Loss of Private land, crops and residential building	1	0
3	Loss of private land and fence only	1	0
4	Loss of trees only	9	0
5	Loss of trees and crops	14	2 mosque and Road agency (TARURA)
6	Loss of crops only	10	0

⁶ TARURA was established as part of strategic intervention to execute non- policy Government functions related to rural and urban roads network on its behalf. TARURA is the custodian of rural and urban road reserves as provided in the Road Act, 2007.

7	Loss of kiosk only	5	0
8	Loss of kiosk and crops only	1	0
19	Loss of fence only	1	1 school
	Total	44	3

It is important to note that, 40 PAPs are encroachers on public land where they grow trees or have built small business structures (kiosk) thus will be impacted by restricted land use. These PAPs will be compensated for their developments/assets and not land. Only 4 PAPs own part of the project land and thus will be compensated for their land and all the developments on it.

Table 3-2: Shows category of displacement

Type of Impact	Number of PAPs/Households
Physical and Economic Displacement	7 (Those PAPs who the project affects their house, kiosks, crops and trees)
Economic Displacement	36 (All PAPs that the project affects the farming land, trees, crops.)
Non-Economic Displacement	1 (One PAP whose fence is affected only)
Total	44

3.2.1 Loss of lands and change of land use

The construction of the proposed project will traverse from Majani Mapana to Mnyanjani landing point including the substation and will require 1.824Ha of land whose breakdown is provided below in Table 3-3.

Of key concern is that 0.101Ha of land belongs to four (4) individual PAPs while (1.129Ha) is reserved land for the existing TANESCO wayleave and road reserves under TARURA. The land for the substation at Majani Mapana (0.594Ha) is in existing TANESCO property.

The existing wayleave of 33kV and reserved land is a public land on which compensation is not paid. Hence, four (4) individual PAPs will lose land and farmland out of 44 affected PAPs. To mitigate the impact, the PAPs will be provided with compensation for the lost land. All other 40 PAPs are encroachers on public land (wayleave under TANESCO and TARURA) where they grow trees or have built small business structures (kiosk). PAPs will be compensated for their developments/assets.

Table 3-3: Land requirement and ownership category

Project Component	Amount of Land required for project (Ha)	Type of Land Ownership/Tenure	Number of PAPs occupying the land (and their rights)
Underground Cables	0.101Ha	Private (Individually owned) Customary land ownership	4 PAPs (private landowner)

	1.129Ha	Public/government (Reserve land)	1 institutional PAP TARURA
Substation	0.594Ha	Public/government (Reserve land) existing TANESCO area (TANESCO ownership)	0
Total project Land Requirements	1.824Ha		
The submarine cable	The submarine cable does not trigger land acquisition. This is according to the Territorial Sea and exclusive economic zone Act, 1989 section 6 and 11 which states that the territorial waters and exclusive economic zone shall be for public use and will belong to the government. Other provisions include the National Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania section 2-(1), section 3-(1)(a), 4-(1) and 4-(4) of Land Act (R.E) 2019.		

Table 3-4: Land ownership category

Type of PAP	Number
Private landowner	4
Encroachers on Public (reserve) Land(Land belongs to TARURA and TANESCO	40

As per the table above, part of the project will be constructed within TANESCO wayleave and along the road reserve. The use of the road reserve for the construction of the power line is permissible in consultation with TARURA according to the Road Act 2007 section 29-(1) – (4). The construction of the underground cable will not change the land uses of the road reserve of which among the uses is for the installation of utilities infrastructures.

3.2.2 Loss of Crops and Trees

Due to the need to make trenches and minimise the risk of damage to the cable, several trees and perennial crops will be cleared in the corridor. Thus, both fruit trees and other types of trees will have to be removed prior to construction of the proposed transmission line. The valuation has identified the following kinds of trees:

- *Fruit trees:* 30 fruit trees and 579 perennial plants will be affected by construction of the project as indicated in table 3-5: These fruit trees are owned by 6 individual PAPs while the perennial crops are owned by 43 PAPs.

Table 3-5: Fruit trees to be affected by the project

S/N	TYPE	Fruit TREES	PERENIAL CROPS
1	Guava (<i>pera</i>)	-	2
2	Cassava ball/Rubber Tree (<i>Muhogo mpira</i>)	-	46
3	Cassava	-	297
4	Peas (<i>mbaazi</i>)	-	11

5	Mango	15	-
6	Pawpaw	-	65
7	Banana	-	48
8	Canes (<i>miwa</i>)	-	35
9	Custard apple (<i>Tope tope</i>)	-	2
10	Jack fruit (<i>Stafeli</i>)	6	-
11	Lemon	9	-
12	Lemongrass	-	44
13	Kamala fruit (<i>Mviru</i>)	-	1
14	Oranges	3	-
15	Coconut	3	-
16	Tamarind (<i>Mkwaju</i>)	1	-
17	Yams (<i>Magimbi</i>)	-	21
	Total	30	579

- *Commercial trees of economic value:* 435 commercial trees or trees of economic value will be cleared along the corridor owned by 25 individual PAPs and 3 institutions. The categorization is as per table below.

Table 3-6: Commercial trees to be affected by the project

S/N	TYPE OF TREES	NUMBER OF TREES
1	Caimito tree (<i>mhororo</i>)	23
2	Sour sop tree (<i>mlukina</i>)	12
3	Flower tree	3
4	Azadiratcha	3
5	Ashok tree	16
6	Cashewnuts	6
7	Sisal	6
8	Henna	3
9	Moringa oleifera (<i>Mlonge</i>)	5
10	Ajerk tree (<i>Chibambala</i>)	1
11	Pronunciation	357
	Total	435

- *Other Trees:* In project areas there are other trees which are not fruit trees or commercial trees (have no commercial value). Most are used as fences but they are eligible for compensation payment.

Table 3-7: Other trees with no clear commercial value

S/N	TYPE OF TREE	NUMBER OF TREE
1	Thorn tree (<i>Michongoma</i>)	26
2	Neem tree (<i>Mwarobaini</i>)	3
	Total	29

3.2.3 Loss of building structures

Ten (9) structures of which 1 house will be affected, 6 are kiosks (grass thatched roofed and mud and sticks walled kiosks will be affected) and 2 fences. Most of kiosks are used to sell food and drinks.

Table 3-8: Kiosk structures to be affected

Type of structure	Make		No. of PAPs
House	Permanent		1
Kiosks	Temporary		6
Fence	Permanent		2

A permanent structure refers to a structure that are designed to last for a long time. They are made of more durable materials such as bricks, concrete, steel, and wood and are typically used for commercial or residential purposes. A temporary structure refers to a structure intended for temporary uses and made of with grass thatched or thatched corrugated iron sheets with walls of wooden poles or built with wooden poles with mud.

3.2.4 Loss of livelihoods

It is anticipated that all income generating and socio-economic activities found within the way leave corridor shall be permanently ceased and forced to be executed adjacent or completely outside the project areas. There are more than one kiosk which will be impacted by this project where one is at Majani Mpana, and Magomeni and four from Duga Barabarani Street. The transformation of these activities particularly farming /small businesses from the original areas to outside the project areas may cause loss of livelihoods to some PAPs for certain period. Economic activities particularly farming, may slightly be affected. Therefore, disturbance of these activities due to construction and operation of the proposed project might lead to loss of PAPs livelihoods. This impact is considered negative, reversible and medium to high because the proposed project shall have livelihood restoration programmes to all villages affected by the project; the land parcels to be taken are big and will be compensated as per the requirements of the Land Act, 1999 RE 2019 and its regulations.

It is anticipated that all income generating and socio-economic activities found within the way leave corridor will be affected. This includes:

- i. Loss of business income: 6 kiosks that sell food and drinks shall be permanently affected and forced to be shifted adjacent or completely outside the proposed project area/corridor. As the affected 6 PAPs depend on these business for their life there is a risk that by relocating their business to other areas some customers will be lost thus reduced income or loss of income completely. Further, during the relocation of the business kiosk, there will be loss of income until the business gets new customers in the new area. Hence, the PAPs will suffer the loss of income.
- ii. Loss of commercial value trees that have been constantly generating income (cashew nuts, coconut, sisal etc.) which PAP will wait as they will need to be replanted to start harvesting again, as well as those likely to generate income after sale for wood/timber. Depending on PAPs having other income generating means, the loss of these income generating crops can have some impact in their income. From the above section, 435

commercial trees or trees of economic value will be cleared along the corridor owned by 25 individual PAPs and 3 institutions.

To mitigate the above impacts, compensation on the kiosks including loss of income and trees will be done. Furthermore, financial literacy trainings will be conducted before compensation period to ensure that compensated money is used wisely to establish other income generating means. The proposed livelihood restoration programme to be offered can assist in reducing the residual impact.

3.2.5 Impacts on vulnerable groups

The analysis of the data reveals that there are 15 PAPs categorized as vulnerable. These include aged 70+ years (6), chronically ill (1) and widows (8). Therefore, specific mitigation measures are intended to be designed to assist them to ensure the project does not render these PAPs worse than before the project. Measures include transitional support such as food assistance for 6 months and legal assistance when legal issues are concerned and provision of the seedlings for the lost trees.

3.2.6 Impacts on women

Project impacts on women may be felt during the land acquisition, compensation and construction phase. The impact may arise in the cases when men receive money and tend to use compensation money for purposes other than those for which they are meant for (i.e. replenishing the lost property). Hence, if the money is lost the one to feel the pinch of the loss caused by the project are women and children. There is only one physical relocation (loosing house) and it is headed by women. Therefore, the mitigation measure to be adopted is to provide a capacity building seminar or training on wise use of compensation money and to means to start an income generation activity.

3.2.7 Loss of cultural properties

There was neither graves nor shrine found during valuation of properties and assets inventory. However, during construction phase once any artefact is to be found, the chance finds procedure will be practiced whereby construction works will stop for a time and engage the archaeologists to conduct detailed assessment.

3.2.8 Spread of HIV, AIDS and Other STDs

It is expected that during project mobilization and construction phases, there will be social interactions that might lead to increase in spread of communicable diseases such as HIV/AIDS and other STDs. This impact is expected to be negative and medium to high significance. However, regular sensitizations and awareness to workers and communities shall be conducted by TANESCO team in collaboration with local NGOs and local government of the respective project areas, condoms will be distributed.

3.2.9 Impact on Public facilities

During construction of underground cable, project might affect some public facilities such as fibers cable under TTCL, water pipes under TANGA-UWASA. If that happened TANESCO will communicate with owners to see best way to minimize impacts. The RAP recommends that the

impact on public facilities is minimal and it will have an insignificant cost to the overall project cost.

3.2.10 Loss of cultural properties

There was neither grave nor shrine found during valuation of properties and assets inventory. However, during construction phase once any artefact is to be found the chance finds procedure will be practised as per OS 8 where construction works will stop for a time and engage the archaeologists to conduct detailed assessment. This impact is considered low and insignificant as most of the people responded the absence of graves during survey.

CHAPTER FOUR

4 HOUSEHOLD SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

This chapter describes socio-economic status of the households that are to be affected by the proposed 132kV Submarine cable project from Majani Mapana to Landing point at Mnyanjani (Tanga). The socio-economic information from the Project Affected Persons and Households was collected through open ended and closed ended questionnaires.

4.1 Methodology for socio-economic status

The socio-economic information from the Project Affected Persons and Households was collected through open ended and closed ended questionnaires.

During this household survey, data collected includes but not limited to size of household, their ages, sex, marital status, kind of vulnerability if any, education level, occupations, in and outside their villages, ownership and size of livestock, sources of incomes, ownership of agricultural tools and domestic assets, means of ownership of houses, accessibility to social services such as water, education, health, energy, transport, security, markets etc shrining within the way-leave corridor of the proposed 132kV Submarine cable project were asked during interview in order to assess the severity of the impacts of loss of cultural properties during resettlements.

Apart from administering household questionnaire, face to face interview was conducted with village local leaders, vulnerable groups, Community Based Organisation, Non-Governmental Organisations and other private organisations for gathering relevant information to the proposed project. The collected data were then analysed using SPSS Software and Microsoft Excel. The bar graphs, pie charts, line graphs and tables were used to display the analysed data. The analysis of each socio-economic aspect of the households is provided in the following sub-headings;



Figure 4.1: Picture showing the participation of PAPs during interview along the project area

Note: The socioeconomic survey covered the 44 Project Affected Persons along the project route from Majani Mapana Substation to Mnyanjani landing point. The, 3 public institutions namely Answar Mosque, Tanzania Rural and Urban Road Agency (**TARURA**) and Tanga City Council for Majani Mapana Primary School are not part of the analysis

4.2 Demographic Characteristics

4.2.1 Age Groups

The frequency table shows a distribution of individuals across different age groups. The data reveals that the most age ranges are **40-49** with 11 PAPs, followed by **30-39** with 8 PAPs. These two groups together account for 42% of the total population. Age groups **50-59**, **60-69** and **70-79** also show relatively high numbers with 9, 8 and 5 PAPs respectively, indicating a strong representation of middle-aged and older individuals. The least represented groups are **19 - 29**, with only 2 PAPs, as well as 1 PAP for **80-89**, suggesting that the younger and elderly populations are significantly underrepresented. Refer to table below;

Table 4.1: PAPs age groups

Age groups	Frequency	Percentage
19-29	2	5
30-39	8	18
40-49	11	25
50-59	9	20
60-69	8	18
70-79	5	11
80-89	1	2
Total	44	100

4.3 Social Economic Profile

4.3.1 Gender Distribution

The data from the project area in Tanga City Council provides a breakdown of participants by gender, revealing that out of a total of 44 interviewed respondents, **25** are females, **22** are males. This indicates a predominant of female domination.

Table 4.2: Gender Distribution

Gender	Male	Female	Total
Number	21	23	44
Percentage	48	52	100

4.3.2 Respondent Education level

Understanding PAP's education level is an essential parameter while selecting and establishing livelihood restoration programs and utilizing project benefits such as employment opportunities, business establishment/expansion etc.

The educational attainment data from project area reflects a diverse range of educational statuses among its population. The data presents a breakdown of educational attainment for a group of 44 individuals. Of the 44 PAPs, 4 people partially attended primary education but did not complete it, while a larger portion 23 PAPs, successfully completed their primary education. Among those who reached O-level education, 9 individuals dropped out before completion, and only 4 managed to complete their O-levels. Additionally, 5 people progressed to university or other related institutions, and 3 attended other higher-level institutions.

Table 4.3: Education level of the PAPs

Details	Primary education (Partly attended)	Primary education (Completed)	O level (drop outs)	O level (Completed)	University and other related	Total
Number	4	23	8	4	5	44
Percentage	9	52	18	9	11	100

Generally, the survey results reveal that the majority of the household heads are semi-literate and can read and write in Kiswahili language which is a good indication that financial literacy training and other related training programmes could be effectively implemented and some household heads could be attached with project opportunities which require both literates and illiterates ones.

4.3.3 Relationship of Respondents to Household Head

During the household survey most (23) of the interviewed PAPs are the spouses while 21 were Household heads. This indicates that actual PAPs are the ones interviewed during the household survey (refer table 4.4).

Table 4.4: Relationship to household head

	Spouse	Household Heads	Total
Number	23	21	44
Percentages	52%	48%	100%

4.3.4 Marital Status

Marital status is a very important indicator, especially in determining how a person will be affected by land acquisition. Widows are particularly vulnerable. Women face considerable challenges especially where lines of traditional inheritance systems are followed. However, the laws of the country are explicit regarding the rights of women to land and inheritance for legally married persons.

The marital status data for project area reveals that the majority of the population, 32 respondents, are married. This suggests a community where traditional marital structures are prevalent and stable family units are common. In contrast, the number of single respondents is relatively low at 4, indicating that few people are in a single status. Widows make up 8

respondents, reflecting a significant portion of the population that has experienced the loss of a spouse.

Table 4.5: Marital status

Marital Status	Married	Single	Widows	Total
Numbers	32	4	8	44
Percentage	73%	9%	18%	100%

Based on table above, marital status indicates that 32 heads of households are married followed by 8 who are widows and 4 are single. The observed number of widows reveals the potential presence of vulnerable groups along the proposed project which will require special consideration during the resettlement process.

4.3.5 Headship Type

The data on household headship in project area shows a clear predominance of male-headed households, with 28 out of 44 households led by males. In contrast, female-headed households' number 16, making up a smaller yet significant portion of the total. This distribution highlights a traditional gender role structure in the community, where male leadership in households is more common.

Although, the total of 44 households indicates a relatively small sample size, but the numbers suggest that support and resources might need to be tailored to address the specific needs of female-headed households, who are underrepresented.

Table 4.6: the family headship

Headship	Female headed Household	Male headed household	Total
Numbers	16	28	44
Percentage	36%	64%	100%

4.3.6 Condition of Head of Household

In project area, the majority of members are categorized as healthy, with 37 PAPs out of 44 in this group. This indicates that most PAPs are in good health, which could contribute to their capacity to perform their duties effectively and engage actively production activities while there are 6 aged individuals (more than 70 years) within the council suggesting a presence of possibly senior members in the households. In contrast, there is only 1 member classified as chronically ill. This low number indicates that chronic illness is not a prevalent issue among the household members.

Table 4.7: Condition of Household head

	Chronically ill	Aged	Healthy	Total
Number	1	6	37	44
Percentage	2	14	84	100

4.4 Livelihood Status

4.4.1 Respondents Occupation

The occupation data indicates that the largest groups within the population are businessmen (19) and No job (17), indicating a strong presence of individuals involved in commerce and domestic roles. The presence of farmers (6), highlighting a smaller but notable agricultural workforce. Meanwhile, technical and entrepreneurial roles are underrepresented, with only 1 technician and 1 entrepreneur.

Table 4.8: Occupational status of affected PAPs

Occupation	Number	Percentage
No Job	17	39
businessman	19	43
farmer	6	14
technician	1	2
entrepreneur	1	2
Total	44	100

4.4.2 Crops Cultivated.

The crop distribution data from the project area highlights a strong preference for staple and high-yield crops. Cassava stands out as the most frequently cultivated crop with 21 entries, indicating its significant role in the local agriculture and food supply. Garden vegetables also have a high frequency at 17, suggesting a considerable focus on fresh produce and possibly indicating a robust market for vegetables in the community. On the other hand, crops like beans, lentil dengue, and groundnuts have lower frequencies, with beans and rentil dengue each at 3, and groundnuts at 4. Potatoes and maize fall in between, with 5 and 16 entries respectively. This distribution reveals a balanced yet varied crop cultivation strategy, with a clear emphasis on cassava and garden vegetables.

Table 4-9: Crops cultivated

Crop cultivated	Number of PAPs
Beans	3
Garden Vegetables	17
Rentil Dengu	3
Groundnuts	4
Cassava	21
Potatoes	5
Maize	16

The types of crops grown in the area are critical in providing assistance to the majority of the PAPs/households during resettlement process.



Figure 4.2: Indicates individual Land farms with banana and pawpaw to be affected

4.4.3 Business Type Engagement

The project area's business distribution shows a clear focus on food-related services and essential supplies. With fish vendors leading count at 41 followed by food vending businesses at 17, followed closely by crop vendors at 15, it's evident that fish and food vendors are a major priority among PAPs. This is further emphasized by the fact that household groceries and transportation services, though vital, have minimal representation, indicating that the local market might rely more on specialized food vendors for daily needs rather than general stores.

In contrast, categories such as furniture, hardware, and stationary have much lower frequencies, suggesting that these services are either less in demand or more concentrated in fewer businesses. The presence of only a single business each in household groceries, transportation, and other categories indicates a potential opportunity for expansion in these areas, particularly if there's an increasing demand or a gap in service provision.

Table 4.10: Type of Business types engaged by PAPs

Business type	Number of PAPS
Drinks	3
Food vending	17
Crops	15
Fish vendors	41
Household groceries	1
Furniture	2
Stationary	3
Hardware	1
Garage	2

Transportation	1
store	1

4.4.4 Source of Cash Income

The income source data for the project area highlights a significant reliance on fishing, with 44 individuals deriving their income from this activity. This suggests that fishing is the primary economic driver in the community, overshadowing other sources of income. Crops, fruit, and vegetables also contribute notably to the community's income, with 7 individuals engaged in these agricultural activities. In contrast, activities such as fish processing and sales, tailoring, and small trading businesses each have much lower frequencies, indicating these are less prevalent sources of income.

Other income sources, including wages and salaries (4 individuals), contracting farm labour (1), housing real estate rental (1), remittances (2), and pensions or government allowances (2), represent a minor portion of the total income sources. This distribution suggests that while fishing and agriculture play dominant roles, there is a diverse but less frequent use of other income sources.

Table 4.11: PAPs Income sources

Income source	Number of PAPs
Crops fruit vegetables	7
Fish vending	43
Casual labour	1
Small trading business including Tailoring and sewing	13
Housing real estate rental	1
Remittances	2
Pensions government allowances	2

4.4.5 Average Household Income

The socio economic survey indicates that majority of PAPs 42 out of 44 members earning between 0 and 999,999 Tanzania Shillings (than TZS 1,000,000 (USD 368.32) per month).⁷ This suggests that a significant portion of the population has a modest monthly income, which is likely reflects the overall economic conditions along the project area. A smaller segment of the population, specifically 2 individuals, falls into the 1,000,000-1,999,999 Tanzania Shillings (USD 368.32 to 736.65). This small number in the higher income bracket highlights a significant disparity between the majority and the few who earn more.

⁷ The Rate is 1USD equal to TZS 2,720.00

Table 4.12: Monthly Income levels

Average Income	Number of PAPs	
0-999,999	42	95
1,000,000-1,999,999	2	5
Total	44	100

4.5 Ownership of Assets

The asset ownership distribution among PAPs in the project area shows a diverse array of possessions, with mobile phones being the most common asset, owned by 44 individuals. This high frequency underscores the importance of mobile communication within the council, reflecting its role in facilitating both personal and professional interactions.

Television sets and fishing nets are also notable, with 29 and 26 units respectively. The high number of TV sets indicates that access to television is a common feature among PAPs in the project area. Fishing nets, though less common, reveal an engagement with activities related to fishing, which might be relevant to the local economy or lifestyle. Other frequently owned items include sofas (24 individuals), radios (19 individuals), and buckets or plastic items (27 individuals), each reflecting practical needs and everyday use.

In contrast, some assets are much less common. Computers, sewing machines, and irrigation equipment like treadle pumps and water pumps are owned by only 1 or 2 individuals each. This low frequency suggests that these items might be less critical or less accessible within households. The presence of assets such as bicycles, motorcycles, and generators, though modest in number, indicates a variety of transportation and power solutions.

Table 4.13: PAPs Assets

Asset	Number of PAPs
Bicycle	23
Motorcycle	9
Car	4
Boat	0
Mobile phone	45
TV set	29
Generator	2
Radio	19
Sofa set	24
Refrigerator	14
Fishing net	26
Hand hoe	20
Machete	25
Axe	5

Solar panel	12
Gas Cooker	14
Computer	1
Iron Charcoal or electric	19
Sewing machine	2
Buckets basin or plastic item	27
Irrigation equipment e.g. water pump	2

4.5.1 Features/ House Type

The housing characteristics of PAPs in project area reveal a diverse range of residential structures. The most common type of house is made of cement blocks, with 40 households living in such homes. This suggests that cement block construction is a prevalent and possibly preferred choice among PAPs, likely due to its durability and stability. Houses made of brick follow with 17 households, indicating another popular and sturdy building material in the area. In terms of house features, 25 households have houses with kitchens located outside, which may reflect preferences for outdoor cooking spaces or practical considerations related to house design. Conversely, 17 households have kitchens inside their homes, which indicates a significant number also prioritize indoor kitchen facilities. Additionally, 32 households have houses with outside toilets, compared to 15 with inside toilets, suggesting a mix of traditional and modern sanitation arrangements.

Other notable features include houses with corrugated iron sheets and wooden shutters, each at 13 and 21 members respectively. This points to a preference for practical and sometimes cost-effective materials for housing. The presence of features such as floor tiles (10 households), store rooms (8 households), and metal grill windows (18 households) further highlights the variety in housing amenities and security measures.

Table 4.14: Respondent's house type

Features of the house	Number
House wall made out of mud	2
House wall made out of Brick	17
House wall Made of Cement Block	40
House wall made of Wood	6
House roof made of iron sheet	13
House with Kitchen Inside	17

House with Kitchen Outside	25
House with Inside Toilet	15
House with Outside Toilet	32
House floor with tiles	10
House roof with Grass	1
House with a Store	8
House enclosed with a Fence	2
House with window glass	5
House with wooden shutters	21
House with metal grill window	18

4.5.2 Respondents ID Type

The data for project area regarding identification documentation reveals that the majority of council members possess a National Identification Authority (NIDA) ID, with 41 out of 44 respondents having this form of identification. In contrast, only 2 respondents had a Voter's ID, which suggests that this form of identification is less prevalent among the PAPs. There is also 1 member who does not possess any form of identification listed, highlighting a minor exception in the documentation status among the PAPs.

4.6 Land Ownership by Affected PAPs out of the Project Area

The land ownership distribution among PAPs outside project area shows a predominance of privately owned land, with 25 out of 44 households holding such property. This indicates that a significant portion of the PAPs have formal ownership rights over their land, suggesting a strong presence of private land ownership outside of project area.

Other land tenure types are less common. Private lease or rented land is held by 6 households, reflecting a smaller but notable segment who do not own their land outright but use it under lease or rental agreements. Family land with 13 PAPs, indicate that traditional and familial land holdings also play a role, though to a lesser extent. The category "other," with just 1 household, includes less typical forms of land tenure.

Under this project, only 4 PAPs will lose 0.101Ha of their land for the project. With prompt and fair compensation, one can easily replenish the lost land.

Table 4.15: Land ownership for the affected PAPs

	Privately owned	Private lease/ rented land	Family land	Total
Number	25	6	13	44
Percentage	57%	14%	29%	100%

4.7 Access to Services and Utilities

4.7.1 Source of Energy for Cooking

In project area, the primary source of energy of cooking among PAPs is charcoal, with 26 PAPs using charcoal. Showing that this is the most prevalent energy choice, likely due to its availability and affordability. Gas is used by 7 PAPs, suggesting it is a less common but still significant energy source. Wood is the least frequently used energy, with only 11 PAPs relying on it showing that while wood is used, it is less favoured compared to charcoal and gas.

Table 4.16: Energy Source used by PAPs

Energy Sources	Charcoal	Gas	Wood	Total
	26	7	11	44
	59%	16%	25%	100%

4.7.2 Source of Energy for Lighting

In project area, electricity from public utilities is the dominant source of lighting and power, utilized by 33 out of 44 households. This reflects a strong reliance on public electricity, suggesting it is the primary and likely preferred energy source for most households due to its accessibility and reliability.

Solar energy is used by 9 households, indicating a notable but less prevalent alternative to public electricity. Solar power provides a renewable option and may be used where public electricity is less accessible or as a supplementary source. Kerosene lamps or lanterns are the least common, with only 2 households using them showing that kerosene is a minor energy source among population affected by the project.

Table 4.17: Source of Light

	Electricity (public utility)	Solar	Kerosene lump/lantern	Total
Numbers	33	9	2	44
Percentage	75%	20%	5%	100%

4.7.3 Source of Drinking Water

The data on sources of drinking water in project area households show a significant reliance on house-based water solutions. With 27 household having houses with a water tap, this indicates that a substantial portion of PAPs having direct access to a reliable and convenient water supply within their homes. Public water taps are the next most common source, utilized by 17 households. This suggests that while some households benefit from direct water access in their homes, a significant number still depend on public water sources.

Other sources, such as drilled wells at home (3 households), public hand-dug wells (6 households), and public drilled wells with hand pumps (2 households), are less common. These options may be used by those who do not have access to indoor plumbing or public water taps. Buying water is the least frequent source, used by only 1 household, indicating that this is a rare and possibly supplementary method rather than a primary source.

Table 4.18: Source of Drinking Water

Source of Drinking Water	Number
Drilled well at home	3
House with a water tap	27
Public water tap	17
Public hand dug well	6
Public drilled with hand pump	2
Buying	1

4.7.4 Vulnerability Assessment for Household Members

Based to the social economic survey conducted, the criteria used by TANESCO to identify vulnerability are as follows; Household headed by Widow and households headed by the elderly (70 years or older) and Household headed by chronically ill. Hence the total number of vulnerable groups identified under this project were 15. As such, this category needs to be provided with special assistances.

4.7.5 Access to social Services

The data on services provided in project area highlights the distribution and availability of essential services in the area. Shops have the highest frequency at 44, indicating that retail and commercial activities are well-represented, possibly reflecting a need for daily goods and services. Drinking water and dispensary health services each have a frequency of 38, underscoring the importance of basic needs like water and healthcare in the community. On the other hand, services such as markets, secondary schools, and police posts are less frequent, with frequencies of 14, 13, and 5, respectively. The lower frequency of markets might suggest limited opportunities for local trade or fewer designated areas for vendors. The low number of secondary schools indicates that access to higher education might be restricted, which could have long-term implications for educational attainment and youth development.

Table 4.19: Access to Social Services

Service	Number
Drinking water	38
Shops	44
Market	14
Primary school	27
Secondary school	13
Dispensary health services	38
Firewood	17
Bus stop	21
Police post	5

4.8 Preference in Mode of Compensation

The compensation data from PAPs in project area indicates a strong preference for cash compensation, with 42 out of 44 individuals like to be compensation by receiving cash. This shows that community relies heavily on monetary forms of compensation, likely due to the flexibility and direct utility that cash provides. In contrast, only 2 individuals like to be paid in-kind compensation which will include goods or services rather than cash. This minimal representation points to a relatively low use of non-monetary compensation methods within the community.

Table 4.2180: Mode of compensation preferred by PAPs

	Cash compensation	In Kind compensation	Total
Numbers	42	2	44
Percentage	95%	5%	100%

4.9 Preferred Mode of Relocation

In project area, the preference of mode of relocation shows a clear distinction between those opted to be relocated by the government and those who wanted self-relocation. Out of total 44 PAPs, 12 PAPs preferred government to find a place for their relocation while 32 PAPs opted for their own relocation.

Table 4.21: Preferred mode of relocation

Relocation	Selected government	by Self- selection	Total
frequency	12	32	44
Percentage	27%	73%	100%

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

5.1 Introduction

The legal framework chapter describes the Tanzanian constitution, policy, legal framework and strategies for undertaking land acquisition and resettlement activities for the proposed 132kV underground and Submarine power cable from Tanga to Pemba under which this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is to be implemented. The Chapter also describes the relevant operational safeguards of the African Development Bank Integrated Safeguards System (ISS) of 2023.

A comparison and gap analysis of the Tanzanian legal frameworks and AfDB's Integrated Safeguards System and proposals on how to bridge the gaps are also provided.

5.2 Tanzania Policy Framework

5.2.1 National Land Policy, 1995 (revised in 1997)

The policy calls for the securing of land tenure and optimal utilization of land for the public interest. Additionally, all land in Tanzania is considered public land, under the trusteeship of the President of Tanzania. Both customary and statutory rights of occupancy are seen as equal.

Under the land acquisition process the policy recognizes the following;

- ✓ The President power to acquire land for public interest will be maintained however, reasons for acquisition must be clearly defined and can be challenged in a court of law,
- ✓ The rights and interests of citizens in the land shall not be infringed upon without due legal process
- ✓ Customary land ownership is legally recognized.

Additionally, the Land Policy stipulates that the compensation of land will be full, fair and promptly paid when land is acquired. As such, compensation for land acquired in the public interest will be based on the principle of opportunity cost which includes; The market value of the real property, Disturbances allowance, Transport allowance, Loss of profits or accommodation, Cost of acquiring or getting the subject land and any other cost or capital expenditure incurred for the development of the subject land.

Therefore, the resettlement process for the proposed power supply cable from Tanga to Pemba has put in consideration to the valuation report all rights to be benefited by PAPs.

Therefore, the Valuation exercise has considered the requirements of the national policy for resettlement process for the proposed project from Majani Mapana to Landing point has put in consideration to the valuation report all rights to be benefited by PAPs.

5.2.2 National Human Settlements Development Policy, 2000

The National Human Settlements Development Policy (NHSDP) aims to promote sustainable human settlements and ensure the provision of adequate and affordable housing for all, including the poor. Protecting the environment within human settlements and safeguarding

natural ecosystems from pollution, degradation and destruction are key objectives of the policy. Recognizing the importance of planning and management of human settlements, the NHSDP prioritizes environmental protection as a strategic component of settlement planning and development.

It addresses issues such as inadequate waste management, air pollution from vehicular emissions and industrial activities, encroachment on fragile lands, dependence on unsustainable energy sources such as firewood and charcoal, and unauthorized sand mining in river valleys leading to environmental degradation. The policy requires developers to implement measures to protect settlements, control soil erosion and sedimentation, and prevent the displacement of households.

The project may displace dwellings and have economic and social impacts on potentially affected communities.

5.2.3 National Strategy for Gender Development (NSGD), 2008

The National Strategy for Gender Development (NSGD) in Tanzania aims to achieve gender equality and equity, as required by the national Constitution and the Women and Gender Development Policy. It aims to accelerate the implementation of the Women and Gender Development Policy of 2000, which tackles gender disparities. The NSGD offers guidance to policymakers, planners, and program implementers on how to integrate gender considerations into their initiatives to meet international, national, and regional commitments.

Women may be disproportionately affected by land acquisition, employment and impacts on potentially affected communities, therefore the project implementor they should comply with the strategies provided under this NSGD of 2008.

5.2.4 National Gender Policy, 2002

The policy aims to provide guidance for ensuring gender-sensitive plans, programs, and strategies across all sectors and institutions. It emphasizes gender equality and aims to establish strategies for poverty eradication by ensuring both women and men have access to available resources for their development.

Tanzania recognizes that gender inequality is a major obstacle to the socio-economic and political development of its people. The marginalisation of females has contributed to the slow development of individual households and the country as a whole.

Women are found to be more disadvantaged in socio-economic development projects, and often vulnerable to changes brought about project development like the 132kV underground/Submarine power cable from Tanga to Pemba.

In regarding to above fact, the government of Tanzania has taken various measures to ensure gender equality among all of its citizens. The National Gender Policy has explicitly emphasized gender equality and equal opportunity for both men and women to benefit from project development like energy project.

Additional key policy statements to be considered for the Project and its resettlement process include but are not limited to the following; Decision-making and power, Access and ownership of resources, Community participation and Economic empowerment.

Therefore, the Policy stipulates that the resettlement action plan should ensure the full restoration of the livelihoods of women who are affected by the implementation of the Project by promoting equal participation and opportunities for the duration of the project.

5.2.5 Tanzania Development Vision 2025

The vision outlines broad national long-term goals, perspectives and aspirations. The Vision sets three principal objectives, which are achieving quality of life; good governance and the rule of law; and building a strong and competitive economy. It set the national direction and pre-development priority that guides all other sector strategic plans. These sector strategic plans also take into account other sectoral policies and national strategies and plans such as the Tanzania Five Year Development Plan (FYDP) which are fundamental in implementing the Vision. The Vision articulates that by 2025 the society of Tanzanians will be substantially developed with high quality livelihoods, with the key priority of alleviating poverty. The Vision 2025 seeks to mobilise the people, the private sector and public resources towards achieving shared goals and achieving a sustainable semi-industrialised middle market economy by year 2025.

The proposed 132kV underground/Submarine power cable is the strategic project aimed at improving power supply and extending Nation Grid to Pemba whereby the community livelihood will be improved due to the availability of electricity to run their daily economic activities as among of the positive impacts which associate with the project resettlement benefits.

5.3 Tanzania Legal Framework

5.3.1 The Constitution of Tanzania 1977-1995

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

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

Article 30(2) of the Constitution highlights the need to balance individual rights with societal interests, especially in matters related to defense, public safety, order, morality, and health. It also emphasizes the importance of rural and urban development, as well as the promotion of public benefit through property and interest enhancement.

The agricultural crops like palms trees mangoes, sisal, cassava as well as house are the among of individual property which found along the proposed 132kV underground and submarine from Majani Mapana substation to landing point at Mnyanjani will I be impacted by project and be entitled for compensation, but the article 24 (1) and 30 (2) of the Tanzania constitution will be applied at all stages of resettlement.

5.3.2 Land Act No. 4, 1999 RE 2019

The Land Act (Section 156) requires that with regard to communal right of way, in respect of way-leave, compensation shall be paid to any person for use of land, who is in lawful or actual occupation of that land, for any damage caused to crops or buildings and for the land and materials taken or used for the works. Requirements for the assessment of compensation are provided in the Land (Assessment of the Value of Land for Compensation) Regulations of 2001. Section 7(1) (g) stipulates that any land within 60 meters of the high-water mark of any ocean, sea, lake, river, or other water body is reserved land. This land is reserved for environmental protection and conservation, preventing development or other activities that could harm these sensitive areas.

The valuation of the affected properties along the wayleave of the proposed 132kV underground and submarine project must be conducted by a qualified and authorized Valuer. Section 34 of that Act also states that where a right of occupancy includes land which is occupied by persons under customary law, and those persons are to be moved or relocated, they must be compensated for loss of interest in the land and for other losses. They also have the right to harvest crops that are sown before any notice for vacating that land is given. Therefore, losses incurred by PAPs will be compensated in line with this Act as detailed in the Valuation report.

5.3.3 Land Acquisition Act, CAP. 118 R.E. 2019

The Land Acquisition Act revised edition of 2019, stipulates the power and procedures for acquiring land and the required degree of compensation. Section 3 and 4 of the Act gives the President of Tanzania powers to acquire any land for any estate or term where such land is required for public purpose such as exclusive government use, general public use, any government scheme, development of social services or commercial development of any kind including declamation.

The Act makes provision for the procedures and method of compulsory acquisition of land for public purposes whether for temporary or permanent use. The Minister responsible for land may authorize any person to enter upon the land and survey the land to determine its suitability for a public purpose.

Section 6 states that, if the President resolves that any land is required for a public purpose, the Minister shall give notice of intention to acquire the land to the persons interested or claiming to be interested in such land, or to the persons entitled to sell or convey the same, or to such of them as shall, after reasonable inquiry, be known to him.

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

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

For this RAP context the provisions of this Act were considered during Valuation of properties within the proposed project and all privately owned land that is to be acquired will be compensated.

5.3.4 Land Disputes Court Act, 2002

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.

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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:

- Limited resources and capacity at the local level can hinder the effective functioning of the land courts.

- Delays in the resolution of disputes due to case backlogs and limited accessibility of courts in remote areas.
- 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.
- 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.

5.3.5 Land Use Planning Act, 2007

The Act provides a legal framework for the preparation, administration, and enforcement of land use plans at various levels, aiming to balance economic development, environmental conservation, and social equity.

The Act guides all land use planning, determining roles and responsibilities for managing and financing at the various levels of government, along with outlining the conditions for the preparation and approval of plans. Any changes to land use planning need to adhere to the requirements set out in this Act.

The resettlement process for the proposed project should be adhered to the available land using planning within the Tanga city since the city has been planned to accommodate various utilities. For example, the line cross the area which already planned and used for water supply network, telecommunication fibres e.tc.; therefore, any changes to the land, was considered during resettlement process of this project in regarding to the comply of this act.

5.3.6 Urban Planning Act (2007)

The Urban Planning Act (2007) aims to provide for the orderly and sustainable development of land in urban areas, to preserve and improve amenities, to provide for the grant of consent to develop land, and to provide powers of control over the use of land.

Section 63 of the Act provides that “the value of any land within a planning area shall, to determine the amount of compensation payable, be calculated following the provisions of the Land Act” (or Village Land Act). Hence resettlement process for the proposed 132kV Underground/Submarine cable from Tanga to Pemba was implemented with in compliance with the requirements of this act. Calculations for the land owned by an individual PAP has considered provisions set out in this Act.

5.3.7 Local Government (District Authorities) Act, 1982

The local government (District Authorities) Act, 1982 provides for a detailed responsibility for the District Councils on the administration of everyday activities within its area of jurisdiction. The Act applies to every district authority established under the Act.

Part V of the Act provides for the functions of the local government authorities. Under Section 111 (a-c) the following basic functions are spelt out; (a) to maintain and facilitate the maintenance of peace, order and good governance within its area of jurisdiction; (b) to promote the social welfare and economic well-being of all persons within its area of jurisdiction; (c) Subject to the national policy and plans for rural and urban development, to further the social and economic development of its area of jurisdiction.

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

Therefore, Tanga City Council where the proposed project is located is under the Tanga district council whose responsibilities documented to this act, hence the resettlement process for the proposed development was implemented under coordination of Tanga city council authority.

5.3.8 Road Act, 2007

The Roads Act No. 13 of 2007 is a comprehensive piece of legislation in Tanzania that governs various aspects of road development, maintenance, and related activities. It also includes provisions for the acquisition of land and properties necessary for road projects. The Act establishes TANROADS as the main body responsible for the management, development, and maintenance of the national road network. Local roads are managed by respective local government authorities under the guidance and supervision of TANROADS.

The Roads Act No. 13 of 2007 establishes a clear legal framework for the management of road reserves in Tanzania. By defining the designation, usage restrictions, enforcement, and compensation related to road reserves, the Act aims to ensure that these areas are preserved for their intended purposes.

Additional section 29 (1) The road reserve is exclusively for the use of road for developments and expansion or any other road related activities. for of this act provide the description on utilities reallocation which traverses along the roads

Again 29 (2) Notwithstanding the provision of subsection (1), the road authority may provide a written permit for the use of road reserve temporary under its jurisdiction for placing other public services such as lighting, telegraph, adverts, telephone, electricity supplies and posts, drain sewers and main. Such uses may not hinder future uses of road reserve.

The proposed 132kV underground power line will use land which is within the TARURA road reserve within 9 mitaa/villages to be traversed by the project. TANESCO will consult TARURA and ensure all necessary permits are acquired before implementation of the project to comply with section 29 (2).

5.3.9 The Law of Marriage Act.No.5 of 1971

The Act regulate the law relating to marriage, personal and property rights as between husband and wife, separation, divorce and other matrimonial reliefs and other related matters. The rights of women and children especially regarding property rights during marriage, death of a spouse, and during divorce are well protected.

Section 60 of the Act provide a presumption as to property acquired during marriage. It states that where the property is acquired in the names of the husband and wife jointly, there shall be a rebuttable presumption that their beneficial interests therein are equal.

Section 114 of the act empower the court, upon the grant of the decree of separation or divorce, order division of matrimonial assets acquired by the spouses during the marriage by their joint efforts. The court may also order the sale of any such asset and the division between the parties of the proceeds of sale.

RAP implementation will consider compliance with this Act by ensuring the properties which owned jointly by husband and wife benefited equal as per section 114 of this Act.

5.3.10 The Land Registration Act (Chapter 334)

The Land Registration Act provides for procedures for Land registration and administration of the Land Registry. The act provides for an official record of the right defined in area of land or an authoritative record of information concerning land for legal purposes and establishment rights in land.

The act provides for the registration of the title to land in Tanzania and the recording of dispositions, transmissions and encumbrance of and over registered land.

The Land to be acquire for the proposed 132kV Underground and Submarine power cable from Majani Mapana substation to Pemba project should follow the requirement of this act by inquiring the status of the surveyed land if it has been registered and whether there is any encumbrance that may impose complications during compensation process.

5.3.11 The Valuation and Valuers Registration Act No. 7 of 2016

The Act provide for the powers and functions of the Chief Valuer of the Government; to establish the Valuers Registration Board; to provide for the functions and management of the Board; to provide for regulation and control of valuation profession and practice; and to provide for related matters.

This Act provides concerning the process in which the value of an interest in real property is assessed by a registered valuer (section 25-(1)).

The Act requires every registered valuer or person practising valuation to comply with guidance on valuation practice set out under this Act and Regulations made under this Act. The carrying out of valuation shall be for the specified purposes including, among other things: (a) rating; (b)

compensation; (c) land rent assessment; (d) probate and administration; (e) capital gains tax; (f) sale or purchase; (g) mortgage; (h) rental value assessment.

Furthermore, section 51. -(1) of the Act guides on the methods to be applied to the valuation process and states that a registered valuer shall apply the appropriate method of valuation and shall include; (a) Direct market comparative method; b) Replacement cost or contractors test method; c) Income approach or investment method; d) Profit method; and e) Residual method. With regards to the cut-off date section 53-(1) states explicitly that, the cut-off date shall be the date of commencement of valuation.

Therefore, the property valuation for this project was conducted by registered and certified Valuer from Tanga City Council and considered all methods stipulated in the law to calculate compensation rates and entitlements of the properties to be affected with reflection to the available market value. The cut - off date for this RAP was 23th July, 2024.

5.4 Tanzania Regulations Framework

5.4.1 The Land Compensation Claims Regulations, 2001

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

- ✓ Holder of right of occupancy (Section 22 of the Land Act of 1999 RE 2019);
- ✓ Holder of customary right of occupancy whose land has been declared a hazard land (Section 49 of the Land Act, 1999 RE 2019);
- ✓ Holder of customary land, whose land becomes granted to other person and is moved or relocated under Section 34 of the Land Act, 1999 RE 2019;
- ✓ Land obtained as a consequence of disposition by a holder of right of granted or customary right of occupancy but is refused a right of occupancy under section 54 of the Land Act, 1999 RE 2019;
- ✓ Urban or peri-urban land acquired by the President under Section 60 of the Land Act, 1999 RE 2019.

Sub-section 2 of Section 9 applies to all applications or claims for compensation against government or Local Government Authority, public body or institution. According to Section 10(1) compensation shall take the form of:

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

According to the house hold survey conducted most PAPs preference on the mode of compensation payments was monetary compensation versus in kind. Hence, the valuation conducted and considered payment of monetary to the PAPs as per their preferred mode of payment.

5.4.2 The Land (Assessment of the Value of land for compensation) Regulations, 2001

These regulations guide in determining compensation, providing the basis for assessment of the value of any land taking into consideration unexhausted improvements. Unexhausted improvements are defined under the Land Act Cap 113 R.E 2019 as: Anything or any quality permanently attached to the land directly resulting from the expenditure of capital or labour by an occupier or any person acting on his behalf and increasing the productive capacity, the utility, the sustainability of its environmental quality and including trees, standing crops and growing produce whether of an agricultural or horticultural nature.

These regulations state that “the basis for assessment of the value of any land shall be the market value of such land”. Market value is arrived at through the comparative assessment of recent sales of similar properties, or assessment of income or replacement cost. The assessment of the value of land and any improvements must be undertaken by a Qualified Valuer and verified by the Chief Valuer of the Government.

Furthermore, to this regulations Section 3-4, the basis of assessment of land and unexhausted improvement is market value of such land. This assessment is prepared by the qualified Valuer and verified by the Chief Government Valuer (Section 5-6). Section 7 of the regulation highlights what is included in compensation for any interest for loss of land as value of unexhausted improvement, disturbance allowance, transport allowance, accommodation allowance and loss of profits details of which are specified to Land Act Cap 113 R.E 2019.

During valuation exercise the provisions of the Act was considered and adhered by ensuring all procedures and methods were followed.

5.4.3 Valuation and Valuers Registration Act No. 7 of 2016

Valuation and Valuers Registration Act No. 7 of 2016 is an Act to provide for the powers and functions of the Chief Valuer of the Government: to establish the Valuers Registration Board, to provide for the functions and management of the Board, to provide for regulation and control of valuation profession and practice, and to provide for related matters.

Therefore, the valuation of the properties for the proposed project considered the requirement of this Act that that provided the methods to be applied to the valuation process and states that a registered Valuer shall apply the appropriate method of valuation and shall include:

- ✓ Direct market comparative method
- ✓ Replacement cost or contractors test method
- ✓ Income approach or investment method
- ✓ Profit method and
- ✓ Residual method.

5.4.4 The Valuation and Valuers (General) Regulations (2018)

The Valuation and Valuers Registration Act No. 7 of 2016 is implemented through the Valuation and Valuers (General) Regulations. Part III Section 10-11. These regulations outline the following;

- ✓ Assessment of value for compensation and define roles for the registered Valuer and chief Valuer

- ✓ Preparation of assessment of value for land i.e. All of the land and unexhausted improvements of this regulation shall be prepared by a Registered Valuer. Verification and approval of value for land as such;
- ✓ Every assessment for land and unexhausted improvements for payment of compensation shall be verified and approved by the Chief Valuer.
- ✓ Part IX section 54 of the Regulations describes the compensable items which include land and all unexhausted improvements permanently affixed to land.

Therefore, the execution of this RAP for the proposed power supply project from Tanga to Pemba has abides by the Regulations.

5.5 International Convention and Financier Requirements

5.5.1 International Convention/Treat

5.5.1.1 Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)

The convention was adopted by the United Nation General Assembly on 18 December 1979 and comes into force as an international treaty on 3 September 1981 after the twentieth country had ratified it. By the tenth anniversary of the Convention in 1989, almost one hundred nations have agreed to be bound by its provisions. Tanzania signed the Convention in August 1985 and ratified it in 1986.

According to the article 14 (2) States that parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in rural/ urban in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, that they participate in and benefit from rural / Urban development and, in particular, shall ensure to such women has the right;

- ✓ To have access to agricultural credit and loans, marketing facilities, appropriate technology and equal treatment in land and agrarian reform as well as in land resettlement schemes;
- ✓ To enjoy adequate living conditions, particularly in relation to housing, sanitation, electricity and water supply, transport and communications.
- ✓

The convention is relating to resettlement activities for the proposed project as it highlighted the important measures to be taken for eliminates women against all forms of discrimination by ensuring they participate well in Land resettlement schemes.

5.5.2 The requirements of AfDB Integrated Safeguards System (ISS)

The resettlement process for the proposed 132kV underground/submarine transmission line from Tanga to Pemba will need to comply with the requirements of the African Development Bank (AfDB), as the international financier. The Integrated Safeguards System (ISS) of 2023 will be applicable to this project.

The African Development Bank (AfDB) Integrated Safeguards System (ISS), outlines the principles and requirements for managing resettlement process for AfDB-funded projects. As part of the broader Integrated Safeguards System,

To overarching the operational safeguards, included to the Integrated Safeguard System, which comprises the Policy Statement and Operational Safeguards such as **OS1**: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risk and Impact, **OS5**: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement, **OS7**: Vulnerable Groups and **OS10**: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure. The highlighted three Environmental and Social operational safeguards were found to be relevant to the resettlement process of the proposed project;

5.5.2.1 Operational Safeguard OS1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risk and Impact

The Operational Safeguard (OS1) requires that all AfDB-supported operations be screened and assessed for their environmental and social impacts and risks. This includes impacts related to gender, climate change, and vulnerability within their areas of influence.

OS1 mandates that stakeholder participation be integral to the consultation process, ensuring that affected communities and stakeholders receive timely information in suitable formats about AfDB operations. Additionally, it requires meaningful consultation on issues that may impact them.

Another objective for OS1 is for operations to ensure the effective management of environmental and social risks in projects during and after implementation, and contribute to strengthening regional member country systems for environmental and social risk management by assessing and building their capacity to meet AfDB requirements set out in the Integrated Safeguards System.

The Resettlement Action Plan for this project involves the assessing of potential socio-economic impacts and ensuring that their best mitigation measures align with the provisions of Operational Safeguard 1.

5.5.2.2 Operational Safeguards OS5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement

Environmental and Social Operational Safeguard (OS) 5 recognizes that project-related land acquisition, restrictions on land access or land use, and loss of property/assets can have adverse impacts on communities and persons. Project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets, or access to assets, leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood), or both. The term ‘involuntary resettlement’ refers to both of these impacts and the processes to mitigate and compensate for them.

Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected persons or communities do not have the right or genuine opportunity, free from coercion or intimidation, to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land access or use that result in loss of assets or displacement.

The specific objectives of this OS 5 mirror the objectives of the involuntary resettlement policy:

- ✓ To avoid involuntary resettlement where feasible, or minimize resettlement impacts where involuntary resettlement is deemed unavoidable after all alternative project designs have been explored.
- ✓ To ensure that resettlement plans and activities are informed by social assessments including gender issues.
- ✓ To avoid forced eviction.
- ✓ To mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by;
 - Providing timely compensation for loss of assets at full replacement cost.
 - Providing sufficient resettlement assistance under the project to support displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and living standards, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.
- ✓ To establish a mechanism for monitoring the performance and effectiveness of involuntary resettlement activities that result from project activities, and for remedying problems as they arise
- ✓ To ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with the appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.

Again, the OS5 categories the project affected people into three groups which are;

- ✓ Persons who have formal legal rights to land or other assets recognized under the laws of the country concerned. This category generally includes people who are physically residing at the project site and those who will be displaced or may lose access or suffer a loss in their livelihood as a result of project activities;
- ✓ Persons do not have formal legal rights to land or other assets at the time of the census or evaluation but can prove that they have a claim that would be recognized under the customary or national law in the country. This category may include people who may not be physically residing at the project site, or persons who may not have any assets or direct sources of livelihood derived from the project site, but who have spiritual and/or ancestral ties with the land and are locally recognized by communities as customary inheritors
- ✓ Persons who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying in the project area of influence and who do not fall into either of the two categories described above.

This requirement is relevant to the project since involuntary resettlement is anticipated, those whose sources of livelihoods which might be impacted will need to be compensated and their livelihoods restored, or bettered.

Furthermore, the Livelihood restoration is not applicable only in the mitigation and enhancement measures addressing impacts of resettlement, but also applies to those PAPS not displaced but still affected by the loss of access to natural resources such as the agricultural crops, trees, kiosk for daily business and resettled relatives upon whom they depend morally and financially.

5.5.2.3 Operational Safeguard OS7: Vulnerable Groups

Through the requirements of this OS, the Bank encourages Borrowers to observe international human rights norms, standards, and best practices, and to reflect in Bank operations national commitments made under, inter alia, international human rights covenants and the African Charter of Human and Peoples' Rights.

Vulnerability is not an inherent characteristic of people and does not occur in a vacuum. Women, for instance, are not inherently more vulnerable than men; however, discrimination, entrenched social roles and attitudes, poverty, and lack of access to decision-making can weaken their resilience and render them vulnerable to adverse project risks and impacts.

Vulnerable individuals and groups are;

- ✓ Usually exposed to several risks and adverse impacts at once
- ✓ More sensitive to these risks and impacts, having been subject to pre-existing discrimination, financial, socio-economic, cultural, and/or gender inequalities, due to their geographical location, their dependence on the environment, and/or limited access to justice and decision-making;
- ✓ Have a weaker adaptive capacity for coping with these risks and impacts, and recovering from them due to limited access to the necessary support, assets, and/or resources. As a result, they risk being disproportionately affected by project-related risks and adverse impacts.

The objective of OS7 relevant to this project includes;

- ✓ To ensure that vulnerable groups and individuals are identified as early as possible in Bank Group operations and that engagement is meaningful, taking into account individuals' and communities' specificities, and delivered in an appropriate form, manner and language.
- ✓ To affirm, respect, and protect the rights and interests of vulnerable individuals and groups throughout the life cycle of the project or investment
- ✓ To improve project design and promote local support by establishing and maintaining an ongoing relationship based on meaningful consultation with the vulnerable groups altered by a project, set of activities or initiatives throughout the project lifecycle.
- ✓ To adopt a gender-responsive approach to the management of E&S impacts, which takes into account the rights and interests of women and girls, men, and boys, including paying specific attention to the differentiated burden of impacts that women and girls might face.

This OS7 applies to vulnerable groups regardless of whether they are affected positively or negatively, and regardless of the significance of any such impacts. Therefore, this operational will be direct relating to our project since there are vulnerable groups identified (15 PAPs) which can impacted positively or negatively, although the nature and extent of vulnerability will be a key variable in designing plans to promote equitable access to benefits or to mitigate adverse impacts.

5.5.2.4 Operational Safeguard OS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure.

The Environmental and Social Operational Safeguard (OS) 10, recognizes the importance of open and transparent engagement between the Borrower and project stakeholders as an essential element of good international practice. Effective stakeholder engagement can improve the environmental and social (E&S) sustainability of projects, enhance project acceptance, and make a significant contribution to successful project design and implementation.

Stakeholder engagement is an inclusive process conducted throughout the project life cycle. When properly designed and implemented, it supports the development of strong, constructive, and responsive relationships that are important for successful management of a project's E&S risks.

This OS must be read in conjunction with OS1. Where projects involve involuntary resettlement, vulnerable groups, the Borrower shall also apply the special disclosure and consultation requirements set out in OS5, and OS7.

The specific objectives of this OS 10 relevance to the project activities are;

- ✓ 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.
- ✓ 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 E&S performance
- ✓ To promote and provide the 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.

To correlates the OS10 with the proposed project activities, various stakeholders was consulted and were informed on about the proposed project. TANESCO will continue to engage all identified stakeholders and those expected to emerge during implementation stage.

5.5.3 Summary of Key Requirement of AfDB Operational Safeguards

5.5.3.1 Project Design

This safeguard requires consideration of feasible alternatives during project design, including resitting and re-routing to avoid or minimize the impacts of displacement. This is the requirement to be considered during project planning and before the completion and approval of the design. The inputs on alternative routes are used at the planning stage to ensure that all the impact social economic, spiritual and physical are either avoided or minimized, the process continues through the implementation of the project, especially during monitoring and evaluation, resettlement and compensation.

5.5.3.2 Consultation, participation and board community support

As part of stakeholder engagement mentioned in OS10, the safeguard requires meaningful consultation of all stakeholders and disclosure of project information in a way that people communities where the project traverses and the general public gets full understanding and ownership of the project, and they can voice out their views and concerns about the project.

5.5.3.3 Compensation Procedures

The units that are entitled to be compensated are decided through consultation with those to be impacted. Affected people are to be fully compensated for their loss before the land is taken from them. It provides the room for people to be compensated in phases where the project is being implemented in phases but requires compensation to be paid in each phase before project activities start in each particular phase.

Furthermore, the OS5 requires total project cost to include costs of resettlement activities and factor in the loss of livelihood and earning potentials of the population. Social, health, psychological and environmental impacts are also considered important facts to be included in the project.

5.5.3.4 Vulnerable Groups

This safeguard requires special attention in particular women, pregnant women and infants, widows, divorcees, elders and people with chronic illnesses. In this aspect, the preparation of a Community Development Plan with a clear risk of the affected communities and measures for different vulnerable groups is a key requirement as stated to OS7.

5.5.3.5 Implementation of monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation of the prepared resettlement action plan are among the key requirement of RAP. The project proponent is responsible for the preparation and implementation of a monitoring and evaluation plan with a clear logical framework for its operation. A quarterly review of operation is proposed depending on the scale of the project. Some of the monitoring activities include a review of the grievance mechanism and physical progress of and impact of the Resettlement Action Plan. Continuous monitoring and evaluation and a RAP Completion Audit will be carried out to ensure compliance with all required safeguards

5.5.4 AfDB's Policy on Disclosure and Access to Information (DAI)

In effect, under the DAI Policy, all information held by the Bank will be made public unless there is a compelling reason for confidentiality. The timely, active and effective provision of information about the Bank Group and its activities, in particular its development operations, is essential to keeping stakeholders informed, and ensuring that the intended beneficiaries of the Bank Group's development operations understand the intended objectives and are adequately positioned to derive the benefits. This RAP will therefore be disclosed on the Bank's website.

5.5.5 AfDB's Policy on Gender

The goal of the Bank's Gender Policy is to promote gender equality and sustainable human and economic development in Africa. The main thrust of the proposed strategy is to promote gender

mainstreaming in Bank funded programmes and projects as well as all policy documents. The Bank recognizes that inequitable gender relations cannot be addressed by focusing on women in isolation. The practical needs and strategic interests of both women and men have to be considered, as do the opportunities and constraints emanating from the local, national, regional and international context in which they live.

Part of its main principles are that gender analysis will be an integral part of all Banks' policies, programmes and projects and that a strategic choice will be made on the use of the mainstreaming strategy/targeted inputs.

5.5.6 Gap Analysis with Tanzanian legislation

The table 6-1 below, provide a comparative items which help to identify the gap analysis between the AfDB ISS and Tanzania legal frame works was overlooked to the following components; Avoidance and minimization of displacement, Eligibility, Census and socio-economic surveys, Cut-off date, Calculation of compensation and valuation, Timely payment of compensation, Resettlement assistance, Land Tenants/Squatters, Livelihood restoration, Vulnerable people, Consultation and disclosure, Grievances management, Monitoring and evaluation.

Main Tanzania legal aspects which governing resettlement process were compared against the AfDB ISS operational safeguards which provides a comprehensive and detailed framework to the coordination of resettlement process also. Specifically, OS5 addresses these issues, OS1 describes the assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts, OS7 explains provisions for vulnerable groups, and OS10 discusses stakeholder engagement and information disclosure. Tanzanian laws may have varying provisions and implementation practices. Addressing these gaps often requires harmonizing local regulations with international standards and enhancing institutional capacities to ensure effective and equitable resettlement outcomes.

Table 5.1: Gap analysis between Tanzanian Laws and African Development Bank (AfDB) ISS5

Topics	Tanzania Legal requirements	AfDB ISS	Gap Analysis	Proposed Action Required
Avoidance and minimization of displacement	No legal requirement to avoid or minimize physical and economic displacement	The OS5 provide statement on avoiding involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement. Compensation is applicable only when minimization and avoidance not possible.	Under this project the resettlement process applied in Tanzania has/ should adhere to OS5 of AfDB ISS	Include minimization of displacement in project design and document in RAP justification for resettlement and measures taken to minimize this.
Eligibility	According to the Land Acquisition Act, CAP. 118 R.E. 2019] Compensation Claims Regulations, 2001 Holders of granted Rights of Occupancy or persons with recognized customary land rights are entitled to the same compensation rights	According to OS5, three groups of displaced people are entitled to compensation or resettlement Those with formal legal rights to land or other assets recognized under the laws of the country concerned. Those who may not have formal legal rights to land or other assets at the time of the census/ evaluation but can prove that they have a claim that would be recognized under the customary laws of the country. Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying in the project area of influence and who do not fall into either of the two categories described above, if they themselves or witnesses can demonstrate that they occupied the project area of influence for at least six months prior to a cut-off date	According to Tanzania Land Acquisition Act and regulations the eligible people for compensation are those with right of occupancy under customary right while encroachers are not eligible for compensation. The AfDB OS5 recognized all PAPs under mentioned three categories are eligible for compensation but for varying impacts.	For the Gap identified here, TANESCO will align with both National and AfDB requirements thus all three categories are eligible for compensation according to the type of losses.

Topics	Tanzania Legal requirements	AfDB ISS	Gap Analysis	Proposed Action Required
		established by the projector client and acceptable to the Bank.		
Census and socio-economic surveys	No formal census or socio-economic survey is required by the legal framework in Tanzania The Land (Assessment of the value of land for compensation) Regulations of 2001 requires an asset inventory	OS5 justify the needs of having Census survey and baseline socio-economic studies during resettlement processes for helping in having findings of a household-level census identifying and enumerating affected persons, with the involvement of affected persons, surveying land, structures and other fixed assets to be affected by the project. Also save for; identifying gender-responsive socio-economic characteristics of displaced households, including a description of production systems, labour, and household organization; and baseline information on livelihoods and standards of living, vulnerable groups, public infrastructures to affected, help in design, establishment of cut off dates as well as baseline condition for monitoring and evaluation.	The resettlement process of Tanzania is relying only the approved Valuation Report by Chief Government Valuer which lacking data on census and a socio-economic survey of the affected persons as per ISS, OS5.	The application of a Census survey and baseline socio-economic studies is adopted as this RAP shows
Cut-off date	Cut-off date is defined in the Valuation and Valuers Registration Act, 2016. The	Project will establish a cut-off date for eligibility PAPs determined on a project-by-project basis.	There is no gap between Tanzania laws and AfDB ISS, OS5 on need to set up	The cut-off date is set as the first day for valuation. The

Topics	Tanzania Legal requirements	AfDB ISS	Gap Analysis	Proposed Action Required
	<p>article 53 states that: "For purpose of any valuation, the cut-off date shall be the date of commencement of valuation".</p> <p>Upon commencement of valuation, a person shall not add or improve anything to the land or such premises</p>	<p>Information regarding the cut-off date will be well documented and will be disseminated throughout the project area, and at national level, at regular intervals in written and (as appropriate) non-written forms (e.g. media, radio, etc.) and in relevant local languages.</p> <p>This will include posted warnings that persons settling in the project area after the cutoff date will not be eligible for compensation and will be subject to removal</p>	<p>a cut-off date. The only difference is that Afdb does not predetermine the date while Tanzania policy indicates it shall be the date of commencement of valuation"</p> <p>Both state on no compensation on improvements or developments done after the established cut-off date. In this case, this is the day when the valuation was commenced which was 23th July 2024</p>	<p>borrower should ensure they align with provisional of both Nation Laws and AfDB requirements. More so AfDB requirements on publicizing this cutoff date in a culturally sensitive manner is the higher safeguard here.</p>
Calculation of compensation and valuation	<p>According to the Land Assessment of the Value of Land for Compensation Regulations, 2001, compensation for loss of any interest in land shall include the value of unexhausted improvements, disturbance allowance, transport allowance, accommodation allowance, and loss of profits.</p>	<p>AfDB OS 5 requires application of full replacement value. Full replacement cost' (often called 'replacement cost') is defined as a method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement. Where there are functioning markets, the replacement cost is the market value as established through independent and competent real estate valuation, plus transaction</p>	<p>Tanzania law provides for the calculation of compensation on the basis of the market value of the lost land and unexhausted improvements, plus a disturbance, Tanzanian law adopts a market value approach which allows for the depreciation of structures as opposed to</p>	<p>Full replacement costs/value will be considered to align with AfDB OS5. This will ensure that in addition to compensation, other benefits such as disturbance allowance, transport allowance, accommodation allowance, etc. are</p>

Topics	Tanzania Legal requirements	AfDB ISS	Gap Analysis	Proposed Action Required
	<p>The basis for assessing any land and unexhausted improvement for purposes of compensation is the market value of such land. The market value is arrived at by the use of a comparative method evidenced by actual recent sales of similar properties; or by the use of the income approach, or replacement cost method, where the property is of special nature and not saleable.</p> <p>In practice, with land an attempt is made to establish market value from recent sales, but these are usually not transparent. As for unexhausted improvements in terms of buildings and other civil infrastructure, the depreciated replacement cost approach is used.</p>	<p>costs. Where there are no functioning markets, the full replacement cost may be determined through alternative means, such as calculation of output value for land or productive assets, or the undepreciated value of replacement material, and labour for the construction of structures or other fixed assets, plus transaction costs. In all instances where physical displacement results in loss of shelter, the full replacement cost must at least be sufficient to enable the purchase or construction of housing that meets acceptable minimum community standards of quality and safety. The valuation method for determining the full replacement cost should be documented and included in relevant resettlement planning documents. Transaction costs include administrative charges, registration or title fees, reasonable moving expenses, and any similar costs imposed on affected persons. To ensure compensation at the full replacement cost, planned compensation rates may require updating in project areas where</p>	<p>AfDB which adopts replacement value. Losses that cannot easily be valued or compensated in monetary terms (e.g. access to public services, customers and suppliers, or to fishing, grazing or forest areas) are not accounted for in compensation under Tanzanian laws</p>	<p>taken care of. Depreciation will not be taken into consideration.</p>

Topics	Tanzania Legal requirements	AfDB ISS	Gap Analysis	Proposed Action Required
		<p>inflation is high or the period of time between the calculation of compensation rates and the delivery of compensation is extensive. The AfDB OS5 outline on how the resettlement process will be carried on until the compensation be paid to affected PAPs i.e. Compensation standards for categories of land and fixed assets will be disclosed and applied consistently. The compensation rates may be subject to upward adjustment where negotiation strategies are employed. In all cases, a clear basis for calculation of compensation will be documented, and compensation distributed in accordance with transparent procedures.</p> <p>Furthermore, the OS7 provide the procedures on how to deal with vulnerable groups. Also, the OS10 elaborate on involvement of stakeholders during resettlement process</p>		
Timely payment of compensation	Tanzanian law requires that compensation be full, fair and prompt. Section 34 (3), (b), (i)	Compensation at the full replacement cost for loss of lands and other assets Payments should be made prior to projects implementation (or	In terms of timing, both Tanzanian laws and OS5 require that compensation be paid promptly but AfDB	AfDB Policy applies, unless major disputes e.g. court cases delay the compensation

Topics	Tanzania Legal requirements	AfDB ISS	Gap Analysis	Proposed Action Required
	provides for not less than one hundred- and eighty-days' notice of any requirement to move persons occupying the land under customary law	land/assets take) with the view to improve the former living standards, income earning capacity and production levels of the affected population.	must be prior to land/assets take. The delayed compensation However, this rarely happens in practice due to huge sum of money required for compensation and other lengthy approval procedures	
Resettlement assistance	Tanzania laws provide compensation payments which the allowances such as Disturbance Allowance, Accommodation Allowance, Loss of Profit and Transport Allowance. Apart from allowances mentioned above no provision on resettlement assistant.	AfDB-OS 5, requires to provide sufficient resettlement assistance under the project to support displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and living standards, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher	Tanzania laws were not clearly stated on resettlement assistance.	TANESCO will comply with AfDB requirements where there are any needs of resettlement assistance.
Livelihood restoration	There are no legal provisions requiring the government to restore livelihood or to provide assistance towards the restoration of such livelihoods. Indeed, compensation is not payable in the case of restrictions to access to areas of livelihood opportunities.	PAPs should be given a range of different compensation packages including resettlement assistance, and livelihood improvement options, as well as options for administering these measures at different levels (e.g., family, household and individual), and the affected persons themselves to be given the opportunity to express	The provisions in AfDB OS 5 requiring consultation and disclosure are somewhat practiced in Tanzanian law particularly in CAP 191	Apart from following Tanzania requirement the project will follow AfDB guidelines on livelihood restoration at minimum

Topics	Tanzania Legal requirements	AfDB ISS	Gap Analysis	Proposed Action Required
		their preferences.		
Vulnerable people	No specific requirement to identify or assist vulnerable people/ no provisions that require the government to pay special attention to vulnerable groups	Vulnerable people must be identified and those who warrant specific assistance must be identified and supported throughout the resettlement compensation process Furthermore, the OS7 provide the procedures on how to deal with vulnerable groups.	The Tanzanian law does not make provisions requiring the government to pay special attention to vulnerable groups in the administration of compensation	TANESCO should adhere to the provision of AfDB by implementing livelihood restoration program with identified assistance packages to the vulnerable group
Consultation and disclosure	Citizens shall participate in decision making on matters connected to their occupation of land. (National Land Policy and Land Act, 1999).	AfDB – OS5 requires that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with the appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected. Displaced persons are to be informed about their options and rights about resettlement; and, consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives.	AfDB requires a more comprehensive engagement process than stipulated by local legislation, along with continued engagement throughout the resettlement process	Resettlement activities shall be planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected in line with AfDB policies. The RAP will need to be disclosed publicly and to the PAPs.

Topics	Tanzania Legal requirements	AfDB ISS	Gap Analysis	Proposed Action Required
		OS10 elaborate on how the involvement of stakeholders will be done.		
Grievances management	Both the Courts (Land Disputes Settlements) Act, 2002, The Village Land Act Cap 114 and the Land Act Cap113, define avenues for hearing disputes, actions and proceedings concerning land. For example, the Village Land Act refers to the following: (a) the Court of Appeal; (b) the Land Division of the High Court; (c) the District Land and Housing Tribunals (d) Ward Tribunals; and (e) Village Land Councils. (Village Land Act Cap114 and Land Act Cap 113). The Commissioner can also establish an inquiry to investigate land matters. The primary mode of dispute resolution in the local forums is negotiation and conciliation. The adoption of local dispute-resolution	<p>The AfDB requires the borrower or client to establish a credible, independent and empowered local grievance and redress mechanism to receive, facilitate and follow up on the resolution of affected people's grievances and concerns about the environmental and social performance of the project.</p> <p>The local grievance mechanism needs to be accessible to the stakeholders at all times during the project cycle and all responses to grievances are recorded and included in project supervision formats and reports</p>	The law in Tanzania does not provide for the establishment of grievance resolution mechanisms specific to particular resettlement cases. However, in practice grievances mechanisms are always present and when they fail a court of law is always open to resolve the dispute	The RAP has proposed the grievance Resolution mechanisms for the project

Topics	Tanzania Legal requirements	AfDB ISS	Gap Analysis	Proposed Action Required
	tribunals has reportedly been less than universal.			
Monitoring and evaluation	The legal framework does not specify procedures for monitoring the land acquisition and involuntary resettlement process	Under OS5, the borrower or client is required to put in place mechanisms for the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the activities set out in the Resettlement Action Plan, and it keeps the Bank informed of the progress. This can be supplemented by third-party monitors as considered appropriate by the Bank, to ensure: complete and objective information. Further this takes place at different periods including an evaluation of results for a reasonable period after all resettlement activities have been completed.	There is no local legislation that specifically provides for the monitoring and evaluation aspects of resettlement. The National Policy only acknowledges that monitoring and evaluation are essential elements for any resettlement process.	The Monitoring and Evaluation will be implemented as suggested to this RAP as defined in chapter on M&E and which meet AfDB requirements.

CHAPTER SIX

6.0 Institutional and Organizational Framework

The institutional frameworks are necessary for effective RAP implementation. This chapter presents the arrangements guiding the implementation of the land acquisition, resettlement and livelihoods restoration activities detailed in this plan. It also proposes coordination mechanisms to ensure there is a clear flow of information and feedback among the implementers and other key stakeholders.

Key tasks to be undertaken during RAP implementation include the signing of final PAPs compensation agreements; payment of final compensation and allowances; evacuating affected people; implementing livelihood restoration activities; and undertaking monitoring and evaluation activities. The following subsection discussed on the resource required, timelines, and roles and responsibilities for RAP implementation.

6.1 Institutional overview

TANESCO is responsible for the implementation of this RAP together with the livelihood restoration programmes. However, for effective implementation, TANESCO will be working closely with other parties including the leading ministries for policy guidance and decision-making. Key institutions with their roles in the RAP implementation were provided below.

6.1.1 Ministry of Energy (MoE)

The Ministry has mandates to formulate and monitor implementation of Policies on Energy, Oil and Gas. Hence in implementing these roles, the Ministry is assisted by its institutions including TANESCO in areas of energy and in all matters related to policy guidance and strategic decision-making MoE intervenes. As such, the Ministry will be involved in implementing this RAP as part of its supervisory and decision-making roles. As a lead agency and coordinating institution for both internal and external monitoring of the implementation of this RAP. Periodic monitoring of the planned implementation and its impact will be done by the Ministry.

6.1.2 Tanzania Electric Supply Company Limited (TANESCO)

The Tanzania Electric Supply Company Limited (TANESCO) plays a crucial role in land resettlement action plans (RAP) during the implementation of its energy projects, such as the construction of power lines, substations, and other infrastructure. The roles of TANESCO in this RAP are;

- i. To coordinate the overall project, including aspects related to land acquisition and resettlement.
- ii. To ensure that the resettlement process is conducted fairly, transparently, and in accordance with national and international standards.
- iii. To establish a grievance redress mechanism to address concerns and complaints from affected persons regarding the resettlement process,
- iv. To ensure detailed valuation is conducted for the affected land, structures, crops, and other assets to determine fair compensation, it develops and distributes compensation packages to affected persons based on the valuation and entitlement framework.

TANESCO will be responsible in overseeing the planning and implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), coordinating with relevant government agencies, and ensuring compliance with national and international resettlement standards.

Also, TANESCO will facilitate RAP preparations, disclosure and implementation of RAP. It will also prepare and pay compensation to all PAPs and implement all the livelihood restoration measures as agreed in the RAP. Further, it will cooperate with other stakeholders to receive and redress all grievances.

6.1.3 Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development

The Minister of Lands, Housing, and Human Settlements Development (MLHHSD) has exclusive jurisdiction over all land affairs, including policy formulation and implementation. The Ministry is responsible for ensuring that land policies and regulations are followed, and for coordinating all matters pertaining to land in Tanzania. The Minister administers the Land Acquisition Act, the Land Act No. 4 of 1999 RE 2019 and the Urban Act 2007. The Commissioner of Lands administers issues relating to land allocation, acquisition, registration and land management in general.

The proposed UGC will involve acquisition of land as well as compensation of development along the existing wayleave of High Tension from Tanga to Pemba. The whole resettlement process for this including compensation of PAPs needs to be referred to the Commissioner of Land. Also, technical team from MLHHSD will conduct a physical survey to the proposed project area for verifying PAPs and their property eligible compensation payments.

6.1.4 Chief Government Valuer

The Chief Government Valuer is a crucial position within the Ministry of Lands, Housing, and Human Settlements Development (MLHHSD). This office plays a vital role in the valuation of land and properties, particularly in the context of land acquisition, compensation, taxation, and other governmental purposes. It ensures that fair and adequate compensation is determined for land and properties acquired by the government for public purposes. This includes compulsory acquisitions and resettlements.

The resettlement process of this project will be endorsed by Chief Government Valuer (CGV) via approving the valuation report but before approving the a jointly site verification of PAPs will be done by team from TANESCO, MoF and Ministry of Land. Once the report is approved it will help TANESCO to request the release of fund from Ministry of Finance for effecting compensation payments to the PAPs.

6.1.5 Ministry of Finance and Planning (MoFP)

MoFP is responsible for economic and public finance management. It has a mandate of developing policies and frameworks for the establishment, promotion and management of government investments and assets as well as preparing the national budget and executing and controlling approved budgetary resources to other Government agencies/entities i.e. TANESCO.

Regarding the resettlement implementation of this project, the Ministry will be responsible for approving and disbursing the fund allocated or borrowed for the UGC/Submarine power cable construction from Tanga to Pemba including compensation claims for resettlement activities as well as the general budget for implementing the RAP.

6.1.6 National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC)

The Tanzania Land Commission, officially known as the National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC), is a key institution in the management, planning, and regulation of land use in Tanzania. Established under the National Land Use Planning Act No. 3 of 1984, the NLUPC aims to ensure sustainable and equitable use of land resources across the country. It approves comprehensive land use plans that guide the development and management of land resources. This includes urban, rural, and regional plans.

The main role of NLUPC under this resettlement process is to approve the proposed design of power cables and incorporates them to the future land use within the Tanga City Council.

6.1.7 Local Government Authorities (LGAs)

Implement land policies at the local level, manage village lands, and facilitate land use planning. LGAs are often involved in identifying land that is needed for public purposes. This might include land for infrastructure projects, schools, hospitals, and other community needs. They notify affected landowners and communities about the intended acquisition. This is typically done through public meetings, notices, and announcements. LGAs organize public meetings to inform and engage with affected communities. These meetings provide a platform for landowners to express their concerns and ask questions about the acquisition process.

Furthermore, they work with borrower and other relevant authorities to ensure that land and property valuations are conducted accurately and fairly. They may assist in gathering necessary documentation and information for the valuation process. They oversee the actual process of land acquisition, ensuring that it follows legal procedures and that landowners are fairly treated.

The resettlement process of this project, Experts from Tanga City Council which LGAs has working with TANESCO for undertaking various activities such as coordinating meeting with PAPs as well as valuation process. The officer from Tanga City Council who support the resettlement process including but not limited to the City Land Officer, Land Officer, Community development Officer, Ward Executive Officer, (WEO), and Mtaa Executive Officer (MEO).

6.1.8 Mtaa Councils and Assemblies

Play a crucial role in managing Mtaa lands, including allocating land and resolving land disputes. The Mtaa Assembly, which comprises all adult members of the Mtaa, must approve any decision to allocate Mtaa land for acquisition. This ensures that the decision has broad-based support and legitimacy. The consent and approval of the Mtaa Assembly are documented and submitted to higher authorities as part of the legal requirements for land acquisition.

The leaders and affected community from Mitaa where the proposed project traverses i.e Majani Mapana Substation to Landing Point Mnyanjani area they will work closely with TANESCO from the initial to final stages of resettlement process by involving in sensitization awareness, valuation process, compensation payment and generally implementation of the entire RAP.

6.1.9 Tanzania Rural and Urban Road Agency

Tanzania Rural and Urban Road Agency (TARURA) are keys national agencies responsible for managing and maintaining the road networks in Tanzania. TARURA operates an agency under President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG). It has a mandat to oversee the development, maintenance, and management of the trunk and rural road networks in Tanzania.

The key responsibilities in this resettlement process are to ensure their wayleaves is maintained and issued permits to use their wayleaves for other public projects. Therefore, TARURA will issue a construction permit to TANESCO for implementing the proposed Underground cable.

6.1.10 Non-Governmental Organisations

TANESCO has identified and consult two NGOs (BRAC MAENDELEO and TAYOTA) during preparation of this Resettlement Action Plan. These NGOs based were located in Tanga City Council and they operate all over the wards located within the city for undertaking various activities such as livelihood restoration program, GBV related issues and provision of legal assistance and council to youth groups.

TANESCO will continue to engage other NGO during RAP implementation and will have a partnering with these organizations to ensure the smooth RAP implementation of the proposed underground/submarine power cable.

6.1.11 Banks

Banks have central role in financial transactions. They take funds as deposits, lend the money to those in need of funds with certain interest, facilitate transaction and offering various financial services such as saving accounts, loans, etc. In RAP implementation Bank accepts TANESCO Cheques and covert into money in PAPs account or cash money. Therefore, in this RAP, TANESCO will issue cheques to PAPs and PAPs will deposit the cheque in the Bank in order to receive cash money or deposit cash in their bank accounts.

6.2 Institutional Capacity in Resettlement and Compensation Management Unit

6.2.1 Training and Capacity Building

Training will be required to equip the RAP safeguards with the necessary skills and knowledge to handle resettlement effectively. Provision of the targeted training programs on resettlement planning, community engagement, and legal frameworks. This can be done through workshops, seminars, and collaboration with experienced consultants.

6.2.2 Resource Allocation

Resources shall be allocated to equip the institutions and ensure that they have the necessary resources to implement RAPs. TANESCO shall have budget and ensure availability of staff resources for resettlement-related activities. Local authorities shall be facilitated to ensure management of resettlement processes effectively.

6.2.3 Strengthening Coordination

TANESCO will ensure collaboration with other Agencies involved in resettlement process. As best practice and experience with other projects TANESCO cooperates with all institutions responsible in resettlements such as Ministry of Lands, MOFP, CGV, District Councils (Valuers, Land Officers, CDOs, Land Surveyors) and mitaa to ensure proper management of settlement activities.

6.2.4 Community Engagement

In order to enhance the ability of institutions to engage with and support affected communities, the development of community engagement strategies and mechanisms for ongoing dialogue with affected populations will be considered. Based on the context and situation of the implementation of the Livelihood Restoration Programs NGOs identified in this RAP will be involved in facilitating communication and support.

6.2.5 Monitoring and Evaluation

M & E is aimed to ensure effective implementation of resettlement plans and address issues promptly. Implementation of robust monitoring and evaluation frameworks to track the progress of resettlement activities and make necessary adjustments. Regularly review and update resettlement procedures based on feedback and performance will be done.

6.2.6 Partnerships with NGOs/CSOs:

Partnership with NGOs/CSOs is aimed to leverage the expertise of NGOs and CSOs resettlement and community support. TANESCO will collaborate where necessary with experienced NGOs and CSOs in implementing resettlement activities, providing community support, and ensuring that the needs of displaced populations are met.

6.2.7 Composition of RCMU Team

TANESCO has proposed and formulate the List of the Project Implementation Team Committee known as RCMU who will be responsible for the day-to-day implementation of the RAP activities. The Committee will be composed of the following; Project Manager, Manager Environment, Project Accountant, Legal Officer, Head of Function Area -Survey with land Survey Officer and Head of Function Area-Environment with Environmental Officer and Sociologist. The figure 7.1 below show TANESCO organization chronogram for the team who will implement RAP for the proposed 132kV underground/Submarine Power Cable from Tanga to Pemba (Tanzania main land side).

TANESCO- Resettlement and Compensation Management Unit (RCMU)

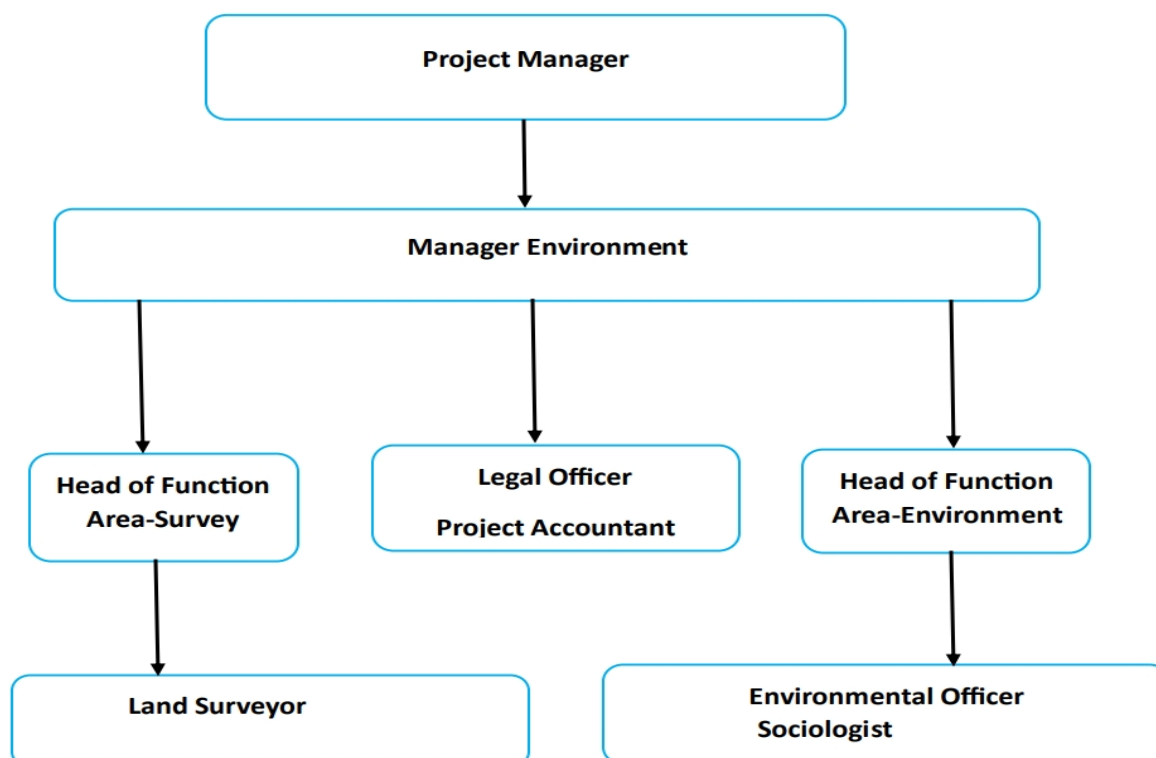


Figure 6.1: RCMU Composition Team.

6.2.7.1 Roles of Project implementation Unit to RCMU

The table 6.1 provides the description of the roles and responsibilities of each RCMU member. Team will be headed by Project Manager who will be the chairperson, Manager Environment who will be the secretary, and other PIUs such as Legal officer, Account Officer, Head of Function Area Survey & Environment, Land surveyor, Environmental Officer and Sociologist.

Table 6.1: Key Roles and Responsibilities

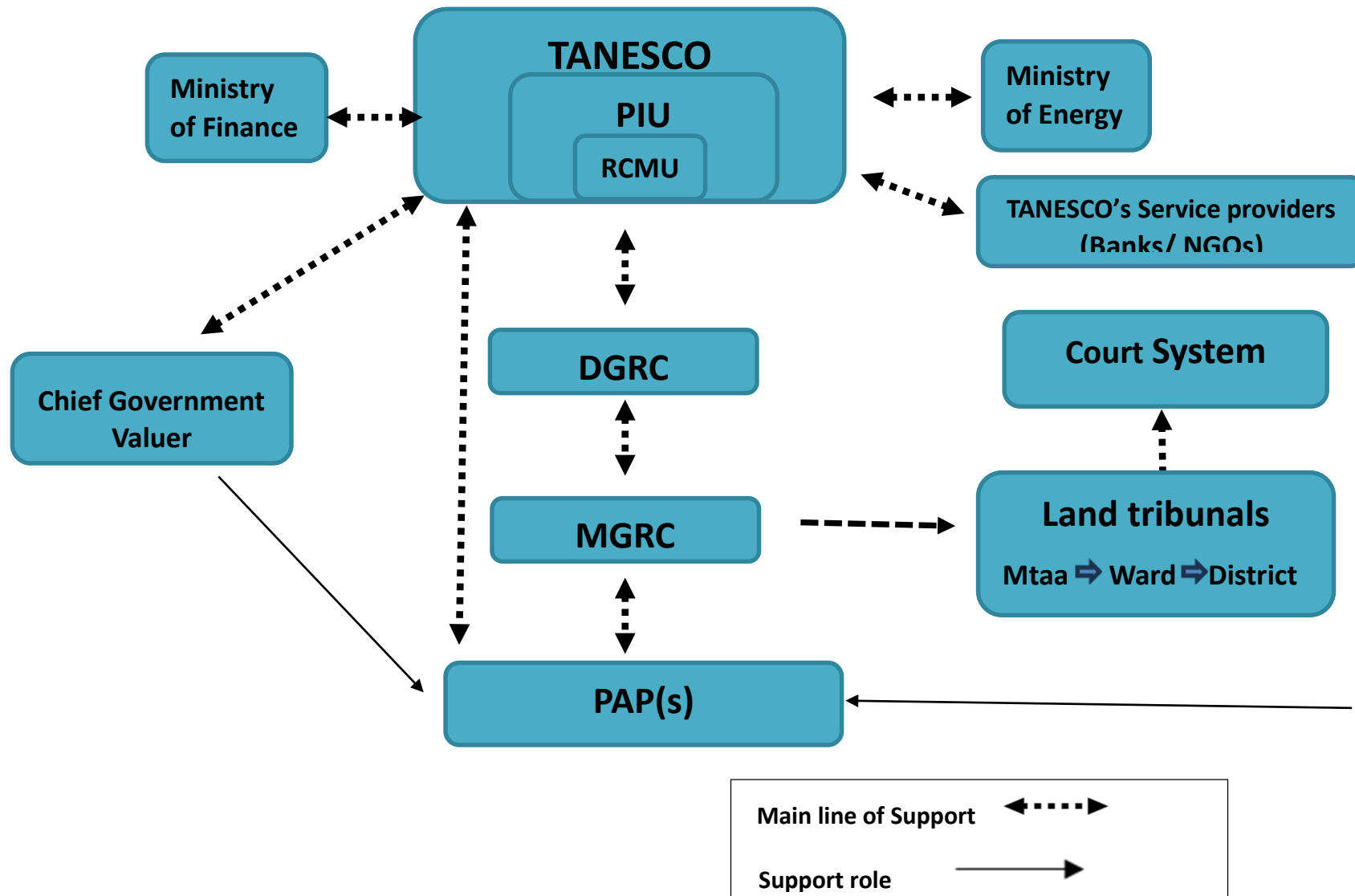
Member	Key Role and Responsibilities
Project Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Leading implementation of E&S obligations (community engagement, information sharing & grievance management, livelihood restoration and corporate social responsibility) ✓ Coordinate the day-to-day project activities including, RAP implementation and other construction activities ✓ Supervising and monitoring the performance of other PIU in executing their daily implementation of RAP ✓ 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 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 RAP 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 RAP 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 Legal officer ✓ Reporting the progress of RAP implementation to Project Manager.
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 RAP issues. ✓ Reporting to Manager Environment on the day-to-day implementation of 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 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 RAP activities ✓ Effecting compensation payments to PAPs and other cost relating to RAP 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 RAP 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 RAP 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 are implemented as Nation Laws and AfDB ISS requirements
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 Nation Laws and AfDB ISS requirements

6.2.7.2 *Grievance Redress Committees*

TANESCO will be responsible to ensure the project GRM and GRCs function as required. Refer to chapter on GRM for an elaborate on the committees. The GRCs formed will ensure grievances are resolved on time to allow for timely compensation of PAPs and their relocation.

Figure 0-1 Organizational framework for the implementation of the RAP



CHAPTER SEVEN

7.0 ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENTS

Eligibility and entitlement are essential for this RAP study. They provide the basis for calculating the costs of impacted properties and sources of lost earnings for Project Affected Parts (PAPs) during infrastructure development planning.

They also outline the criteria for formalizing the eligibility of affected individuals to receive compensation for the loss of their properties, earnings, and other resettlement and rehabilitation assistance provided through the project. This is crucial for implementing the current RAP.

It also describes the types of entitlements to be made available as part of the resettlement and livelihood restoration process. Thus, this section includes:

- A summary of the categories of eligible people and groups that will experience economic displacement along with the eligibility conditions;
- An overview of the principles for the valuation of assets and the determination of compensation required by national legislation and international standards, and how the Project is adhering to these;
- A description of the key entitlement principles considered including the cut-off date for evaluating losses; and
- The entitlements matrix, which identifies the types of loss resulting from Project-induced impacts and the entitlement provided for each type of losses and the entitlements provided for each type of loss

7.1 Defining Eligibility

During the registration of the inventory of affected assets within the project area, all categories of affected lands and assets have been identified and recognized, and their legal status determined. This process has facilitated the estimation of appropriate compensation packages for losses related to the acquisition of land and other private properties.

A census survey was conducted to identify and determine the number of Project-Affected Persons (PAP) in accordance with national policies and the E & S OS 5 requirements.

To determine the groups and individuals eligible for inclusion in the entitlement process, the number and type of property owner were established, and each developed property was visited to confirm the details of owner.

Simultaneously, additional land users, such as encroachers were identified. National legislative requirements not recognize eligibility for those group but E & S OS 5 recognize eligibility with compensation provided to development such as kiosks, crops and not land.

7.2 Eligibility Criteria

7.2.1 Eligibility Criteria as per Tanzanian laws

Tanzanian law states that those with formal title to Customary Land (Customary Rights of Occupancy) and General Land (Granted Rights of Occupancy) are eligible for compensation for land and assets. Those with derivative rights (as a result of leasing land, sub-leasing or a usufruct right) and those residing illegally on reserved land are not eligible for land compensation. Those with derivative rights only have rights to compensation for any improvements they may have made to this land including compensation for crops and other related assets. Individuals residing in Reserved Land are not entitled to any compensation for land or any improvements made to the land under Tanzanian law. The impact chapter has identified 4 land owners under the Customary Land ownership and who is entitled to compensation, and 40 encroachers (those utilizing reserved land illegally are not eligible for land compensation).

7.2.2 Eligibility Criteria as per AfDB ISS- OS5

The Africa Development Bank Integrated Safeguards System-Operation Safeguard 5 on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement has grouped into three groups of displaced people which are entitled to compensation or resettlement assistance for the loss of land or other assets taken for project purposes:

- ✓ Those who have formal legal rights to land or other assets recognized under the laws of the country concerned. This category generally includes people who are physically residing at the project site and those who will be displaced or may lose access or suffer a loss in their livelihood as a result of project activities.
- ✓ Those who may not have formal legal rights to land or other assets at the time of the census/ evaluation can prove that they have a claim that would be recognized under the customary laws of the country. This category may include people who may not be physically residing at the project site or persons who may not have any assets or direct sources of livelihood derived from the project site, but who have spiritual and/or ancestral ties with the land and are locally recognized by communities as customary inheritors. Depending on the country's customary land use rights, they may also be considered to have a claim if they are sharecroppers, tenant farmers, and seasonal migrants or nomadic families losing user rights
- ✓ Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying in the project area of influence and who do not fall into either of the two categories described above, if they or witnesses can demonstrate that they occupied the project area of influence for at least six months before a cut-off date established by the borrower or client and acceptable to the Bank. These groups may be entitled to resettlement assistance other than compensation for land to improve their former living standards (compensation for loss of livelihood activities, common property resources, structures and crops, etc.).

7.2.3 Comparison between Tanzanian Laws and AfDB Standards

As discussed to chapter five above and in Table 5.1 is there is a variation existence between Tanzania Legal aspects and AfDB integrated Safeguard system on whole process of resettlement applied to this project.

For example, under the AfDB ISS- the operational safeguards were used to integrated the cross-cut issues which correlate on resettlement process and was disused based on OS1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risk and Impact, OS5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement, OS7: Vulnerable Groups and OS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure.

While for Tanzania resettlement process was overlooked based to the provision of Land Acquisition Act No. 47, 1967, Land Act No. 4 1999 RE 2019, amended by the Land (Amendment) Act 2004, Land Compensation Claims Regulations 2001 and Land (Assessment of the Value of land for compensation) Regulations, 2001.

Based to the comparison highlights, the eligibility criteria setting out to the legal aspect of Tanzania, still indicating a gap which needs the provisions of Tanzania to adhere with AfDB ISS requirements during implementation of this project.

Table 7.1 Summary of Eligible Groups

S/No	Types of Eligible Group	Description
1.	Government/Public Institutions)	TARURA, Answar Mosque and Majani Mapana Primary school will lose trees that are on the road reserve. Compensation for public properties under TARURA will be claimed by the TARURA. The school will be paid compensation through the Tanga City Director as the head of institution as per MoF Directives (reference from other projects). For mosque guide on who will be paid will be provided later after discussion with owner. Other agencies such as TARURA (for the road reserve) and TANESCO for the substation land are not compensated.
2.	Formal Landowners under customary rights	All formal landowners are eligible for compensation for land and other developments. Under this project we have four (4) formal landowner who are eligible for compensation for land and assets.
4.	Encroachers or Informal land users	Encroachers or informal land users are occupants/users of land without security of tenure. They are not entitled to compensation for the land but are eligible for compensation for any improvements made and additional allowances. In this category, there are 40 PAPs. 6 owning business kiosks and other 34 owned trees and crops (commercial trees, fruit trees and shade trees.) Hence, they will be compensated for the developments made and provided with additional allowances.
5.	Formal Residential house owners	Formal house owners are eligible for compensation for their compensation for land and other developments such as houses, crops and trees. Where by, within this project there is only 1 PAP

S/No	Types of Eligible Group	Description
		who owns a house and therefore eligible for compensation of the house structures, rent allowance, disturbance allowance and transport allowance.
6.	Informal Business owners (who also happened to be structure owners)	All informal business owners are eligible for compensation for their business establishments. Whereby, within this project, there are 6 business owners (kiosk owners) who are eligible for compensation of their business establishments, disturbance allowance, transport allowance and loss of income.
7.	Fence owners (permanent fences)	Fence owners(permanent fences) are eligible for compensation for their compensation for their structures (fences). Where by, within this project there are 2 PAPs who own permanent fences therefore eligible for compensation of the fence and disturbance allowance.

7.3 Definition of project-affected persons (PAPs)

A Project Affected Person (PAP) is defined here as any person whose land and any other property, livelihood and/or use/access rights has been lost due to the project irrespective of his/her stand of gender, age, marital status, ability/disability, religion, origin and any other social or cultural attributes. The perspective of the word PAP mentioned above will embrace the criteria for eligibility for compensation, resettlement assistance and other measures, emanating from consultations with affected communities and their Wards/Mitaa leaders.

7.3.1 Categories of affected peoples

For this RAP five types of PAPs and properties have been identified based on the pre-construction impacts identified from the Asset Inventory exercise, as follows:

No.	Category of loss	Number of PAPs	Number of Institutions
1	Loss of Private land, crops and trees	2	0
2	Loss of Private land, crops and residential building	1	0
3	Loss of private land and fence only	1	0
4	Loss of trees only	9	0
5	Loss of trees and crops	14	2 mosque and Road agency (TARURA)
6	Loss of crops only	10	0
7	Loss of kiosk only	5	0
8	Loss of kiosk and crops only	1	0
9	Loss of fence only	1	1 school
	Total	44	3

7.3.2 Vulnerable PAPs (PAPs who need additional assistance)

Under this RAP, vulnerable PAPs have been defined to include widows, female headed families; physically or mentally challenged person; chronically ill; very old 70+ years; disabled and families headed by children. However, based on the social economic survey there are eight (8) widows, one (1) chronically ill and six (6) elderly of over 70 years. Therefore 15 PAPs can be reported to be vulnerable in this RAP.

7.4 Entitlements

Entitlement policies define the specific type of compensation to be made available to those affected by specific displacement impacts. Entitlements generally fall into the following categories:

- In-kind compensation, which involves planning, design and development of replacement assets and livelihood activities to compensate for assets lost due to the Project; and
- Cash compensation, which involves the payment of cash to compensate for assets lost due to the Project; at replacement cost of the lost asset, (this option includes appropriate financial management training).

In general, the owner (whether customary or formal) of a particular asset (land, structures, crops or trees) will be compensated for the asset lost in full (i.e., at full replacement cost, meaning not discounting for depreciation). The different entitlements related to the land acquisition of the project are outlined in Table 7.2. Each section describes the type of compensation eligible PAPs are entitled to according to the loss induced by the proposed project.

Table 7.2: Entitlement Matrix for Various Categories of PAPs

No.	Type of Loss/ Benefit	Eligible Persons: Project Affected Person (PAP)	Eligibility Criteria	Entitlement	Number of PAPs/Institutions in the Loss Category
1	Loss of land	Landowner	Be owner of customary Rights of Occupancy or recognizable claim to land ownership Be a holder of Certificates or land title	Compensation Cash compensation of equivalent value at Full Replacement value of land prior to land take over by the project. Restoration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land cost per square meter is TShs. 20,000/= 7% disturbance allowance of Affected Person's compensation amount. Other benefits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to livelihood restoration programme Right to salvage any developments on the land 90 days' Notice relocation Period Financial literacy training/sensitization 	4
		Encroachers or Informal land users	Be owner of developments within the reserved land (trees and perennial plants)	Compensation No compensation for land Restoration	36

No.	Type of Loss/ Benefit	Eligible Persons: Project Affected Person (PAP)	Eligibility Criteria	Entitlement	Number of PAPs/Institutions in the Loss Category
				7% disturbance allowance of Affected Person's compensation amount.	
		TARURA, Answar mosque and Majani Mapana Primary school	Be owner of trees on public land	No compensation for land	3 Institutions (TARURA, Answar mosque and Majani Mapana Primary school)
2	Loss of structures	Owners structures (house)	Be the owner of the property (house)	Compensation Cash payment compensation at replacement cost for the loss of structure (house) Restoration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7% disturbance allowance of compensation package on house structure • Transportation allowance based on the actual cost of transporting luggage of 12 tones by road within 20 km cost to relocate the business • Accommodation allowance for 36 months' rent of similar structure quality • Right to recover salvageable material with no deduction to 	1 PAPs

No.	Type of Loss/ Benefit	Eligible Persons: Project Affected Person (PAP)	Eligibility Criteria	Entitlement	Number of PAPs/Institutions in the Loss Category
				entitlement / valuation of structures. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in Livelihood Support training program • 90 days' Notice of relocation Period • Financial literacy training/sensitization 	
3.	Loss of trees and perennial crops	Owner of asset (fruit trees, commercial trees and other perennial plants)	Be the owner of the compensable assets (fruit trees, commercial trees and other perennial plants)	Compensation Cash compensation at Full Replacement Cost for lost trees and perennial plants. ⁸ Restoration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disturbance allowance: 7% of compensation for lost assets; and • Participation in Livelihood Support Program • 90 days' Notice of relocation Period • Right to salvage the affected trees • Financial literacy training/sensitization 	40 PAPs
4	Loss of business income	PAP owning the business	Temporary Loss of income from businesses (kiosk)	Compensation:	

⁸ For fruit trees, this needs to cover the forgone income from the years of harvest of the fruits. The list of prices provided by the Ministry of Agriculture takes care of this suggestion to arrive at the price of the trees.

No.	Type of Loss/ Benefit	Eligible Persons: Project Affected Person (PAP)	Eligibility Criteria	Entitlement	Number of PAPs/Institutions in the Loss Category
	(informal businesses kiosks)			<p>Cash compensation that include loss of profit and disturbance allowance equal to 7% of the total compensation.</p> <p>The net monthly profit of the business carried out on the land is assessed (evidenced by audited accounts where necessary and applicable) and multiplied by thirty-six (36) months in order to arrive at the loss of profits payable.</p> <p>For this RAP, the kiosks owners do not have the above mentioned documents. Therefore, consultation with kiosk owners and personal judgement were used to assess and reach a conclusion on the monthly net profit. Therefore, loss of profit allowance will be given as cash compensation for an average monthly net profit for 36 months period since the loss is considered permanent.</p> <p>Restoration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90 days' Notice Relocation Period • Participation in Livelihood Support Program (Financial Management Training, development of alternative livelihoods). 	6

No.	Type of Loss/ Benefit	Eligible Persons: Project Affected Person (PAP)	Eligibility Criteria	Entitlement	Number of PAPs/Institutions in the Loss Category
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial literacy training/sensitization 	
5	Loss of non-residential structures	PAP owned non-residential structures	Permanently loss of fence	Compensation Cash payment compensation at replacement cost for the loss of fence Restoration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7% disturbance allowance of compensation package on house structure 	2
6	Support to Vulnerable PAPs	All PAPs categorized as vulnerable	All PAPs recognized by the Socio-Economic Survey as having one or more forms of vulnerability described in this report Elderly PAPs 70+ years, And House Held by Widow	Restoration Participation in Vulnerable Support Program. Entitlement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seedlings to replace the lost trees (fruits and commercial trees) Food baskets for the elderly Financial literacy training/sensitization 	15 (Elderly PAPs 70+ years – 6. Chronically ill – 1 and House Held by Widow -8)

7.5 Cut-off Dates

A cut-off date for compensation eligibility is the date of commencement of the valuation or census and asset inventory of persons affected by the project. Persons occupying the project area after the cut-date are not eligible for compensation or resettlement assistance. The cut-off date for this RAP to be eligible for compensation was 23rd July 2024, which is the first day during which the valuation of properties of PAPs was started following the sensitization meeting of the PAPs (Refer Annex 1 minutes of the meeting).

CHAPTER EIGHT

8.0 VALUATION METHODS AND COMPENSATION FOR LOSSES

8.1 Introduction

Compensation for loss of land and the associated benefits due to land ownership is a legal matter enshrined in the constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania of 1977 (as amended) which under Article 24(2) provides that; *“Subject to the provision of the relevant laws to the land, every person is entitled to own property, and has a right to the protection of his property held in accordance with law. Therefore, it shall be unlawful for any person to be deprived of property for the purposes of nationalization or any other purposes without the authority of law which makes provision for fair and adequate compensation.”*

As such, procedures and methods for undertaking valuation for compensation are largely dictated by the provisions of the laws such as:

- ✓ Land Acquisition Act No. 47 of 1967,
- ✓ Land Act Cap 113 R.E 2019 and the Village Land Act Cap 114R.E 2019,
- ✓ Valuation and Valuers Registration Act of 2016,
- ✓ Land (assessment of the value of land for compensation) Regulations, 2001

All of which advocate for full, fair and prompt compensation based on the market value of the property. Section 3 (g) Land Act Cap 113 provides that in assessing compensation, the following should be compensated:

- ✓ Market value of real property;
- ✓ Disturbance allowance;
- ✓ Accommodation allowance;
- ✓ Transport allowance;
- ✓ Loss of profits from business undertakings;
- ✓ Interest for the delayed payment;
- ✓ Graves and shrines and
- ✓ Crops/trees compensation.

In addition, the ISS of the AfDB stipulates requirements for compensation through full replacement value. The project will also follow AfDB requirement on full replacement value.

8.2 Assets Documentation and Valuation Process

TANESCO in collaboration with Tanga City registered Valuer and Land officer started the assessment of asset inventory and valuation of properties for the proposed project (Majani Mapana to Land point) from 22nd July, 2024. All the valuation procedures were followed as per the section 25 and 47 of Valuation and Valuers Registration Act No. 7 of 2016. The conducted asset inventory and valuation assessment involved several procedures as detailed hereunder:

a) Preliminary investigation and property identification

This involved site visit within existing wayleave of the existing power line to Pemba, the identification and description of land parcels and properties to be affected by the project within existing 5m of the wayleave.

b) Public notification and sensitization

Notification of the government's intention to make a valuation of the areas to be affected by the project was made to the respective Mtaa and all other interested parties/persons through meetings and sensitizations sessions. This was done by the TANESCO E&S team and experts from Tanga City Council (registered Valuer, Land officer and Community Development Officer) and relevant stakeholders at the ward and Mtaa level (Chairman and MEO) to community members. Local leaders were asked to invite all community members affected by the project to the meeting where they were informed about the project and its purpose, the associated impact, entitlements, and the available compensation options.

c) Surveys and Asset Valuation

This entails site visits to inspect and document PAPs assets (land parcel, properties/structure, crops and trees and another land improvement), assessment of value for the affected assets and preparation of compensation schedule which were done by registered Valuer and Land officer from Tanga City Council. Land surveying and asset valuation assessment includes the following activities/processes:

- ✓ The valuation team identified and demarcated the affected land parcels. Boundaries were set based on the adjudication methods whereby the adjacent PAPs jointly identified the size and locations of their common neighbour. Handheld GPS was used to take the coordinates of an adjudicated parcels including the sketching of each land parcel geometrical figure. This applied to 5 PAPs who their land affected by the project.
- ✓ The valuation team undertake physical inspecting and valuing all affected assets under the Tanzanian land acquisition laws. However, where there is a gap between the AfDB and Tanzania laws, a top up has been considered. This entails the careful recording of the affected person's details, affected land sizes, affected structures, crops and trees.
- ✓ For those who encroaches the existing wayleave of existing power line to Pemba and road reserves, valuation team undertake physical inspecting and valuing all affected assets such as affected structures, crops and trees. No land valuation take place.
- ✓ Provision of a valuation identification number to the property owner
- ✓ Taking a photograph of the owner or affected person in front of his/her property while holding his/her valuation number.
- ✓ The valuation team establish the compensation amount for each of the valued properties.

d) Preparation of valuation and compensation report

Asset Inventory and Valuation Reports were prepared including a summary of the valuation and detailed compensation schedule as per the Tanzanian compensation items.

e) Consent forms

As per the OS5, PAPs showed their consent to the land acquisition by the project by signing consent forms. The consent forms are appended as Annex 2 in this RAP report.

8.3 Applied Valuation Methods

Valuation methodologies for assessing compensation for land, improvements and allowances in Tanzania are guided by legal frameworks as further elaborated in the Land (Assessment of Value for Compensation) Regulations 2001. As per the Land Act (Cap 113 R.E 2019), one of the fundamental principles is „to pay full, fair and prompt compensation to any person whose right of occupancy or recognised long-standing occupation or customary use of land is revoked“. Thus, valuation methods and compensation entitlements are to be used depending on the type of project-affected assets.

8.4 Valuation of Land

The market value of affected land by the project was valued through the comparative method of valuation, which is based on the availability of recent market transactions of Land/properties. The valuation team collected reliable information on recent land transactions through market research in respective impacted villages by the project and in villages with relatively similar characteristics neighbouring affected villages in terms of acres or metre square units. The same is further compared and complemented by the Indicative Land Value Rates of 2024 issued by the MLHSD under the office of CGV to facilitate arriving at fair and adequate compensation to PAPs. Land that is easily accessible, in a prominent location, well maintained and fertile is valued at a higher price per square meter/hectare than land that is isolated, abandoned and/or with poor quality soil. The values are then adjusted to reach full replacement value to cover costs for registration, etc. This was applied to 5 PAP whose land is affected by the project and the concluded rate was TZS 20,000/- per square meter.

8.5 Valuation of Structures (Kiosks)

Six (6) kiosks structures were valued and will be compensated in the form of cash equal to cost of building a new kiosk equivalent to replacement of lost asset to include cost of materials, labour, salvage, etc. No deduction for depreciation or salvage materials was made. Thus in this case replacement or cost method was used which also considers materials, labour etc. PAPs owning kiosks will have the option of reconstructing their new kiosk outside the proposed power line corridor either in the vicinity or away from the site as per their individual preferences.

8.6 Valuation of Residential Building

The affected structure (1 house) was valued and will be compensated in the form of cash equal to cost of building a new structure equivalent to replacement of lost asset to include cost of materials, labour, salvage, etc. Valuation conducted by a registered Valuer from Tanga City Council. PAP will have the option of reconstructing their new structures on alternative land either in the vicinity or away from the site as per their individual preferences.

Compensation will be paid for structures such as houses, farm buildings, latrines, fences and any other affected assets. Replacement cost, for construction materials will be determined.

The registered Valuer will survey the prices for the calculation of compensation from the replacement cost for the construction materials and labour. *No deduction for depreciation or salvage materials will be made.*

8.7 Valuation of non-Residential structure (fence)

According to Sections 11 and 12 of the Land Acquisition Act Cap 118 R.E 2002 and Regulation 7 of the Land Regulations of 2001 (Assessment of Value of Land for Compensation) the Non-residential structures were part of valuation and will be compensated. The replacement cost method of valuation was used to assess the values of non-residential structures as applied to residential structures and depreciated to arrive at the Depreciated Replacement Cost (DRC) where the structures are incomplete. If extreme differences between quality and condition exist, the construction rates are adjusted accordingly.

The affected non-residential structure (fence) (2 PAP was valued and will be compensated in the form of cash equal to cost of building a new fence equivalent to replacement of lost asset to include cost of materials, labour, salvage, etc.

8.8 Perennial Crops and Trees

Trees have recognized local market values, depending upon the species and age. Compensation for trees were calculated based on the growth stage of the tree, using the local current price schedules. Subsistence trees (predominantly mango) are to be compensated on a combined replacement market/subsistence value. Trees were classified into three categories: small (saplings 15%, 25% and 30% growth), medium (mature trees 50% and 75% growth), and large (100% growth).

For trees that have already started giving yields, compensation was calculated by considering the annual production of each tree, multiplied by the current local market price and the total number of plants, as well as including the costs for the development of the perennial trees. Owners will be allowed to salvage the trees after compensation. 38 PAPs were found to possess perennial crops and trees within project area in Tanga City.

8.9 Valuation for Loss of Business

Proposed project will affect 6 kiosk businesses that will be required to relocate. The net monthly profit of the business carried out on the land is assessed (evidenced by audited accounts where necessary and applicable) and multiplied by thirty-six (36) months in order to arrive at the loss of profits payable. For this RAP, the kiosks owners do not have the above-mentioned documents. Therefore, consultation with kiosk owners and personal judgement were used to assess and reach a conclusion on the monthly net profit. Therefore, loss of profit allowance was given as cash compensation for an average monthly net profit for 36 months since the loss was considered permanent. In highly unlikely cases where, PAPs suffer permanent loss of income they become eligible for cash compensation equal to 36 months of average affected income from the establishment and income restoration programme. For this RAP the business loss was considered to suffer permanent loss.

8.10 Damage Caused during construction work

Reconstruction activities may also cause temporary or permanent damage to land and assets

that cannot be identified or quantified during RAP preparation. An example might be construction workers trampling crops or vegetables while accessing particular construction sites. Thus, wherever possible, the construction team/contractor will repair the damage to the satisfaction of the affected person. Affected persons with a claim will be required to complete a compensation claim form and submit it to the Sociologist of the construction team/contractor who will review the claim and present it to the Construction management team for action. A copy of the claim will be presented to the Sociologist in the project implementation unit office. PAPs with no/low literacy skills will be helped in filling out the form. The construction team/contractor will then negotiate the required compensation measures, which may include repairing the damage or payment of compensation in cash or kind.

Payment of compensation will be affected within one month of submission of the claim form. It will be the responsibility of the TANESCO to ensure that contractor caters for any damage and the bidding documents will have necessary clause to demonstrate this including the penalties for non-compliance.

The cost of damage caused by the contractor will be borne by the contractor under the supervision of the TANESCO. This clause is usually put in the bidding documents that the contractor signs therefore in case the Contractor refuses to pay, he will be penalised as per contract and laws of Tanzania also permit the PAP to further redress from the Courts of Law as the last resort.

8.11 Community Facilities

Only water pipeline and roads are community facilities which will need to be relocated before the project implemented. TANESCO will work close with road and water authorities to ensure that the services are returned in its original status within short time.

For the proposed project, PAPs will be relocated at short distances from the project sites, they may continue to have access to social and public services and facilities that they currently use, which exist in the project area. This applies to water supplies, schools, health services, shops, transport services and other community services, such as religious groups. PAPs shall continue to use the available social services in the project area; TANESCO will ensure adequate community facilities are available by working together with Local Governments of the affected areas.

8.12 Compensation for loss of income (rental accommodation, business profit and crops)

Payment to displaced person the loss of profit allowance whereas a business or income generating operation is affected by land acquisition. The regulation requires the loss of profit allowance to be calculated as the net monthly profit of the business carried out on the affected property, as evidenced by audited accounts, where available, multiplied by 36 months (i.e. Net Profit/p.m. x 36 Months). Another alternative payment mode is payment of half of turnover for 6 months. Whereas the property owner loses rental income (due to displacement of house or business premise tenants), he/she is paid lump sum cash payments of 6 months' rent per tenant.

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

8.13 Relocation allowances

Some allowances are provided under Tanzanian law to eligible PAPs as described in the compensation entitlements matrix. The same is detailed below:

(i) **Disturbance Allowance**

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

- ✓ In the case of an individual property/land owner whose property/land is being acquired for the proposed project; or
- ✓ Where an earmarked project site has been subsequently abandoned in favour of another site and the landowner of the abandoned site was required to relinquish his interest over the land;
- ✓ Where during the course of executing the proposed project an individual's interest in land suffered proven physical damage/disturbance. Disturbance shall be assessed as a percentage of the value of the property acquired as provided by the Land Act No. 4 of 1999 RE 2019.
- ✓ Persons occupying the land before the cut-off date, but who have no legally recognizable title to the land are eligible for transitional assistance as per E&S OS 5 (OS5) Annex 1.

As guided by Section in the Land Act (Computation of Compensation), a one-off disturbance allowance of 7% of the total amount of compensation is awarded to displaced kiosk owners, owner of the residential house, owners of the fences, trees and perennial crop owners and land owners in addition to the total assessed compensation amount.

Disturbance allowance is calculated by applying the value of real property to the average percentage rate of interest offered by commercial banks on deposits for 12 months. The current average rate of interest obtained on fixed deposits is 7%. Therefore, the total compensation value (land/kiosk/perennial crops/trees) is first determined and then 7% of the value is computed as a disturbance allowance. All PAPs that are eligible to compensation shall receive a disturbance allowance.

(ii) **Accommodation allowance**

This is cash allowance provided to displaced people who lose houses and other structures. The allowance will enable them to cover cost for renting similar houses or structures for a period of three years while re-establishing themselves elsewhere. The Valuer calculated accommodation allowance by multiplying the assessed monthly market rent (applied value bands based on a market survey of rental properties in the respective project coverage areas) for the affected building or part of the building by 36 months (i.e. Rent/p.m. x 36 Months). For this RAP 6 kiosk owners and 1 owner of a residential house will receive accommodation allowances.

(iii) Transport allowance

Provided to eligible property owners who will need to relocate (even if only over a very short distance) their movable properties and assets – furniture, equipment, and business goods to a new location. The transport allowance paid in cash – only to PAPs, who are to physically move, is the equivalent of the prevailing cost of hauling (12t for residential house and 5t for kiosk) of goods by rail or road over a distance of 20km from the point of displacement. Only 7 PAPs will receive this package. The 7 PAPs will include 6 kiosk owners and 1 owner of a residential house.

(iv) Interest payments

Under Tanzanian law (Land Act, Cap 113), if compensation is not paid within “six months after approval of valuation report by the Chief Government Valuer”, the affected parties are eligible for additional compensation in the form of interest payments, “at the average Percent of interest offered by commercial banks on fixed deposits” until compensation is paid.

8.14 Payment of Compensation

Compensation will be paid in cheques in respect of PAPs’ bank accounts. PAPs will also be assisted to open a bank account. During the payment of compensation, each PAP will sign a compensation payment certificate/form indicating the compensation amount and items compensated in front of the Valuer, Land Officer, local leaders and project representatives.

CHAPTER NINE

9.1 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATIONS

This chapter describes livelihood restoration measures that needs to be established in order to improve the living standards of the affected communities by the project. However, it has been noted the proposed project will not cause significant impacts on loss of the livelihoods because the project route is being aligned along the existing transmission line way leave and road reserves. The impact analysis chapter has identified that most of the PAPs will lose the farmlands because they are cultivating within the way leave corridor which is under TANESCO ownership. 5 PAPS will lose their lands.

The AfDB Integrated Safeguards System (ISS) however stipulate that in cases where resettlement affects the income-earning capacity of displaced households, compensation alone does not guarantee the restoration or improvement of living standards.

The Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) described in this chapter outlines the measures taken so far and those intended to be taken to restore and, to the fullest extent possible, improve the livelihoods of households affected by the Project. These measures have been designed to complement the compensation payments described in the Entitlement Matrix to mitigate displacement related impacts. These efforts are separate from the community development activities to be developed by TANESCO and contractor which include broader social investment measures for communities outside of those who are physically and/or economically displaced for instance improvement of access roads in the villages that are close to the project.

9.2 Livelihood Activities within the Project Area

The livelihoods of PAHs are developed based on the characteristics of PAPs and the surrounding community at large. The livelihood activities of the affected PAPs include business, farming, petty trading, pensioners and salaried PAPs. 42.6% of the PAPS are involved with business as their main livelihood means, while 40.4% are housewives, 12.8% involved in agricultural activities, 2.1% are technicians and about 2.1% are entrepreneurs. 6 kiosks businesses will be subjected to relocation, thus will temporary suffer loss of business.

9.3 Approach to Livelihood Restoration

Taking into consideration the predominant livelihood activities of PAPs in the Project area, TANESCO approach to livelihood restoration consists of targeted measures implemented throughout various phases of the resettlement process to restore the living conditions and livelihoods of PAPs. TANESCO's approach to livelihood restoration will take into consideration the following:

- Recognize the full range of livelihood activities that encompass not only the primary means by which households earn income but also non-monetary activities including subsistence and use of natural resources.
- Plan livelihood programs with the feedback and buy-in of displaced persons – TANESCO recognizes that livelihood restoration is a complex process and will require a high level of engagement with displaced people and communities (including communal land users) in order to develop interventions that are both feasible and appropriate;

- Consider gender-specific aspects of livelihood activities and challenges that may be present for certain vulnerable groups.
- Utilize capacity building as a core principle of livelihood restoration programs.

TANESCO will engage with government and non-governmental entities targeting similar initiatives within the Project area and to identify potential implementation partners. All potential partners will be screened using tools developed by the Project to assess institutional and technical capacity as well as relevance to target projects.

9.4 Livelihood Restoration Plan

Alternative livelihood restoration measures are required for improvement of the living standards of PAPs. Therefore, four proposed livelihood restoration packages are defined for this project. TANESCO will introduce options that allow for proven enhancements or opportunities for intensification of these activities.

The three identified initial livelihood restoration packages include:

- ✓ Training on non-farming income-generating activities, and related business support (such as Businesses Entrepreneurship and Vocational Training)
- ✓ Employment on the projects
- ✓ Agricultural incentives including new approach to agriculture (e.g. horticultural farming)

9.4.1 Training on non-farming income-generating activities

PAPs need to learn or enhance their skills in income generating activities considering their living environment. There many income generating opportunities in many villages today. It needs skills, effort, capital and marketing skills to start an income generating activity. Hence, the affected PAPs can be assisted in terms of skill enhancement through training on businesses entrepreneurship skills, financial management skills and utilizing the loans and financial supports obtained from financial institutions to start or enhance the business. PAPs can use those skills to generate income to sustain their livelihoods by increasing their income through other means away from farming.

Hence, integration of non-farming income generating practices with agriculture will enhance their livelihood sustainability. Among the proposed programs to be trained includes entrepreneurial skills, livestock keeping skills and small-scale trading activities, application of available financing from financial institutions, etc. TANESCO will commission qualified trainers from financial training institutions to sharpen skills of PAPs. Also, technical programs such as carpentry, welding sewing will be considered to be trained but depending on the age and gender of the PAPs.

This program is designed to ensure that PAPs who are engaged in business/entrepreneurial livelihoods are fully equipped to re-establish their businesses. These trainings will be designed in a way to complement the compensation provided to formal and informal business owners but will also be open to PAPs wishing to develop entrepreneurial skills to diversify their livelihoods. This may be particularly true in cases where people from business, housewives and agricultural

households relocate from a rural to urban context and lack the skills required to establish themselves within their new settings.

Table 9.1: Business Entrepreneurship and Vocational Training

Business Entrepreneurship and Vocational Training	
Description:	Broaden access to business entrepreneurship and vocational training for small and medium-sized enterprises, with a focus on women and youth.
Eligible Parties:	All PAPs (44) demonstrating an interest in starting a new business or enhancing existing business (emphasis to include both formal and informal business operators) as indicated through the LIA.
Activities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and technical support for business formalization • Vocational training and income generating activities.
Number of Beneficiaries	All PAPs exclude institutions with a focus on those who did not have secure tenure prior to displacement
Budget:	TShs 10,000,000.00
Implementing Partners:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DED – District Business Officer • SIDO • VETA

9.4.2 Agriculture Enhancement Package for Land-Based Livelihoods

Since most livelihoods of the PAPs are land based (12.8%), TANESCO is planning to enhance agricultural packages to uplift living standards of the affected people. The following initiatives will be undertaken as part of the agricultural enhancement package:

- Provision of tree seedlings (i.e. fruit trees and coconuts)
- Introduction/ training on horticultural products (these do not need large portions of land but they have relatively huge returns);
- Provision of training on improved agricultural techniques;
- Training and extension services will be delivered by experienced extension officers in the ward or by an experienced organization with permanent presence in the area (if possible)

Table 9.2: Agriculture Enhancement Package

Agriculture Enhancement Package	
Description:	Provision of tree seedlings and agriculture skill to enhance productivity and crop output including vegetable gardening skills.
Eligible Parties:	All PAP/ PAHs (44) depending on agricultural products and any PAPs with interest on enhancing farming skills.
Number of Beneficiaries	All PAPs exclude institutions with a focus on those who lose perennial crops and trees.
Activities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of seedlings (fruit trees and coconut) • Horticultural training/ introduction and stage by stage management • Provision of training on improved agricultural techniques. • Sources of capital and available opportunities from financial institutions in Tanga
Budget:	TShs 4,000,000.00
Implementing Partners:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experienced extension officers • District Agricultural Officer. • Environmental NGOs operating in the area. • TANESCO by paying for seedlings • Officers from Financial institutions available in Tanga

9.4.3 Employment Packages

The PAPs and other wage earners in the community will benefit from skills training and job placement during project construction. Casual agreements will be made with project contractors and subcontractors for employment of qualified local workers. This is mainly for the jobs that does not need specialized skills. Basic awareness will be offered to affected people to enable them to compete for jobs related to the project.

During operations of the transmission line, TANESCO will make use of the PAPs in the specific activities including way leave cleanliness and security which are normally subcontracted to the respective Mtaa/villages. The Mtaa leaders of the specific villages will be provided with a list of PAPs for consideration which may perhaps include maintenance, catering related, laundry etc. Continuous projects post construction will be identified and mapped accordingly to facilitate involvement of the local communities and specifically PAPs in the respective project areas.

9.4.4 Supplementary Livelihood Improvement Programmes

Following the implementation of the initial livelihood restoration programmes, a longer period of support will be required to ensure the success and sustainability of new livelihood activities. In particular, the livelihood strategies of vulnerable PAHs will be looked at in more detail to ensure access and delivery of supplemental livelihood restoration programmes are structured appropriately.

Using results from the monitoring and evaluation of the initial livelihood programmes as well as additional stakeholder engagements, TANESCO will offer PAP's additional measures through a range of supplementary livelihood improvement programmes. Supplementary programmes will be designed to build upon livelihood activities PAPs have initiated post-displacement as well as

mitigate any displacement-induced impacts PAPs continue to face after compensations and initial livelihood restoration programmes have been implemented.

Information on the proposed range of supplementary programmes will be clearly presented and openly shared with PAPs. During RAP implementation, Project stakeholders at the individual, household, and communal level will be asked to comment on the proposed initiatives and the potential projects associated with each programme. This information will be combined with feedback from public meetings and focus group discussions with an emphasis on gathering the views and opinions of women, youth, and vulnerable groups. TANESCO will also seek the buy-in of community leaders, administrative authorities, and technical services before the supplementary programmes are finalized.

9.5 Consideration of Vulnerable Persons

AfDB ISS requires that additional consideration be given to the needs of disadvantaged or otherwise vulnerable persons to ensure that they are not disproportionately affected by Project impacts. TANESCO will work to identify, assess, and support vulnerable groups within Project area who may be experiencing severe or disproportionate hardship because of resettlement. TANESCO is committed to ensuring preventative measures are integrated into all resettlement processes in order to avoid disproportionate impacts, however, will provide assistance where necessary so that all PAHs may benefit from the Project.

9.5.1 Identification of Vulnerability

Vulnerable persons are defined as indigenous groups and ethnic minorities, those below a defined poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women, and children, the disabled, orphans, and otherwise disadvantaged persons. The criteria used by TANESCO to identify vulnerability are as follows;

- Household headed by Widow.
- Households headed by the elderly (70 years or older).
- Households headed by women.
- Households with a member who is physically and/or mentally disabled.
- Households with a member who is chronically ill.

Therefore, according to the criteria itemized above, there are 15 vulnerable people that needs to be considered in this project. As such, this category needs to be provided with special assistances.

9.5.2 Specific Measures for Vulnerable Groups

TANESCO has considered measures to prevent vulnerable groups from facing disproportionate impacts throughout the design of all RAP and LRP activities. The following are the specific measures for the vulnerable groups;

- i. Transitional support in the form of food baskets to be provided during the first six (6) months following the resettlement of vulnerable households;
- ii. Measures to ensure full participation in the GRCs and community stakeholder engagement activities;

- iii. Measures to ensure full understanding of the RAP and any subsequent legal agreements prior to signing;
- iv. Extra moving, salvaging, or logistics assistance;
- v. Dedicated support contact point;
- vi. Language support in helping to understand documents; and
- vii. Regular monitoring throughout the resettlement planning and implementation process.
- viii. Assistance in lodging the complaints and seeking legal advice when needed

9.6 Livelihood Restoration programmes Budget

In order to implement proposed livelihood restoration measures apart from compensation to PAPs, a moderate budget is set aside to cover costs associated with livelihoods restoration programs and specific measures for vulnerable groups. The budget estimate of TZS 22,000,000.00 has been proposed to cover the cost of livelihood restoration including hiring of experts in Tanga City, hiring the NGO, provision of seedlings, fare to the training venue for the intended PAPs, stationery and refreshments during the training (Refer Chapter 14). The budget will be updated accordingly during the actual implementation.

Table 0.3: Livelihood Restoration costs

No	Item	Cost
1	Training on income-generating activities	10,000,000.00
2	Provision of agricultural incentives for Land-Based Livelihoods	4,000,000.00
3	Specific Measures for Vulnerable Groups	6,000,000.00
4	Other administrative costs	2,000,000.00
	Total	22,000,000.00

9.7 Finalization of the Livelihood Restoration Programme

Once general acceptance of the livelihood restoration programme has been achieved, a detailed implementation plan will be developed that comprises the following:

- Specific activities to be undertaken
- Timeframes and dependencies of activities
- Responsible parties
- Means of verifying whether activities have been undertaken and
- Envisaged outcomes of each activity.

CHAPTER TEN

10.0 CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

10.1 Introduction

Public consultation and participation are process through which stakeholder's influence and share control over development initiatives, the decisions and resources which affect them. The objective of consultation, disclosure, and engagement during present and forthcoming phases of the project is to establish broad community support and employ the principles of free (free of intimidation or coercion), prior (timely disclosure of information) and informed (relevant, understandable and accessible information) consultation.

This approach and the principles of respect for local communities, transparency, fairness, and consistency in communication with stakeholders guide the development and implementation of engagement activities relating to this RAP.

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

Effective resettlement planning requires regular consultation with a wide range of Project stakeholders. Early consultation helps to manage public expectations concerning impacts of a project and expected benefits. Subsequent consultations provide opportunities for the Project proponent and representatives of affected populations to negotiate compensation packages and eligibility requirements, resettlement assistance, and the timing of resettlement activities. Consultation with affected persons is the starting point for all activities concerning resettlement. As a matter of strategy, public consultation shall be an on-going activity taking place throughout the entire project cycle.

The effectiveness of RAP programs is directly related to the degree of continuing involvement of those affected by the project. Comprehensive planning is required to assure that local government, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), host population and project staffs interact regularly and purposefully in all stages of the project. Participation of persons directly affected by projects is a must of Tanzania Government and African Development Bank (AfDB) policy, if its programs are to be suited to the needs of the resettled population.

10.2 Stakeholder identification and analysis

A broad range of stakeholders have been identified for the portion of Tanga – Pemba 132kV both underground and submarine cables project. These include directly affected persons, NGOs and Government Agencies Found within the project impacted area as well as Tanga City Council in general. The identification of stakeholders was based on the project scope and the geopolitical and traditional setting of the project area as described below and their analysis was provided in Table 9.1.

10.2.1 Directly affected People (PAPs)

The directly affected persons are the people who reside in or derive their livelihood from the zone of direct impact (ROW & Way Leaves). The directly affected persons were consulted about relocation, livelihood, and income restoration possibilities. The directly affected persons were the core target of the socio-economic census during preparation of this RAP. The identified individual PAPs located along the proposed project were those found within the wards/ Mitaa of Nguvumali ward (Majani Mapana A, & Majani Mapana B), mwakizaro ward (mwakizaro mtaa), Duga Ward (mitaa of Magomeni A, Magomeni B, Majengo A, Duga Barabarani, Duga Mpya), Mnyanjani Ward (Makokondumi Mtaa) and Mikanjuni Ward-Magaoni Mtaa.

10.2.2 Indirectly affected persons

This group includes persons who reside near the project area or rely on resources (such as water, electricity, etc.) likely to be affected by the project. This group of stakeholders will have to change or adjust their living patterns when the construction of the transmission line starts. These PAPs are found along the project area. Moreover, these are people like customers or buyers and sellers of the crop products that are to be affected by the line.

10.2.3 Government Agencies

The category of these stakeholders including all government authorities which provide social service to the community and their facilities will be impacted during project implementation. The study team has identified and consulted the following stakeholders under this group which includes; Tanga-City Council, TANROADS, TARURA, TANGA-UWASA and TTCL.

10.2.4 Non-Government Organization (NGOs)

During meeting with Tanga City Council we have being informed on the existence of NGOs such as BRAC MAENDELEO and TAYOTA which provide various services across all the wards within the Tanga City.

Therefore, as part of identifying NGOs to partner during implementation of RAP programs and other related activities, TANESCO visited these NGOs to understand their scope of work, experience in implementing government related projects, experience in community/livelihood projects as well as human and financial capacity.

Table 10.1: Summary of Stakeholders identification and Analysis

S/No	Date	Stakeholders	Number of Participant		Purpose of involvement
			Male	Female	
1.	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.

2.	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
3.	24.07.2024	Affected PAPs within Mitaa of Majani Mapana, Mwanzange, Magomeni A and Magomeni B, Majengo A, Duga, Miembeni A, Mwakizalo, Duga Barabarani, Duga Mpya, Makokondumi, Magaoni (TARURA Road)	25	24	To ensure their participation and cooperation during valuation activities and collection of social economic baseline
4.	24.07.2024	TANROADS	2	0	Introducing the project and identifying the possible highway and its infrastructure to be affected during project implementation
5.	24.07.2024	TARURA	2	0	Introducing the project and identifying their roads networks to be crossed by underground power
6.	24.07.2024	TTCL	3	0	Introducing the project and identifying their underground telecommunication fibers along the project area
7.	25.07.2024	TANGA-UWASA	3	0	Introducing the project and identifying their underground supply and transmission water networks along the project area

8.	25.07.2024	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	

Source: RAP field work Activities, July 22-25, 2024.

10.3 Strategy for consultation and participation

TANESCO recognizes transparent communication with PAPs as an essential component of any resettlement process. The continuous and proactive communication with all agencies, organizations, and individuals with an interest in the development of the project. TANESCO has undertaken a comprehensive suite of activities regarding consultation information disclosure as well as other various forms of stakeholder engagement throughout the development of resettlement procedures.

The overall goal of the consultation program was to distribute project information and to incorporate PAPs views. The consultation process established for the project has employed a range of formal and informal consultative methods including in-depth interviews with PAPs, focus group discussions and meetings.

Extensive community and stakeholder consultations were held within the communities. Public community consultations were used in creating awareness of the project.

Components and the related implementation activities and the potential impacts of project sub-components implementation activities on community. The PAPs were also informed of the property identification and valuation principles to be followed during assessment.

The views of the PAPs were documented and have been combined into the resettlement measures and strategies outlined in this RAP. The aims of community and stakeholder consultations were to:

- ✓ Introduce project implementation activities and potential impacts to the PAPs
- ✓ Identify the community expectations and fears related to the resettlement compensations.
- ✓ Explain to the PAPs the process of the RAP such as valuation, resettlement and compensation.
- ✓ Explain to the PAPs the procedure for property identification and Assessment
- ✓ To create awareness and garner up support for the proposed project.
- ✓ To engage the PAPs about the project benefits, problems they anticipate with the project and how these can be resolved.
- ✓ To consult and gather recommendations from the local administration e.g. Tanga City Director, local NGOs, Mtaa Leaders that have a stake in the project.

10.3.1 Reconnaissance Study

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

10.3.2 Meetings with People Affected by the Project (PAPs)

It is important to ensure that stakeholders are well informed prior to undertaking any consultation. Introduction letters were sent to respective council for which permission was granted to meet with Tanga City Council experts and local leaders. At ward and Mtaa levels, Ward Executive Officer (WEO), Mtaa Executive Officer (MEO) and Mtaa Chair Persons were responsible for organizing a meeting of needed stakeholders. For Majani Mapana meeting was held at their ward offices (Nguvumali) and for the rest of the other villages (Duga ward).

During the RAP exercise, Local Government leaders, such as Ward and Mtaa (Street) leaders were consulted first as a way of introducing the project and the staff carrying out the RAP exercise like the surveyors, the valuers and the social team. Then before engaging the communities, local leaders were informed and requested to join the teams during the Pap identification, sensitization process and they also assisted in taking the minutes of the meetings.

A comprehensive list of project stakeholders consulted, and the minutes of consultation are presented as a separate report. Consultations were carried out in all districts where our proposed project passes. The main purpose was.

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

10.3.3 Meetings with Government Institutions

Consultative meetings have been conducted to some institutions which are either directly or indirectly impacted by the project. The consulted institutions which are directly affected by the project are; (TARURA, TANROADS, TANGA-UWASA, TTCL). The essence of these consultations was to introduce the project, to get stakeholders views on the potential project impacts and proposed mitigation measures, and project benefits

10.3.4 Meeting with Non- Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

After discussion, it was noted that both NGOs have human and financial capacity, as well as experience with donor related projects (BRAC MAENDELEO is more focused on social empowerment especially to women & advocacy) and TAYOTA is more focused on Gender based violence (GBV) related programmed for the youth and women not only that but also, they support on psychological issues, medical and legal assistance to affected ones also social entrepreneurship to the vulnerability group.

10.4 Summary of consultations conducted

The stakeholders consulted during the RAP study for the proposed underground and submarine cable project from Tanga to Pemba provided various views, opinions, and concerns. Overall, most of the feedback was positive regarding the project's implementation. Stakeholders anticipate that the project will positively impact the national economy and improve the livelihoods of local communities along the route. A summary of the comments, views, opinions, and concerns from the stakeholders consulted during this RAP study is outlined in table 10.2 below. The summary of Stakeholder meetings was reflecting the consultation and meeting which was held in the week of 22nd to 25th July, 2024 at respective Town Council, wards and their street offices that were sampled out.

Table 10.2: General Summary of Main Concerns and Opinions raised during meetings with PAPs

S/No	Stakeholders Category	General View- Recommendations	Fears/Concerns	Remarks and Response
1.	TANGA City Council Office Location: Tanga city office	✓ 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.	✓ None	✓ TANESCO will ensure a continuous involvement of all stakeholders during project implementation
2.	Individual PAPs identified during RAP and participated in meeting awareness. (Majani Mapana (Location Nguvumali Ward), Mwanzange, Magomeni A and Magomeni B, Majengo A Duga, Miembeni A, Mwakizalo, Duga Barabarani, Duga Mpya Location : Duga Ward	<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 National and International Laws, then everything will go as planned. 	✓ 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 all inheritance procedures have completed. ✓ Compensation will be fair and will follow the government regulations, market value. Normally the government Valuers of

S/No	Stakeholders Category	General View- Recommendations	Fears/Concerns	Remarks and Response
				<p>the respective Tanga City Council will perform the task</p> <p>✓ TANESCO will provide various forms of sensitization based on the type of activities being implemented</p>
3.	TANROADS Location: TANROAD - TANGA	<p>✓ 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 approval</p> <p>✓ They have no objections to the proposed underground cable but request to be engaged during implementation</p>	✓ None	✓ Noted and TANESCO will cooperate accordingly
4.	TARURA Location: TARURA - TANGA	✓ They requested TANESCO to share design alignments for future development.	✓ None	✓ During a detailed design, TANESCO will contact TARURA to incorporate their technical issues
5.	TANGA-UWASA Location: TANGA-UWASA	✓ Following a joint field visit, TANGA-UWASA advised TANESCO to cooperate to avoid extensive reallocation of water pipes during implementation	✓ None	✓ During a detailed design, TANESCO will contact TANGA-UWASA to incorporate their technical issues

S/No	Stakeholders Category	General View- Recommendations	Fears/Concerns	Remarks and Response
6	TTCL Location: TTCL - TANGA	✓ TTCL noted that the existing underground fibres from Tanga to Hale will be impacted and advised TANESCO to collaborate during implementation	✓ 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 	✓ None	✓ TANESCO will ensure relevant NGOs were involved during RAP implementation process

Sources: RAP field work Activities, July 22-25, 2024.



Figure 9.1: Photos taken during stakeholder meeting

10.5 Plans for continued engagement during implementation

It is expected that more consultations with affected persons, institutions regarding relocation and other future impacts during construction will be carried out throughout the implementation of the project. RAP implementation requires several stages of stakeholder consultations to ensure all PAPs concerns are addressed in a transparent manner. TANESCO as part of the project preparation phase is developing a stakeholder/communication engagement plan that will ensure that all PAPs are effectively reached. The SEP will be disclosed together with this RAP.

Similarly, the starting point to ensuring a transparent process is for TANESCO to identify a RAP focal person or a representative at the Village offices in the project area preferably in each affected Village and or as agreed upon by the PAPs. It is through such offices that the grievance redress committee can submit their complaints for further action by TANESCO. All future communications can then be discussed with the PAPs or PAPs representatives and a communication plan distributed to all PAPs through their leaders. The chapter on GRM outlines the grievance process.

CHAPTER 11

11.0 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

11.1 Background to Grievance Mechanism

In planning and implementing the project, disputes or grievances may arise because of many aspects however, resettlement-related/compensation issues are the major source of grievances and disputes. In compensation disputes/grievances arises from: -

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

Section 13 of the Tanzania Land Acquisition Act (Cap 118 R.E. 2019) provides for resolution of dispute or disagreements regarding any land that is acquired. The Act elaborates disputes and stipulates the timeframe (six weeks) for resolving them before the aggrieved party can institute a suit in a court of law for resolution. The Land Act (Cap 113 R. E. 2018) and supporting regulations improves Section 13(1) of the Land Acquisition Act by establishing Land Tribunals at the Ward and District levels (Cap 113 R.E. 2018) section 167 (1) – (2). In addition, the Land Act (Section 156 (1) –(4)) provides for grievances related to land acquisition and compensation issues related to creation of a way leave to be brought to the High Court of Tanzania. If not satisfied with decisions of the Land Tribunal, the aggrieved party is obliged to take the matter to the court. If the local courts and/or the Land Tribunals cannot settle the matter, the matter will go to the High Court for resolution. The High Court of Tanzania and Court of Appeal is the highest appellate “judge” in this system and its decision would be final.

Land disputes Act Cap 216 R.E. 2019 provide the basis for redress of grievances. Also the AfDB E&S OS5 Para 28 requires the Borrower to ensure that a grievance mechanism for the project is in place, in accordance with OS1 and OS10, 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 manner. Where possible, these grievance mechanisms will utilize existing formal or informal grievance mechanisms suitable for project purposes, supplemented as needed with project specific arrangements designed to impartially resolve disputes. The outcomes of the grievance mechanism (including numbers of grievances received, resolved and outstanding) shall be reflected in monitoring reports.

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

other channels of mediation acceptable to all parties. Thus, cost free and accessible grievance resolution mechanisms involving customary and traditional institutions of dispute resolution have to be established to resolve complaints arising because of project implementation.

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

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

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

This subsection describes the GRM that TANESCO 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 project and 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

TANESCO as project proponent will establish the Resettlement and Compensation Management Unit (RCMU) under the Project Implementing Unit (PIU). The RCMU team will include but not limited to Project Manager, Manager Environment, Sociologists, Environmentalists, Land Surveyors, Valuers and Legal Officers.

The TANESCO RCMU will ensure the Project grievance mechanism:

- Is understood by stakeholders;
- Is easily accessible, including special measures for vulnerable persons;
- Is culturally and locally appropriate;
- Is considered fair by stakeholders;
- Is cost free;
- Is restitution free;

- Is timely in addressing impacts and feeding back to complainants;
- Is able to track and record grievances for immediate and future reference;
- That all complainants are treated with respect and do not incur retaliation because of their complaint;
- Takes account of and does not delay access to judicial or administrative remedies.

The responsibilities of TANESCO shall be:

- Overall monitoring of the grievance resolution process.
- Prepare a short brochure on the steps in resolving conflicts/disputes to be distributed in the project area.
- Continuously provide advice to the team especially on challenging disputes.
- Participate in grievance resolution of raised complaints from the project affected persons and other stakeholders.
- Budget, allocate and disburse funds for grievance resolution including facilitation of the grievance resolution committee members.
- Provide regular updates to project stakeholders regarding grievance resolution.

TANESCO has developed a Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM) system including grievance registration form attached as ANNEX 6.

11.2 Project Level GRM Structure

A simple Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been proposed Figure 11.1 to enable timely settlement of grievances to the PAPs. The grievance procedures will be secured and administered at the local level to facilitate access, flexibility and openness to all PAPs.

The project will use the existing mechanisms to resolve RAP disputes. However, the existing mechanism will be capacitated in terms of training and resources in the form of personnel, finances and working tools. The existing mechanisms will use their experience in dealing with this project dispute to ensure equity across cases, eliminate un-genuine claims, ensure transparency, easy access and ensure the flexibility of the procedure for the PAPs.

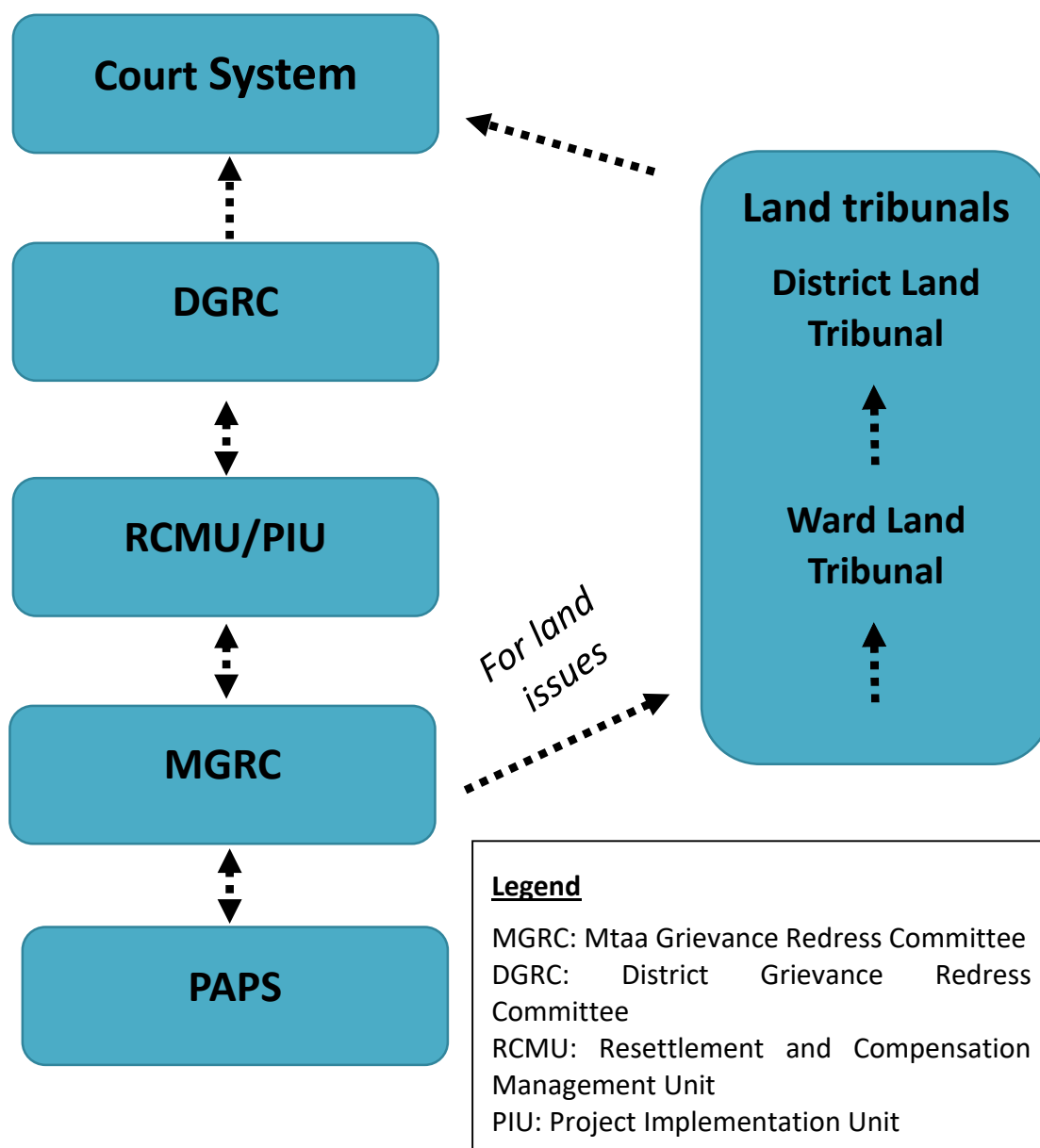


Figure 0-1: Grievance resolution pathways

Figure 11-1 shows the schematic diagram which shows that any grievance will be initiated PAPs. PAP is encouraged to submit the complaint through the Mtaa 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.

11.3.1 Stage I: Mtaa level: Mtaa Grievance Redress Committee (VGRC)

There will be a Mtaa Grievance Redress Committee, which comprises of the following members.

- i. Mtaa Chairperson
- ii. Mtaa 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 Mtaa 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 Mtaa 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.

11.3.2 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 MGRC 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.

11.3.3 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/Mtaa 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.

11.3.4 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, MGRC 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.

(A) Court of law jurisdiction

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

High Court (Land Division) has jurisdiction on matters including

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

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

- Every appeal to the High Court (Land Division) shall be by way of petition and shall be filed in the District Land and Housing Tribunal from the decision, or order of which the appeal is brought;

- Upon receipt of a petition under this section, the District Land and Housing Tribunal shall within fourteen days dispatch the petition together with the record of the proceedings in the Ward Tribunal and the District Land and Housing Tribunal to the High Court (Land Division).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

is taken until such compensation is paid to such person or persons entitled to the same or is paid into the Court.

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

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

(B) 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 MGRC or TANESCO system, the PAP can proceed with the channel of Village Land Council with option of appeals up to the court of law.

11.4 GRM Procedures

11.4.1 Receive and Recording

Grievances will be received and filled at the village committee as the first level of entry through the following channels:

- Cases filed directly with Resettlement and Compensation Management Unit (RCMU) through:
 - PAPs Visiting the TANESCO project office directly
 - whereby the PAPs placed a comment in the suggestion box at TANESCO office Tanga
 - Through communication directly with management – for example a letter addressed to TANESCO HQ;
 - Directly by e-mail to TANESCO email which is communications.manager@tanESCO.co.tz, among others
 - A telephone toll free number to be established or through telephone numbers of the team members of RCMU.
- During regular meetings held between communities and the Project;
- Through the consultations with GRCs members at village level which will be established in the affected villages. All grievances submitted through mtaa committees will be registered and the Social Specialist will be informed within 24 hours.
- During site works, PAP may address his/her grievance to the consultant directly.
- Through filling the grievance form with the village committee

A dedicated channel for monitoring and reporting on GBV grievances will be set through the appointment of one RCMU member with experience in gender issues. After receiving, the grievances shall be captured in a logbook, classified, and reported to the RCMU.

The complainant shall receive an acknowledgment of receipt of the grievance within seven (7) days, 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.

11.4.2 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:

- Whether the issue falls within the scope of the GRM
- Whether the complainant is anonymous or identifiable with a name and contact details provided
- Whether the complainant is affected by the project
- Whether the grievance is clear
- Whether the complaint has a direct relationship to the project or activity; and
- Whether 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 1: Complaints that are not related to the project;

CATEGORY 2: Queries, comments, and suggestions;

CATEGORY 3: 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 4: 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 2, 3 or 4 they can be further classified:

SOCIAL GRIEVANCES: social-related grievances may arise at any stage of the project implementation cycle as a result of inadequate consultation, sensitization, and or disruption of social setups by migrant workers. 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; errors in the identification and/or measurement of affected property and people within the way leave; disagreement around the ownership of property/assets (such as inheritance related disputes such as disputes between heirs and other family members and missing PAPs on the register. 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) compensation disbursement.

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

At the sorting level, some grievances may also be directly escalated to TANESCO e.g. those related to valuation of assets.

11.4.3 Review and Investigate

The resolution of a grievance may require additional information to clarify the situation and/or improve communication between the complainant and the project. In addition, it may also be necessary to introduce mitigation measures to prevent the problem from recurring in the future. Where these cases occur, GRC members will organize telephone or face-to-face meetings with the complainant to investigate the complainant's allegations as well as verify the validity and/or gravity of the grievance.

Where the grievance relates to a specific site or location, a site inspection by some GRC members will be conducted. The GRC members will gather supporting information to identify corrective or preventive measures to properly address the grievance including photographs and/or other documentary evidence. While setting a specific time frame for investigations may not be feasible, the general principle shall be to ensure the investigation is prioritized to resolve the grievance as quickly as possible and within the timeframe set out in the GRM.

Formal investigation will include:

- Compilation of photos or other documentation of the grievance;
- A record of the date and time of the investigations
- A record of the meeting with the complainant where needed.

In this phase, the grievances will be classified into basic categories. In general, Category 1 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 2 grievances will involve confirming receipt of the positive feedback and informing the relevant technical staff within TANESCO. Regarding category 3 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 4 shall be logged and escalated to police without any delay. If grievances include more than one issue, the project Sociologist 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. Where also required the PAP may be requested to meet with the relevant committee and if needed can also attend with witnesses. In some cases, investigation may involve visiting the actual land or property etc.

11.4.4 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.

11.4.5 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. Where a PAP does not agree, the grievance can be escalated to the next committee. If the complainant is not satisfied with the resolution or the outcome of the agreed corrective actions at a certain GRC level, he/she may appeal to have the matter escalated to next level GRC or finally to the judicial recourse. The TANESCO representative in each committee will be responsible to ensure that the grievance is escalated and recorded within the next level GRC.

Any party resorting to a court of law will be meet their own administrative and legal fees associated with a complaint.

All documentation in each committee will be stored in one central place for easy management e.g. with 1 committee member with copies scanned and filled by the TANESCO representative

in each committee. 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.

11.4.6 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 6).

11.4.7 Monitoring and Evaluation

The Social safeguard expert (and the TANESCO 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 Mtaa meetings.

11.5 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, MGRC, 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.

11.6 Capacity building

Training of members of TANESCO PIU/RCMU, VGRC and DGRC will be undertaken soon after the disclosure of RAP or otherwise as agreed to improve capacity of TANESCO staff and committee members to handle the grievances/ disputes. The training will include all aspects of the grievance resolution mechanism (GRM) including the GRM principles, procedures and its application, with emphasis on transparency and accountability to the complainant(s) and other stakeholders. Effort will be made to establish logging in of all complaints/feedback into GRM system and to keep records of all grievances received. This will also be based on the various types of forms that will be developed and attached in see annex 6 i.e. acknowledgement form, investigation form, feedback/response notification form etc.

11.7 Disclosure of the Mechanism to Community

Approved mechanism shall be disclosed in a culturally appropriate manner in the local language and format that is understandable to all community groups. The disclosure will be implemented through public meetings with local authorities, and through meetings in schools and meeting with women groups, involving Customary Institutions in the process as participants.

11.8 GRM Cost

Based on the RAP implementation budget, the cost estimate for implementing grievance redress mechanism for this project during implementation is estimated at **TZS 15,000,000.00**. The cost covers capacity building, refreshments, fare for attendees, stationery and other associated costs.

Table 0-1: GRM Costs

No	Item	Cost
1	Capacity Building for RCMU, MGRC and DGRC committees and associated administrative costs	10,000,000.00
2	Grievance Resolution Committees facilitation	5,000,000.00
	Total	15,000,000.00

11.9 The Bank's grievance and redress mechanism

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

1. 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 for PAPs to first utilize the local project level mechanism outlined above

2. 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 separate, 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.

CHAPTER TWELVE

12.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

12.1 Objectives

The AfDB ISS 5 provides that the implementer (TANESCO) of the project shall be responsible for Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) activities provided for by this RAP and where necessary engage third party monitoring/evaluation. Monitoring will provide an advance warning system for TANESCO and an avenue through which the PAPs will make their needs and reactions known. The funding for the M&E activities shall form part of the RAP and project cost.

To ensure that the implementation of the land acquisition and resettlement is carried out in accordance with the relevant requirements of the RAP and to guarantee the progress and quality of the resettlement actions, both internal and independent external monitoring and evaluation procedures will be adopted.

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

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

Accordingly, the primary monitoring and evaluation activities will be the responsibility of the TANESCO as the project sponsor. TANESCO through the Project safeguard team will undertake the internal monitoring of the implementation of the land acquisition and resettlement so as to ensure that all the responsible units follow the schedule and comply with the guiding principles of the RAP.

12.2 RAP Monitoring Framework

The project will adopt three components for the monitoring framework that include:

- Internal monitoring by the Project safeguard team at PIU;
- Impact Monitoring by a contracted consulting firm; and
- RAP Social Audit by a contracted consulting firm/NGO.

The scope of each of type of monitoring component is briefly described below.

12.2.1 Internal Monitoring

The objective of internal monitoring is to monitor the implementation of the entire RAP for the project. The Project safeguard team at PIU will be in-charge of internal monitoring, making monitoring reports and submitting them to the Head of the Resettlement and Compensation Management Unit (RCMU) for review and remedial actions.

The indicators to be monitored shall include:

- Level of understanding of the project impact and mitigation/resettlement options;

- Number and percentage of affected households consulted during the planning stage;
- Degree/level of involvement of local/traditional authorities, women and vulnerable groups;
- Effectiveness of Compensation to the PAPs and the affected units according to the compensation rates described in the RAP;
- Effectiveness relocation procedures to new housing sites;
- Timely rehabilitation of any affected infrastructure;
- Redistribution of cultivated land within the affected administrative villages;
- Effectiveness of resettlement subsidy to develop collective economy.
- Monitoring of complaints and status of resolution.

12.2.1 Impact Monitoring (External Monitoring)

The RAP External Monitoring is a mandatory requirement of the bank now and which must be undertaken by an external independent consultant on annual basis. It covers RAP performance monitoring Audit and is submitted to the bank annually. It also covers the ESMP performance.

In order to ensure the proper implementation of resettlement, a consulting firm will be recruited by the project to conduct an independent impact monitoring of the land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation activities of the Project.

The consulting firm must be well conversant with RAP preparation and resettlement monitoring for the AfDB Financed Projects and other donors projects. The firm shall include a resettlement specialist acceptable to the financier and has been engaged in AfDB financed projects and other donors projects. The firm will consider the overall implementation from a broader, long term point of view and will follow the resettlement activities to evaluate whether the goals of resettlement are achieved.

The items to be evaluated will include the comparison of the baseline data in the planning phases with the targets and post project situation. The actors and their respective responsibilities are detailed out in *table 11.1* below.

Table 12.1: Monitoring Responsibilities

ACTORS	RESPONSIBILITY
Project Implementation Unit (PIU)	Lead the internal monitoring, day to day and periodic activities
TANESCO	Regular monitoring to ensure that the approved assessed value for compensation are paid
TANESCO Regional Offices	Periodic monitoring of the planed implementation and its impact
TANESCO District Offices	Periodic monitoring of the planed implementation and its impact
External Consultant(s) or NGOs	Periodic monitoring, evaluation and auditing of the implementation of the RAP

In addition to the above-mentioned indicators, the Consultant will also monitor and evaluate the following indicators as spelt out in *table 12.2* below:

Table 12.2: Summary of Performance/Monitoring Indicators

Performance monitoring indicators (Internal)	Performance monitoring indicators (External)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and place of consultative meetings held with PAPs and local authorities in preparation of, or during RAP implementation • Grievance issues by type and how they were resolved: Total received, total justified, Total resolved at various levels including the type of agreement reached, Total referred to legal system/courts of law, including clarification on who initiated (local leaders, PAP or TANESCO) the referral and subject matter • Actual amount paid and timeliness of payment • The number of people and households who have been resettled to date or provided with new business premises • Number of affected people (men and women) employed in the project construction • Number of complaints: • Total received; total justified; total non-justified, including the subject matter for all complaints; an explanation for non-justified complaints; • Total resolved at various levels including the type of agreement reached; • Total referred to the legal system/courts of Law, including a clarification on who initiated (local leaders, PAP) the referral and the subject matter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The total nature and level of all complaints received, resolved • Completion of payment within, or after 2 months estimated completion date indicated in RAP implementation plan • Completion and demolition of structures (if any) or crops/trees in the project area within 3 months after notice to demolish • Revival of affected business/farming activities within 4 months after the compensation payment • Submission of monitoring reports at the frequency indicated in the M/E of the RAP implementation report or quarterly.

The tools available to the resettlement unit to carry out performance monitoring include:

- Public Consultation and Informative Meetings to obtain PAP satisfaction rate from the RAP activities;
- Simple Random Sampling to obtain the current household socio-economic conditions to be used as monitoring benchmarks;
- Key Informant Surveys;
- Formal and Informal meetings with PAPs and other relevant stakeholders;

- Focus Group Meetings with Vulnerable Groups;
- Field Observations by RU experts;
- Land Acquisition and Allocation Plans;
- Grievance and Grievance Close out forms;
- Project Progress Reports.

Table 12.3: Summary of Performance/Evaluation Indicators

Subject	Indicator	Variables
Land	Acquisition of land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of cultivation land acquired for the transmission line Area of communal/government/private land acquired for transmission line developments
Buildings/ Structures	Acquisition of buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number, type and size of private buildings acquired Number, type and size of community buildings acquired Number, type and size of government buildings acquired
	Acquisition of other structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number, type and size of other private structures acquired Number, type and size of other community structures acquired
Trees and Crops	Acquisition of trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and type of private trees acquired
	Destruction of crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crops destroyed by area, type and ownership
Compensation, Re-establishment and Rehabilitation	Compensation and re-establishment of affected owners/individuals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of homesteads affected (buildings, land, trees, crops) • Number of owners compensated by type of loss Amount compensated by type and owner Number of replacement houses constructed • Size, construction, durability and environmental suitability of replacement houses Possession of latrines • Water supply access • Number of replacement businesses constructed
	Re-establishment of community resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of community buildings replaced, Number and type of plants lost, Number of seedlings supplied by type Number of trees planted
Hazards and Disturbances	Introduction of nuisance factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of homesteads affected by hazards and disturbances from construction (noise levels, blasting, increased traffic levels)
Social/ Demographic	Changes to homestead structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homestead size (births, deaths, migration in and out) Age distribution • Gender distribution • Marital status • Relationship to homestead head

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status of “vulnerable” homesteads
	Population migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential status of homestead members • Movement in and out of the homestead (place and residence of homestead members)
	Changes to access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distance/travel time to nearest school, health centre, church, shop, village
	Changes to health status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nutritional status of resettled homestead members • Number of people with disease, by type (STDs, diarrhoea, malaria, ARI, immunizable disease) • Mortality rates • Access to health care services (distance to nearest facility, cost of services, quality of services) • Utilization of health care services • Disease prevention strategies • Extent of educational programmes • Latrine provision at schools (school child population per VIP on site)
	Changes to educational status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Literacy and educational attainment of homestead members School attendance rates (age, gender) • Number, type of educational establishments
	Changes to status of women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in training programmes • Use of credit facilities • Landholding status • Participation in the project-related activities and enterprises
	Homestead earning capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ownership of capital assets • Ownership of equipment and machinery • Landholding size, area cultivated and production volume/value, by crop (cash and subsistence crops) • Landholding status (tenure) • Redistribution of cultivation land • Changes to livestock ownership: pre- and post-disturbance • Value of livestock sales, and imputed value of barter transactions • Consumption of own livestock production • Employment status of economically active members • Skills of homestead members • Earnings/income by source, separating

		<p>compensation payments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes to income-earning activities (agriculture) – pre- and post-disturbance Changes to income-earning activities (off-farm) – pre- and post-disturbance Amount and balance of income and expenditure • Possession of consumer durables • Realization of homestead income restoration plans (components implemented, • net income achieved) • Possession of bank and savings accounts • Access to income-generating natural resource base (wood, grass, sand, stones)
	Changes in social organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizational membership of homestead members Leadership positions held by homestead members
	Population influx	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth in number and size of settlements, formal and informal Growth in market areas • Influx of people from outside the project area
Consultation	Consultation programme operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of local committees established • Number and dates of local committee meetings Type of issues raised at local committees' meetings • Involvement of local committees and NGOs in participating in the project's planning and development
	Information dissemination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number, position, staffing of Information Centres • Staffing, equipment, documentation of Information Centres Activities of Information Centres • Number of people accessing Information Centres Information requests, issues raised at Information Centres
	Grievances resolved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of grievances registered, by type Number of grievances resolved • Number of cases referred to court
Training	Operation of training programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of local committee members trained • Number of affected population trained in Project-related training courses
Management	Staffing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of implementing agencies by function Number of RSS ministry officials available by function Number of office and field equipment, by type

	Procedures in operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Census and asset verification/quantification procedures in place Effectiveness of compensation delivery system • Number of land transfers effected • Co-ordination between local community structures, NGOs and RSS officials
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12.4 RAP Completion Audit

The purpose of the completion audit is to establish whether TANESCO have implemented all the activities needed to ensure compliance with resettlement commitments defined by the RAP and applicable policies, and whether compensation and resettlement has been deemed complete. A key objective of the RAP is that compensation, resettlement and other mitigation measures should lead to sustainable restoration or enhancement of the affected persons' quality of life and income levels.

The completion audit will be carried out by the same auditor as the compliance audit. Based on data collected during this review and other data collected during implementation, the auditor will form conclusions on the following main issues:

- Have the objectives of the RAP been achieved in respect to;
- Identification of the affected people and identification of impacts;
- Compensation for all the impacts of all affected people;
- Timely delivery of entitlements;
- The adequacy of compensation in mitigating experienced impacts;
- Have livelihoods been restored?

Verification of the completion of the RAP will provide a final indication that livelihood restoration is sustainable and that no further action is required. The evaluation report will be made public through the meeting with the Committee through the appropriate media. See table 12.4 below for details of the actions and the frequency with which they can be monitored.

Table 12.4: RAP Monitoring Plan

Type	Action	Frequency
Internal Monitoring	Site visits during resettlement implementation	Monthly
	Follow up with local leaders/ community/PAPs	Quarterly
	Reporting to AfDB during RAP implementation	Monthly and quarterly
	RAP Implementation Completion of Report	On completion
External Monitoring	RAP Implementation Audit Site visit	Annually
	RAP Implementation Annual Reports	Annually
	RAP Implementation Completion Audit Report to AfDB	On completion

12.5 Reporting Requirements

The monitoring activities will be organized into the reporting matrix reported in this paragraph. The impact analysis will have to focus on, without being limited to, livelihood restoration effectiveness analyzing the economic profile and living standards of affected households before and after the project. The activities are to be implemented through dedicated structured surveys

in order to provide robust data. In addition, the impact report shall include and analysis the effectiveness of the Consultations and Grievances mechanism. The performance reporting shall consider all the progress of the implementation activities (compensation payment, displacement and assistance, periodic consultations and grievances registering process). The reports shall have a section on key recommendations and corrective measures.

Table 12.5: Reporting Matrix

Progress Report	Monitoring Focus	Responsible	Timelines
E&S Report (with RAP Sections)	Performance Monitoring	TANESCO PIU/RCMU	Monthly
E&S Audit (covers RAP Performance and Impact Analysis Report)	Impact and performance Monitoring	External Consultant	Annual
Completion Audit Report	Performance and Impact Monitoring	External Consultant	Once

Table 12.6: Monitoring Activities

Type of Monitoring	Topic	Indicator	Responsible	Frequency
Performance Monitoring Internal	Compensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress of Payments against budget and schedule No of PAHs compensated 	TANESCO	Monthly (but also covered in annual performance audit)
Performance Monitoring Internal	Vulnerable Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of Vulnerable HHs compensated 	TANESCO	
Performance Monitoring Internal	Livelihood Restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress on implementation against budget and schedule No of Beneficiaries reached by livelihood restoration 	TANESCO	
Performance Monitoring Internal	Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of consultation against the SEP Type of consultation against SEP Percentage of participation men, women, youth Main topic of discussion and conclusion reached 	TANESCO	

Type of Monitoring	Topic	Indicator	Responsible	Frequency
Performance Monitoring Internal	Grievances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of Open Grievances step 1 No of Open Grievances step 2 No of Open Grievances step 3 No of Closed Grievances Breakdown of Grievances No of Survey Grievances No of Social Grievances No of Resettlement and Compensation Grievances Breakdown of complainants Timelines for grievance resolution No of Grievances GBV and/or SEAH 	TANESCO	
Impact Monitoring External	Livelihood Restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance with entitlement matrix Compliance with budget disbursement Compliance with schedule 	External	Annual
Impact Monitoring External	AHs living conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of PAHs who are better off No of PAHs who are worse off No of PAHs with same living conditions 		
Impact Monitoring External	Community Programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impacts Analysis of Restoration programs on community living conditions 		
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 		
Impact Monitoring External	Grievances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Efficacy of grievance mechanism 		

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

13.0 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

13.1 Introduction

The process of land acquisition approval in Tanzania involves multiple stages, ensuring that the acquisition is legal, fair, and transparent. The Land Acquisition Act Cap 118 R.E. 2019, the Land Act Cap 113 R.E. 2019, and the Village Land Act Cap 114 R.E. 2019 govern this process. Here is a detailed overview of the land acquisition approval process in Tanzania:

I. Identification and Justification

The government or an interested party identifies the land required for a public purpose, such as infrastructure development, public facilities, or other national interests.

A clear justification for the acquisition is documented, explaining why the specific land is needed and how it serves the public interest.

II. Initial Notification

The acquiring authority issues a Notice of Intention to Acquire Land (Form I) to the landowners and other interested parties. This notice is also published in public places and local newspapers. Public meetings and consultations are held with affected landowners and communities to inform them about the proposed acquisition and to gather their input and concerns.

III. Assessment and Valuation

The Chief Government Valuer, or an authorized valuer, conducts a detailed assessment and valuation of the land and any improvements on it (buildings, crops, etc.) to determine the compensation amount.

A comprehensive valuation report is prepared, detailing the assessed value of the land and other assets. This report forms the basis for compensation offers.

IV. Disclosure of the compensation amount

After all calculation of compensation has been made, the authorized valuer will disclose the amount of compensation to be paid to the PAP and confirm the correct amount with concerned PAP, confirm the appropriate names as per the identity card to be used during the compensation and any other issue that need to be corrected before the compensation schedule is sent to chief Government Valuer for Approval.

V. Approval and Compensation Determination

The valuation report and other necessary documentation are submitted to the Ministry of Lands, Housing, and Human Settlements Development (MLHHSD) for approval.

The Minister of Lands reviews the documentation and approves the acquisition if it meets all legal and policy requirements.

Compensation Offer: The approved compensation amount is communicated to the affected landowners. The offer is based on the valuation report and is intended to be fair and prompt.

VI. Selection of the Grievance Redress Committees and activation

A simple Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been proposed to enable timely settlement of grievances to the PAPs. The grievance procedures will be secured and administered at the local level to facilitate access, flexibility and openness to all PAPs. The grievance redress procedure ensures consultations and involvement of the respective District, Ward and Village officials and other key stakeholders and provides for record keeping determining the validity of claims, and to ensure that solutions are taken in the most transparent and cost-effective ways for all PAPs. At the time of the detailed socio-economic survey, the PAPs were informed of the different grievance mechanisms put in place to enable them to direct their complaints and dissatisfactions.

The project will use local mechanisms, which include grievance/resettlement committees formed at every village and local leaders of the affected people. These will ensure equity across cases, eliminate nuisance/un-genuine claims and satisfy legitimate claimants. They will also ensure that there is transparency, access and flexibility of the procedure for the PAPs. The grievance resolution mechanism to be adopted will be as described in chapter 10 of this report. The key issue here will be the formation and activation of the committees including allowing PAPs to elect their representatives to the village and district committees. To facilitate the RAP implementation, Village Grievance Redress Committee and District Redress Committee will be formed at village and district levels (refer Chapter 6). These committees will work with RCMU to implement the RAP.

Also Disputes related to land acquisition can be addressed through Ward land tribunals, which provide a forum for mediation and arbitration.

Affected parties can appeal to higher courts if they are not satisfied with the decisions of land tribunals or other dispute resolution mechanisms.

VII. Training and capacity building

Before compensation payment, TANESCO will undertake the capacity building to resettlement and Compensation Management Unit, Committees (village, district) on how to best implement the RAP, grievance resolution and how to assist the vulnerable PAPs. On the other hand, PAPs will be sensitized on the best way to utilize the compensation money and other training aiming to assist the PAPs.

Capacity building will also involve sensitization of PAPs to utilize the GRCs and how GRCs will help them to solve their grievances. PAPs will be informed of the different grievance mechanisms that are in place to enable them to direct their complaints and dissatisfactions.

VIII. Financial Literacy for PAPs

Financial literacy trainings will be conducted before compensation period to ensure that compensated money is used wisely to establish other income generating means.

IX. Compensation Payment

Affected landowners must formally accept the compensation offer. If they agree, they sign a compensation agreement.

The agreed compensation amount is paid to PAPs. Payment will be in cash or other agreed forms of compensation. Support is provided to affect PAPs, including resettlement assistance.

If PAPs dispute the compensation amount, they can seek first to lodge grievance with the project or Village Grievance Redress Committee. If not agreed with the decision, PAPs will undergo mediation or thereafter appeal to land tribunals or courts for resolution.

X. Notice period for PAPs to Relocate

PAPs will be given maximum of 90 days' notice period to relocate. This notice will be given during the compensation time. The first day being the day when the PAP receive cheque or cash from compensation team. This given time will give the PAP three (3) months' time to harvest perennial crops and trees, salvage any needed materials and vacate the land.

XI. Formal Acquisition and Transfer

Formal Notice of Acquisition (Form II) is issued, confirming the government's intention to acquire the land. This notice is also published publicly.

The land is surveyed and demarcated to establish the boundaries of the acquired area.

The title of the acquired land is transferred to the government or the acquiring entity. This involves updating land records and issuing new title deeds.

XII. Implementation and Monitoring

The acquired land is handed over to the acquiring authority for the intended public purpose. The MLHSD and other relevant authorities monitor the implementation of the acquisition to ensure compliance with all legal and procedural requirements.

Support is provided to affected PAPs, including livelihood restoration programs.

Table 13.1: RAP Implementation Schedule

S/N	Task Name	Months															
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Identification of PAPs and Justification																	
1.	Public Sensitization and Awareness on valuation																
2.	Valuation and Preparation of RAP of the TL Route																
Initial Notification																	
3.	Disclosure of the approved RAP to PAPs and other key stakeholders																
Selection of VGRC and DGRC at village and district level and formation of GRCs																	
4	Selection of committees																
Training and capacity building																	
5	Training of RCMU																
6	Training of GRCs (VGRC and DGRC)																

S/N	Task Name	Months															
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
7	Sensitization of PAPs on GRM, GRC and RAP																
Assessment and Evaluation																	
8.	Updating the Valuation of Assets																
9.	Verification of the Valuation Report by TANESCO																
Approval and Compensation Determination																	
10.	Endorsement of Relevant authorities and approval of Compensation schedules by Chief Government Valuer																
Compensation Payment, Formal Acquisition and Transfer																	
11	Financial Literacy training																
12	Compensation and Resettlement of PAPs (including serving the vacation notice to PAP- 90 days period)																

S/N	Task Name	Months															
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Implementation and Monitoring																	
13	Detailed Route Survey, soil investigations, and design to ascertain the selected route																
14	Route clearance																
15	Livelihood Restoration																
16	Grievance Redress																
17	Monitoring and Evaluation										Internal Monitoring and External Monitoring						

CHAPTER FOURTEEN

14.0 RESETTLEMENT COST AND BUDGET

14.1 Introduction

This chapter establishes the necessary cost and budget to ensure that resettlement action plan (RAP) for the proposed 132kV underground cable from existing Majani Mapana substation to land point at Makokondumi in Mnyanjani ward to be implemented effectively. The chapter highlights detailed cost estimates for all resettlement activities, sources of funding, budget allocation and financial management, and feedback and corrective action mechanisms.

14.2 Detailed cost estimates for all resettlement activities

The resettlement budget results from valuation survey, which was completed by authorised government Valuer from Tanga City in Tanga Region. The valuation survey is based on valuation governing laws of the United Republic of Tanzania particularly the Valuation and Valuers Registration Act, 2016 (Cap. 138) and the AfDB by considering the replacement cost value. The compensation involves the wayleave corridor for the 132kV line from existing Majani Mapana substation to land point at Makokondumi in Mnyanjani ward. The corridor width to be utilized for this 132kV underground cable is 5m wide in the existing wayleave of 33kV and road reserve. Compensation budget, which is presented in the table below, is comprised of the following components:

- Cash compensation for the structures (one house)
- Cash compensation for the business kiosks (6 small business structures);
- Cash compensation for the non-residential structures (2 fences);
- Cash compensation for land acquisition;
- Cash compensation for loss of perennial crops including fruit trees, commercially valuable perennial plants and conserved natural trees;
- Disturbance allowance;
- Other compensation allowances including transport and accommodation allowance for 36 months for those with residential house, business kiosks.

The RAP implementation budget has to make a provision for effecting compensation, has to cover the cost of monitoring and the costs estimates for other resettlement activities. Full compensation will be paid for land and assets lost. Therefore, the budget describes the estimated cost for the resettlement activities aspects: operations, compensation, resettlement, and monitoring as shown in the Table 14.3 below.

Table 14.1: Compensation to be paid to PAPs in Tanga City

MTAA	No. OF PAPS	HOUSE	HOUSE VALUE (TZS)	KIOSKS / OTHER STRUCTURES	NON-RESIDENTIAL/SMALL BUSINESS STRUCTURES. VALUE (TZS)	LAND IN ACRE	LAND VALUE (TZS)	PERENNIAL CROPS VALUE (TZS)	TREES VALUE (TZS)	DISTURBANCE ALLOWANCE (TZS)	OTHERS ALLOWANCES SUCH AS MOVING ALLOWANCE, TEMPORARY RENT, COST FOR FENCE (TZS)	TOTAL COST (TZS)
Majani Mapana "A"	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	189,329.00	871,817.00	93,879.00	280,000.00	1,435,027.00
Majani Mapana "B"	2	0	0	1	351,000.00	0	0	7,410.00	0	29,761.00	440,000.00	828,171.00
Mwakizaro	7	0	0	0	0	0.0411	9,585,700.00	2,562,412.00	1,869,546.00	1,052,647.00	1,173,150.00	16,243,455.00
Magomeni "A"	4	1	34,346,250.00	0	0	0.0603	12,060,000.00	775,362.00	1,432,586.00	3,402,980.00	6,048,000.00	58,065,178.00
Magomeni "B"	9	0	0	1	77,000.00	0	0	898,752.00	838,896.00	127,036.00	440,000.00	2,381,684.00
Majengo "A"	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,456,457.00	1,003,321.00	777,028.00	10,000.00	12,244,806.00
Dunga Mpya	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,800.00	70,000.00	20,384.00	202,400.00	311,584.00
Dunga Barabarani	4	0	0	4	273,330.00	0	0	0	0	19,412.00	1,760,000.00	2,052,742.00

Mnyanjani	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,000.00	1,400.00	0	21,400.00
Makokondumi	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	164,337.00	7,876,326.00	590,566.00	396,000.00	9,027,229.00
TOTAL	47	1	34,346,250.00	6	701,330.00	0.101	21,645,700.00	15,072,859.00	13,982,492.00	6,113,093.00	10,749,550.00	102,611,274.00

Exchange rate: 1 USD = 2.720,00 TZS on 11th September 2024

Table 14.2: Estimated loss of business profit for Six (6) kiosks

Estimated Monthly income	Estimated Monthly Business Loss	Loss of business profit allowance for 36 months
150,000.00	150,000.00	5,400,000.00
135,000.00	135,000.00	4,860,000.00
165,000.00	165,000.00	5,940,000.00
180,000.00	180,000.00	6,480,000.00
90,000.00	90,000.00	3,240,000.00
90,000.00	90,000.00	3,240,000.00
	TOTAL	29,160,000.00

Table 14.3: RAP costs and Total RAP Budget

S/N	Category	Amount (TShs)	USD
1.	Registered & Customary Land Owners	21,645,700.00	7,957.98
2	Compensation for Perennial crops	15,072,859.00	5,541.49
3	Compensation for trees	13,982,492.00	5,140.62
4	Compensation for Buildings & Other Improvements (Houses, Kiosks and fences)	37,109,130.00	13,643.06
5	Disturbance allowance 7%	6,113,093.00	2,247.46
6	Compensation for Temporary Rental Assistance (Accommodation Allowance 36 Months)	7,920,000.00	2,911.76
7	Transport Allowance	768,000.00	282.35
8	Allowance for the lost business for the six kiosks	29,160,000.00	10,720.59
	Sub-Total	131,771,274.00	48,445.32
9	RAP Implementation and Administration (10%)	13,177,127.40	4,844.53
10	Capacity Building for RCMU, VGRC and DGRC committees and associated administrative costs (10%)	13,177,127.40	4,844.53
11	Grievance Resolution Committees facilitation (5%)	6,588,563.70	2,422.27
12	Stakeholder Participation and engagement (5%)	6,588,563.70	2,422.27
13	Income and livelihood restoration Measures and associated administrative cost (15%)	19,765,691.10	7,266.80
14	Specific Measures for Vulnerable Groups (10%)	13,177,127.40	4,844.53
15	Monitoring and Evaluation Internal 5%	6,588,563.70	2,422.27
16	Monitoring and Evaluation External 5%	6,588,563.70	2,422.27
17	Training and Facilitation District Councils extension workers and community Development Officers 10%	13,177,127.40	4,844.53
18	RAP Contingency costs 10%	13,177,127.40	4,844.53
	Sub-Total	112,005,582.90	41,178.52
	Grand Total	243,776,856.90	89,623.84

Exchange rate: 1 USD = 2.720,00 TZS on 11th September 2024

14.3 Sources of funding

The Government of Tanzania through TANESCO will provide financing for all RAP activities. The received funds will be prepared and issued by TANESCO in collaboration with experts from Tanga City council and local leaders of respective villages and wards. The project has to ensure that the budget reflects the requirements of the African Development Bank (AfDB) Integrated Safeguards System (ISS) Resettlement Policy, also known as ISS 5, which focuses specifically on

addressing the social impacts of resettlement and ensuring that affected individuals and communities are treated fairly and equitably.

The project has made the necessary budgetary provisions in the total costs of the project to ensure that full costs of the resettlement activities, including compensation and other mitigation commitments, and the monitoring programs can be fully implemented. The estimated budget for implementation of the RAP is **TShs 243,776,856.90** out of which **TShs 131,771,274.00** being the cost for compensation of affected properties and **TShs 112,005,582.90** being cost for RAP implementation and administration, grievance redresses, stakeholder engagement and participation, income and livelihood restoration, monitoring and evaluation externally and internally and contingency as indicated in *Table 14.3* above.

14.4 Budget allocation and financial management

The Ministry of Energy will allocate budget for implementation of the RAP in the national budget for the financial year 2025/26. This budget will be requested from the Ministry of Finance as part of Government commitment in implementing the project.

Once the fund is transferred to TANESCO, all financial management will be done by TANESCO following the financial policies and regulations applied to Projects funded by the Government and Donor funded projects. The RAP implementing agencies or departments will seek the approval to utilize the funds based on the proposed budget and the approved valuation report by the Chief Government Valuer.

14.5 Feedback and corrective action Mechanism

In implementing this project including RAP, TANESCO being the implementing agency, will have a mechanism to receive feedback from stakeholders including the Government, financing agency, TANGA-UWASA, TTCL, TARURA, TANROADS and PAPs.

It is expected that among the feedbacks received such as complaints of inadequate compensation, forgotten properties, and addressing the compensation gaps between the Tanzania laws and financing agencies, will necessitate to implement the corrective action measures. The mechanism will highlight the procedures to follow until the corrective action is implemented.

The budget to implement these corrective measures will be covered under grievance resolution committees' facilitation and GRM capacity building and RAP contingency costs.

14.0 REFERENCES

- ✓ C4008753 - Tanzania- Unguja- Pemba- Mafia Interconnection – Conceptual Design Study, CESI, June 2024
- ✓ C4009459- Tanzania- Unguja- Pemba- Mafia Interconnection – Feasibility Study, CESI, July 2024
- ✓ Draft ESIA for 132 kV Interconnection from Tanga to Pemba Island – Focus on Tanzania Mainland, CESI, July 2024
- ✓ Chapter 113 – The Land Act, R.E. 2019
- ✓ Chapter 114 – The Village Land Act, R.E. 2019
- ✓ Chapter 118 – The Land Acquisition Act, R.E. 2019
- ✓ Chapter 216 – Land Disputes Court Act, R. E. 2019
- ✓ Resettlement Action Plan for the proposed construction of the Standard Gauge Railway line (SGR) from Uvinza to Kigadye village – Kasulu District, Tanzania, TRC, 2023
- ✓ The African Development Bank Group’s Integrated Safeguard System, 2023
- ✓ The Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania, 1977
- ✓ The Land (Compensation Claims) Regulations, 2001
- ✓ The Roads Act, 2007, (No 13 of 2007)
- ✓ The Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone Act, 1989
- ✓ The Urban Authorities (Rating) Act, R. E. 2019 (Cap. 289)
- ✓ The Valuation and Valuers Registration Act, 2016

15.0 ANNEXES

1. Minutes of meeting with PAPs as evidence for the public participation (in English)
2. Copies of census and socio-economic survey instruments
3. Strip Maps
4. Grievance/Inquiry/Commentor Suggestion Lodging Form
5. Introduction Letter to the Tanga City

Annex 1: Minutes of meeting with PAPs as evidence for the public participation (in English)

MINUTES OF THE STAKEHOLDERS' MEETING FOR RAP STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED 132kV UNDERGROUND AND SUBMARINE POWER CABLE FROM TANZANIA MAINLAND (TANGA REGION) TO ZANZIBAR ISLAND (PEMBA). Held on 24th July 2024

Subject	RAP study for the proposed 132kv underground and Submarine Power Cable from Tanzania Mainland (Tanga Region) to Zanzibar Island (Pemba)
Country	Tanzania
Meeting Venue	Duga Ward
Mtaa/Street	Magomeni A,B and Majengo A
Date and Time of the meeting	10:50am 24 th July,2024
Project Representatives Present	Experts from TANESCO and Tanga City
Agenda of the meeting	
	Opening remarks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Introduction of participants ● Presentation of the proposed project by TANESCO representative/ Tanga City Valuer ● Closing and adjourning of main meeting
Commencement of the meeting	
	The Meeting started at 10.50am by Chairman from Magomeni Mtaa by welcoming all the members who were there.
Explaining the Plan for Implementing the project	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It was explained to the members that the project is set to begin from Majani Mapana Substation to Duga and then Magomeni Street and proceed to other streets up to land point at Mnyanjani. Also, it was mentioned that there will be compensation payment to people who will be directly affected by this project. Also if someone will be affected by this project and is to be compensated they insisted on using the right names/IDs which shows their real names and also to provide to the Valuer the correct information when required. ● The members of the meeting were welcomed for questions; one member was asking that “what is my area where the line is passing there are graves? Will you compensate the graves? Why don’t you also compensate my land? He also questioned if there are negative impacts as a result of this project? The respondent explained well on procedures of grave relocation and why they don’t compensated

	<p>land and about impacts he explained that this project will have minimal negative impacts to the community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They also questioned about sending a representative during compensation, will that be okay? It was responded that if you start from the beginning it will be best if you proceed to the end to avoid unnecessary problems. And also if you have agreements with your representative they can also be included. • One PAP also questioned if they could continue with farming activities? <p>The respondent explained that the farming activities should continue until they are paid compensation and issued a notice for stopping.</p> <p>And all PAPs will be compensated, and every PAP will receive their right as per national land laws.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All the community members who attended accepted the project and agreed to give cooperation when required.
Closing the meeting	
	The meeting adjourned at 11:17am by thanking all the PAPs and other members for attending the meeting.
	Minutes Confirmed by: Mtaa Chairman

MINUTES OF THE STAKEHOLDERS' MEETING FOR RAP STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED 132kV UNDERGROUND AND SUBMARINE POWER CABLE FROM TANZANIA MAINLAND (TANGA REGION) TO ZANZIBAR ISLAND (PEMBA). Held on 24th July 2024

Subject	RAP study for the proposed 132kv underground and Submarine Power Cable from Tanzania Mainland (Tanga Region) to Zanzibar Island (Pemba)
Country	Tanzania
Meeting Venue	Nguvumali Ward
Mtaa/Street	Majani Mapana A
Date and Time of the meeting	9:18am 24 th July, 2024
Project Representatives Present	Experts from TANESCO and Tanga City
Agenda of the meeting	
	Opening remarks

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of participants • Presentation of the proposed project by TANESCO representative/ Tanga City Valuer • Closing and adjourning of main meeting
Commencement of the meeting	
	The Meeting started at 9.18am by Chairman from Majani Mapana A by welcoming all the members who were there.
Agenda	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was explained that the project will pass by near people's properties, but the cable will be an underground and will pass within existing wayleave owned by TANESCO, whereby in case it crosses on people's properties there will be compensated. Either crops or any other properties will be compensated if affected, the only emphasis made was for community to make sure they provide proper and right information when required to avoid any shortcomings. The names provided to the Valuer should be the same as the ones on National IDs or voters ID so that when valuation is complete PAPs can get their rights without being disturbed. • Not only that but also after the completion of valuation they will be informed. • They also questioned: How can we get information when all the processes are complete? The respondent explained that they will provide information via phone calls to the Ward executive officers office. • Another PAP asked why they are compensated crops only and not land? The respondent explained that, since we are utilizing the TANESCO wayleave and some part of road reserve that why only development such as crops, trees will be paid compensation. Also, Valuer promised to work together with TANESCO Surveyor to show PAPs project areas.
Closing the meeting	
	The meeting ended at 9:48am by thanking all the PAPs who have attended the meeting.
	Minutes Confirmed by: Mtaa Executive Officer

MINUTES OF THE STAKEHOLDERS' MEETING FOR RAP STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED 132kV UNDERGROUND AND SUBMARINE POWER CABLE FROM TANZANIA MAINLAND (TANGA REGION) TO ZANZIBAR ISLAND (PEMBA). Held on 24th July 2024

Subject	RAP study for the proposed 132kv underground and Submarine Power Cable from Tanzania Mainland (Tanga Region) to Zanzibar Island (Pemba)
Country	Tanzania
Meeting Venue	Duga Ward
Mtaa/Street	Mwakizalo, Duga Barabarani, Duga Mpya
Date and Time of the meeting	01:48pm 24 th July, 2024
Project Representatives Present	Experts from TANESCO and Tanga City
Agenda of the meeting	
	<p>Opening remarks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Introduction of participants ● Presentation of the proposed project by TANESCO representative/ Tanga City Valuer ● Closing and adjourning of main meeting
Commencement of the meeting	
	<p>The Meeting started at 1.48 pm by Chairman from Mwakizalo Mtaa then he proceeded to state the agenda of the meeting as a Stakeholders' meeting with the People Affected by the project (PAPs).</p> <p>Presentation of the project was done where it was explained that the submarine cable will be built from the existing Substation (Majani Mapana) to Pemba Island which will include 132 kV distribution line with submarine cable component from Tanga to Pemba, approximately 92 km long. The most important thing is to explain to the affected community about valuation exercise and compensation issues for the proposed project.</p> <p>PAPs were emphasized on the importance of using their real names during valuation exercise.</p> <p>One PAP questioned about the valuation of their properties and he was replied that these were early stages of compensation and the compensation exercise will follow later after completion of this valuation exercise. One PAP also emphasized on the importance of providing education to them before the commencement of the project. Also the main benefiter of this project should be people who are living near the project.</p>

Closing the meeting	
	The meeting adjourned at 2:20pm by thanking all the PAPs and other members for attending the meeting
	Minutes Confirmed by: Mtaa Executive Officer

Annex 2: Copies of census and socio-economic survey instruments

Household Survey Questionnaire

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) QUESTIONNAIRE FOR TANGA 132 kV TL

I am.....working with TANESCO, to carry out socio-economic Census Survey for the Project Affected Persons on proposed 220KV/ 132KV Sub-marine Cable Transmission line. The purpose of the assignment is to collect data on PAPs to be used for the RAP implementation process. I have a few questions which I request you to answer as one of the households living within the corridor of the power line.

The answers you will provide will be confidential and in the writing of the report, names of the respondents will not be indicated. This interview will take about 45 minutes. If you have any questions or clarifications before we start, feel free to ask.

I request for your consent to proceed with the interview. (Tick as appropriate)

YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	Continue with the interview
NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	Abandon the interview and thank the respondent for their time then proceed to the next sampled household

A. DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

1. Questionnaire I.D

Questionnaire No.	Interviewer's Name	Date

Area Information				
Mtaa/Village	Ward	Municipality/ Council	District	Region

2: Respondent Demographic Characteristics

Are you head of household?.....(Yes/No)

Head of household full name:	
PAP Identification/Valuation No:	
Respondent's name:	

Age:	
Mobile number:	

Sex	Respondents ID Number	Marital Status (tick appropriate)	Relationship to HHH (Choose one):
	ID Type (Choose one):		
1) Male 2) Female	1. NIDA 2. Passport 3. Voter's ID 4. None	1) Married 2) Single 3) Cohabiting 4) Widow/widower 5) Separated 6) Divorced	1. Spouse 2. Child 3. Parent 4. Grandparent 5. Grandchild 6. In law 7. Friend 8. Other.....

3. Headship Type

S/N	Headship type	Yes	No
1	Child headed household		
2	Female headed Household		
3	Elderly headed household		
4	Male headed Household		

4: Respondent Education Level and Occupation (You can tick more than one)

What is your highest level of education?	Tick the Appropriate
Never attended formal school	
Primary school	
Primary education	
Secondary education completed	
Diploma/Advance Diploma	
Degree and above	

5. **Type of Occupation/work:** 1= Agricultural self-employed, 2 = Agricultural paid labour, 3= Agricultural unpaid family member, 4=Manson, 5=Fisher, 6 = Salaried, 7= Commerce, 8=

*Carpenter, 9=Petty trading, 10= Casual labourer, 11= community services (pastor/ shehe)
12 Brick making 13. Driver14= Mechanics 15= Charcoal making 16= Field renting 17=
Gardening 18= Tailor 19= Sale of livestock20= Remittances 21 =Others specify*

6. Vulnerability: 1= Widow; 2= Orphan; 3= Elderly; 4= Disabled; 5= Disease/ Injury 6 = Others

5: Respondent Income and Asset

What is your average income in	Income (Tshs)
Monthly	

6: Household Assets (can be more than one item)

S/N	Item Type	(Yes/no)
1	Bicycle	
2	Motorcycle	
3	Truck	
4	Car	
5	Canoe	
6	Boat	
7	Mobile phone	
8	Tractor	
9	Motor pump	
10	TV set	
11	Generator	
12	Radio	
13	Sofa set	
14	Refrigerator	
15	Push Cart	
16	Engine boat	
17	Fishing net	
18	Hand hoe	
19	Machete	
20	Axe	
21	Solar panel	
22	Gas Cooker	
23	Satellite dish	
24	DVD/Video player	
25	Computer	

26	Iron (Charcoal or electric	
27	Sewing machine	
28	Buckets, basin, another plastic item	
29	Ox-Plough	
30	Ox-cart	
31	Tractor	
32	Irrigation equipment (Treadle Pump/water pump)	
33	Sprayer	
34	Power Tiller	
	Others, specify	

7. Condition of Head of the HH

S/N	Condition type	Number
2	Disabled	
3	Chronically ill	
4	Aged	
5	Mentally incapable	

8. Existence of Vulnerable Individuals in the House Household

1	Number of disabled persons in the household	
2	Number of critically ill persons in the household	
3	Number of young children (0-2 years) in the household	
4	Number of persons more than 60 years in the household	

B: Land Information

- Do you own land which is affected by the project in this area? Yes () No ()
- What is the size of the affected land in acre _____
- Do you have alternative land? Yes, No ()
- If yes, what is its size
- Where is the location of alternative land?
 - Within village
 - Within ward
 - Within the district
 - Outside the district but within the region
 - Outside the region

6. Which type of ownership do you have on the affected land?
 - a) Privately owned
 - b) Private lease/ rented land
 - c) Customarily Inherited
 - d) Family land
 - e) Others, please specify _____
7. If you are not owning the plot, who owns it?
 - a) Father
 - b) Mother
 - c) Uncle
 - d) Public land
 - e) Others, please specify _____
8. How do you use the affected land? (allow multiple response)
 - a) House plot
 - b) Crop cultivation
 - c) Tree cultivation
 - d) Grazing
 - e) Fallow
 - f) Mixed use
 - g) Animal husbandry
 - h) Other, please specify _____

C: House Ownership Status

1. Do you own house in this area? Yes (), No ()
2. If yes, how many houses do you own? _____ Houses
3. In total, how many rooms does the house contain? _____ Rooms
4. How did you acquire the house?
 - a) Bought
 - b) Constructed by myself
 - c) Inherited
5. Are the house / houses currently in use Yes (), No ()
6. If **Yes**, how the house is currently used? (Multiple response)
 - a) Living with my family
 - b) Rented out
 - c) Commercial use (shop, store etc.)
7. If the house is not currently in use, what are the reasons?
 - a) It is no longer accessible
 - b) Stopped by TANESCO
 - c) The area is no longer safe

d) Others, please specify

D: Household Living Conditions

1. What is the source of drinking water? *(Multiple responses)*
 - a) Hand dug well at home
 - b) Drilled well at home
 - c) House with a water tap
 - d) Public water tap
 - e) Public hand dug well
 - f) Public drilled with hand pump
 - g) Surface water
 - h) Rain water
 - i) Buying
 - j) Other, please specify_____
2. How reliable is the water supply?
 - a) Readily available
 - b) Not reliable
3. What type of toilet do you use? *(can be more than one response)*
 - a) Flush toilet in the house
 - b) Pit latrine in the homestead
 - c) Public toilet outside the house
 - d) Neighbours toilets
 - e) None
 - f) Other, please specify
4. What is the source of light? *(Multiple response)*
 - a) Electricity (public utility)
 - b) Electricity private generator
 - c) Solar
 - d) Kerosene lamp/lantern
 - e) Torch with batteries
 - f) Candle
 - g) Other, please specify_____
5. What source of energy do you use for cooking? *(Multiple response response)*
 - a) Electricity
 - b) Kerosene or other oil product
 - c) Charcoal
 - d) Gas
 - e) Wood

f) Other, please specify

6. Availability, quality and distance to services

ID	Service	Availability 1= Yes 2= No	Status 1= Good, 2= Moderate; 3 = Bad	Distance (M) 1: 0-0.5km 2: 0.5-1km 3: 1- 2km 4: 2-3km 5: 3-5km 6: 5km and above
1	Drinking water			
2	Shops			
3	Market			
4	Primary school			
5	Secondary school			
6	Dispensary/ health services			
7	Firewood			
8	Bus stop			
9	Police post			

E: Condition of the house (Fill in the table)

Features of House Structure		Yes	No
1	House made out of mud		
2	House made out Brick		
3	House Made of Cement Block		
4	House made of Wood		
5	House made of iron sheet		
6	House with Kitchen Inside		
7	House with Kitchen Outside		
8	House with Inside Toilet		
9	House with Outside Toilet		
10	House with floor tiles		
11	House with Grass Shelter		
12	House with Corrugated iron sheet		
13	Thatched grass		
14	House with a Store		
15	House enclosed with a Fence		
16	House with grave within premise		
17	House with window glass		
18	House with wooden shutters		
19	House with metal grill window		
20	Others, please specify		

F: Household Livelihood Strategies

1. Which among these is your sources of your livelihood

S/N	Type of livelihood activities conducted by different members of the household	Yes	No	Rank livelihood strategies in order of importance based on what HH deems to be important		
				Very important	Important	Not important
1	Paid Employment					
2	Trade					
3	Fish processing and sales					
4	Small businesses(vendors/cart pushers)					
5	Artisanal mining					
6	Farming					
7	Fishing					
8	Natural resource gathering					
9	Add any other relevant activities					
10.	Livestock Keeping					

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

1.1: Agricultural Activities

Do your HH practice agricultural activities Yes (), No ().

If yes, fill the following items in the table.

S/N	Crop Type (allow multiple responses)	Production per Year		
		Sacks	Buckets	Kg
1	Beans			
2	Garden Vegetables			
3	Rentil/Dengu			
4	Groundnuts			
5	Cassava			
6	Potatoes			
7	Maize			
8	Rice			
9	Sunflower			
10	Cotton			
15	Others, please specify			

1.2: Natural Resources Exploitation

1. Do you HH utilise or extract the following natural resources?

2. If Yes, fill in the table below

S/N	Type of livelihood activities conducted by different members of the household	Yes	No	Rank livelihood strategies in order of importance based on what HH deems to be important		
				Very important	Important	Not important
1	Charcoal					
2	Firewood collection					
3	Animal fodder (grass)					
4	Medicinal Plants					
5	Construction materials					
6	Salt making					
7	Fish farming					
8	Others, please specify					

3. Do you or any member of your household own livestock? Yes (), No ()**4. If Yes, where do you feed your livestock?**

- a) Grazing in open land
- b) Zero grazing

5. For those who practise livestock keeping kindly fill in the table below**Livestock Activities**

S/N	Types of livestock	Number
1	Cattle	
2	Goats	
3	Sheep	
4	Donkey	
5	Poultry (chickens, ducks etc.)	
6	Others, please specify	

1.3: Fishing**6. Do you or any member of your household engage in fishing? Yes () No ()****7. Where do you conduct fishing activities?**

S/N	Fishing area	Yes	No	Rank fishing location in order of importance based on what HH deems to be important		
				Very important	Important	Not important
1	Along the river					
2	Ocean					
3	Swamp area					
4	Fish Ponds					
5	Others, please specify					

1.4: TRADING AND SMALL ENTERPRISE**9. Do you or a member of the household engage in small business? Yes, (), No ()****10. If Yes, fill in the business type you operate**

S/N	Business type	Formal (registered)	Informal (Unregistered)	Business Value
1	Drinks			
2	Food vending			
3	Crops			
4	Fish Selling			
5	Household groceries			

6	Furniture			
7	Stationary			
8	Hardware			
9	Garage			
10	Transportation			
11	store			
12	Others			

1.7: HOUSEHOLD INCOME (ALL MEMBERS)

S/ N	Please indicate the cash income sources of your household (yours and household members) over the last 12 months? Please complete information for monthly OR annual income for each source	Estimated Current Amount (TSH)		What % of total unit collected is used for HH consumption (only include information where relevant)?
		Monthl y	Annua l	
1	Crops, fruit & vegetables			
2	Livestock & poultry sales & produce (eggs, milk, meat, etc.)			
3	Forestry/ forest products			
4	Fishing			
5	Fish processing and sales			
6	Wages and salaries			
7	Contracting/ farm labour			
8	Small trading/ business			
9	Small-scale industry			
10	Tailoring and sewing			
11	Artisan (carpenter, joiner, etc.)			
12	Transport and vehicle operation			
13	Food-processing			
14	Charcoal, limestone production & sales			
15	Housing/ real estate rental			
16	Land rental			
17	Rental of machinery/ equipment/vessels			
18	Dividends from group investments (e.g. co-ops, farmers associations)			
19	Remittances			
20	Pensions/government allowances			

S/N	Please indicate the cash income sources of your household (yours and household members) over the last 12 months? Please complete information for monthly OR annual income for each source			What % of total unit collected is used for HH consumption (only include information where relevant)?
			Estimated Current Amount (TSH)	
			Monthly Annual	
21	Other (please specify)			
	TOTAL			

1.8: HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE (ALL MEMBERS)

On average, how much does the household (all members) spend on key expenses per month on the following (TZS):

S/N	Item	Estimated Monthly Expenditure (TZS)
1	Food	
2	Housing/ rent	
3	Clothing and footwear	
4	Education, school costs	
5	Health care /medication	
6	Household utility (lighting, gas, water, firewood)	
11	Transport	
12	Telecommunications (mobile phones costs)	
14	Hired labour / Helper	
15	Dependants/ extended family support	
16	Social functions (weddings, funerals, gifts, etc.)	
18	Other (<i>specify</i>)	
Estimated total		

1.9: SAVINGS AND CREDIT Facilities

1. Where does the household access credit?

S/N	Saving facility	Yes	No
1	Bank		
2	NGOs		
3	Cooperative		
4	Informal lender		
5	Friend/Relative		

6	Village Community Bank (VICOBA)		
7	Credit Union		
8	SACCOS		
9	Others, please specify		

H: FOOD SECURITY

Which of the following best describes your household? (circle one)	a) We purchase all our household food requirements b) We produce some of our food, but have to purchase most of what we need c) We produce most of our food, but have to purchase limited quantities of things we are not able to produce d) We produce all our household's food requirements and do not spend money on food
Did your household have enough food to eat in the last year? 1=Yes, 2=No	
If NO, why did you not have enough food?	a) Drought b) Pest/rodents/disease problem c) Personal illness within the household d) Not enough land e) Not enough labour f) Not enough money to buy food g) Other (specify)
What coping mechanisms does the household adopt to manage food shortage?	a) Change eating pattern (reduced or smaller meals) b) Hire out family labour c) Depend on remittances from relatives d) Depend on neighbours for some meals e) Intensify current job f) Credit food g) Find a new place to live h) Other (specify)

I: SUBJECTIVE WELFARE

Using the matrix below, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the listed welfare conditions

S/N	Welfare description	Levels of satisfaction		
		Very satisfied	Satisfied	Dissatisfied
1	Your health condition			
2	Your financial Situation			
3	Your housing			
4	Your job			
5	The health care available to you			
6	The education facilities available to you			
7	Your protection against crime/your safety			
8	Your life as a whole			

J:

6.1 Preferred mode of compensation	1. In kind compensation 2. Cash compensation
6.2 Where is your preferred location for resettlement? (state)	
6.4 The preferred site to relocate	1. Within the village 2. Outside the village but within the same ward 3. Outside the ward

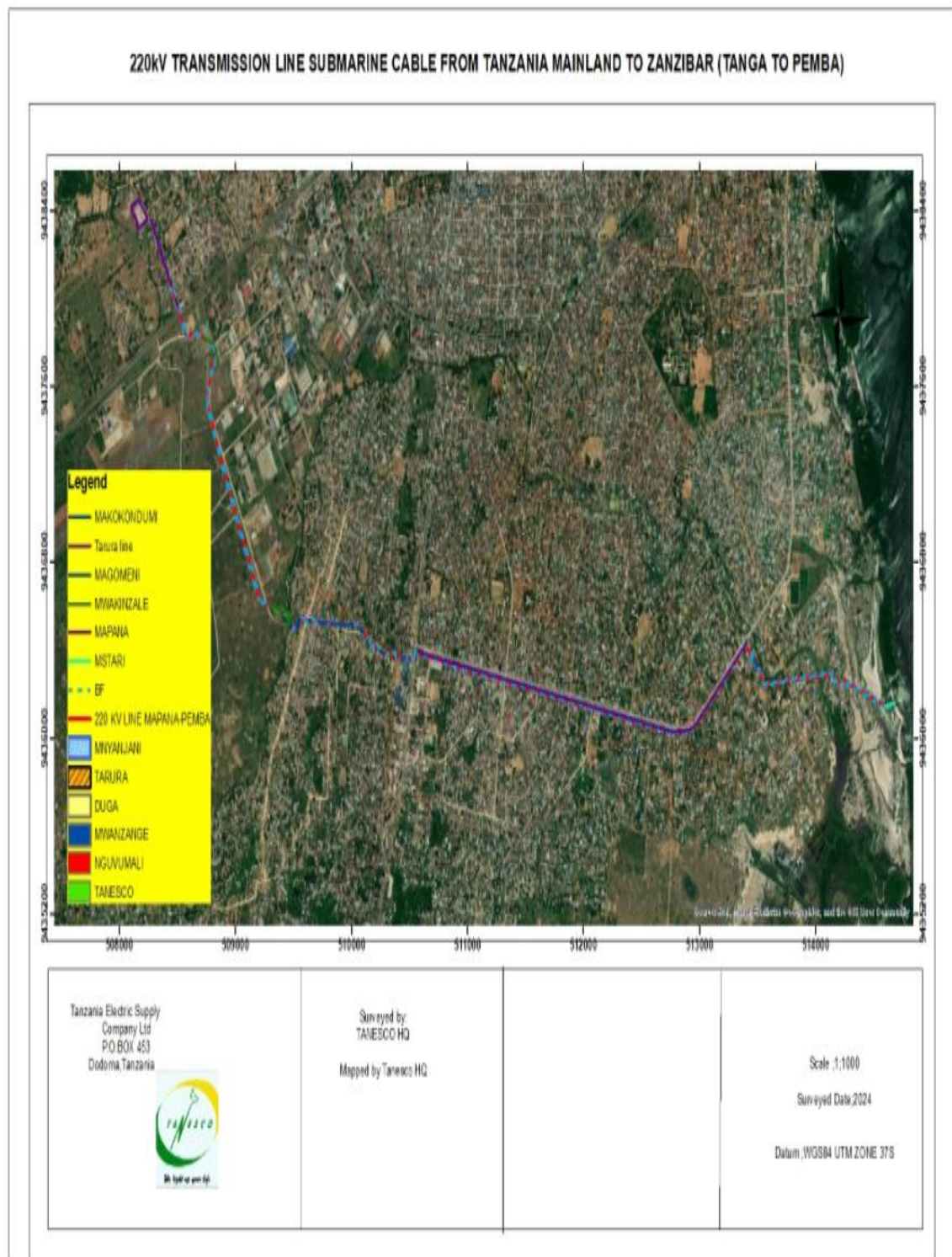
K: HOUSEHOLD SHOCKS AND COPING STRATEGIES

1 Over the past 2 years, was your household severely negatively affected by any of the following events?	Severity 1 – very severe 2 severe 3 not severe				Did [SHOCK] caused a reduction in household income and/or assets? [ONLY FOR 3 MOST SEVERE SHOCKS]		
	Yes	No	1	2	3		
Drought or floods							
Crop disease or crop pests							
Poultry/livestock died or were stolen							
Fish scarcity							
Household business failure (non-agricultural)							
Loss of wages employment or non-payment of wages							
Large fall in sale price of goods							
Large rise in price of food							
Large rise in agricultural input prices							
Severe water shortage							
Loss of land							
Chronic/ severe illness or accident of HH member							
Death of household member							
Break-up of the household							
Hijacking/ robbery/ burglary/ assault							
Dwelling damaged/ destroyed							
Other _____							

K. What did your household do to cope with the shock to regain your former welfare level? (Multiple response)	
1) Relied on own savings	9) Sold durable assets
2) Received unconditional help from relatives/friends	10) Sold land/building
3) Received unconditional help from government	11) Sold crop
4) Changed eating patterns	12) Sold poultry/livestock
5) Buying Fish from other/market	13) Engaged in spiritual efforts – prayer, sacrifices, diviner consultations
6) Adult household members who were not working had to find work	14) Did not do anything
7) Obtained credit	15) Other, specify
8) Sold agricultural assets	16) _____

K: RESETTLEMENT PREFERENCES (This can be skipped) as we are not going to resettle the household rather it is a compensation

1. Are you willing to relocate ?	1. Yes 2. No						
2. Where is your preferred location for resettlement? (state)	1. Same Village/ Location 2. Out of this Village						
3. Would you prefer to relocate to a place (a) selected by the government (b) selected and arranged yourself?	1	Selected by government			2	Selected yourself	
(b) Where would you like to relocate	1	Same District			2	Out of this district	
(c) Which Mode of Compensation would you prefer	1	Cash Compensation			2	In Kind Compensation	
3 In your opinion, is there suitable alternative agricultural land available for crops? (<i>suitable in terms of distance from Mtaa, land type and availability</i>)	1	Yes	2	No	3	Do not know	
4 Are there any livelihoods that you would like to undertake / expand? Any that you would like to stop doing?							
5 Who do you rely on to obtain information about the project?	1	Family members		2	Neighbours		3 Religious leaders
	4	Government representatives	5	Project staff	6	Traditional / community leaders	7 Other (specify)
6. Do you foresee any benefits for your household arising from the forthcoming resettlement?							
7. Do you foresee any concerns for your household arising from the forthcoming resettlement?							

Annex 3: Strip Maps

Annex 4: Grievance/Inquiry/Commentor Suggestion Lodging Form

RGM Logging Suggesting form

Location Where Grievance /Problem Occurred: Name of Region: _____ Name of District: _____ Ward: _____ Village: _____ Sub-Village: _____ Other: _____			
Full Name of PAP(s)/Complainants/Stakeholder: (OPTIONAL) Name of Complainant/Stakeholder: _____ Age _____ Gender: <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female Other complainants: _____ Jinsia: Me Ke 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____			
Contact Information: (OPTIONAL) Please mark how you wish to be contacted (mail, telephone, e-mail). <input type="checkbox"/> By Post; Please provide mailing address: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> By Telephone; Please provide telephone number: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> By E-mail; Please provide Email address: _____			
Mode of Filing Inquiry or Grievance (check v): <input type="checkbox"/> In person <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone <input type="checkbox"/> E-mail <input type="checkbox"/> Phone Text Message <input type="checkbox"/> Community meeting <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____			
Inquiry/ Comment or Suggestion (This part is to be filled in for non- grievance matters like Question/Comment, Feedback or Suggestion).			
Incident/ Problem or Grievance Number: _____ (This is to be filled in by the Village Office if the matter is a complaint or grievance)			
Preferred Language for communication: <input type="checkbox"/> Swahili <input type="checkbox"/> English			

Nature of Incident/ Problem or Grievance: <input type="checkbox"/> Land related (such as way leave acquisition, valuation, compensation) <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental related issues <input type="checkbox"/> Safety and Health issues <input type="checkbox"/> Issues related to electricity provision/connection <input type="checkbox"/> Employment and employees related
--

<input type="checkbox"/> Social-cultural and misbehaviours of project personnel <input type="checkbox"/> Sexual Exploitation and Abuse <input type="checkbox"/> Others
Description of Incident/ problem or Grievance:
Date of Incident/Grievance <input type="checkbox"/> One-time incident/grievance (date _____) <input type="checkbox"/> Happened more than once (how many times? _____) <input type="checkbox"/> On-going (currently experiencing problem)
What would you like to see happen to resolve the problem?
Signature of PAP(s)/Complainants/Stakeholder: _____
Date submitted: _____
Please return this form to Village Office: Address: _____ Telephone: _____ E-mail: _____ We will register your complaint and respond to you within 30 days
Grievance Received by: _____ Date: _____ Incident/ Problem or Grievance Number: _____
Signature and Stamp: _____

Grievance Acknowledgment Form

Reference No:	
Name of the complainant or his/her representative	
Sex:	
ID No:	Tel No:
Type of grievance	<input type="checkbox"/> Discrimination <input type="checkbox"/> GBV/SEA/SH <input type="checkbox"/> Violation of rights <input type="checkbox"/> unfair action <input type="checkbox"/> Expropriation issues (delay in compensation, etc) <input type="checkbox"/> Other
Location of the incidence	Sector....., Cell:....., Village:.....
Date of receipt of complaint:	

Expected date of action:	
Please mark how you wish to contacted (mail, Telephone, e-mail, verbal, etc)	<input type="checkbox"/> By mail (please provide address): <input type="checkbox"/> By telephone (please provide number): <input type="checkbox"/> By e-mail (please provide address):
Preferred language for communication	<input type="checkbox"/> Kinyarwanda <input type="checkbox"/> Swahili <input type="checkbox"/> English <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify: _____
Full Name of the person receiving complainant: His/her role: Tel No: Signature:	

Grievance Investigation Form

Reference No:	
Complainant's name: Sex: ID No: Tel No:	
Complainant's location	
Date complaint raised:	
Type of grievance	<input type="checkbox"/> Discrimination <input type="checkbox"/> GBV/SEA/SH <input type="checkbox"/> Violation of rights <input type="checkbox"/> unfair action <input type="checkbox"/> Expropriation issues (delay n compensation, etc) <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify: _____
Investigators names & Job title	
Date investigation commenced	
<u>Detail of investigation</u>	
Background information/surrounding circumstances	
Evidence of witness	

Proposed Remedial actions	
Investigator's names and signatures	

Feedback/Resolution Form

Reference No:	
Name of the complainant or his/her representative Sex: ID No: Tel No:	
Decision outcome (state the decision taken in summary)	
Date by which the decision was communicated to the complainant	
Method used to communicate the complainant about the decision/response	<input type="checkbox"/> By mail <input type="checkbox"/> By Telephone <input type="checkbox"/> By e-mail <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify: _____
Language used to communicate him/her	<input type="checkbox"/> Swahili <input type="checkbox"/> English <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify: _____
Was the complainant satisfied with the decision? Y/N	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

	If	no,	explain	why:
			
	If known, was pursue an appeals procedure (in case he/she was not satisfied with the decision)			
			
Was grievance escalated? To which committee?				
Complainant's name or his/her representative				
Tel No:		Signature:		

Annex 5: Introduction Letter to the Tanga City

1/3

"Tunayanguza Maisha Yako"*"We Light Up Your Life"*

SHIRIKA LA UMEME TANZANIA TANZANIA ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY LIMITED

Head Office, P.O.Box 453 Dodoma, Tanzania. Tel: + 255 026 2323456/7, Web: www.tanESCO.co.tz

Our Ref:

Date:

MD/MESG/Survey/21

19th July, 2024

City Director,
Tanga City Council,
TANGA REGION.

District Executive Director,
Mkuranga District Council,
PWANI REGION.

District Executive Director,
Mafia District Council,
PWANI REGION.

Dear Sir/Madam.

**RE: PROPOSED 220kV TRANSMISSION LINE AND SUBMARINE CABLES FROM
TANZANIA MAINLAND TO ZANZIBAR ISLAND (UNGUJA AND PEMBA) AND
MAFIA DISTRICT LOCATED IN PWANI REGION WITH ASSOCIATED
SUBSTATIONS**

***Sub: Introduction for study team for undertaking Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)
and request of your experts to be part of study team***

Reference is made to the above subject.

2. The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania through Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO) Limited is undertaking Feasibility Study, Conceptual Design, ESIA and Tendering Document for 220kV Transmission line and submarine cables from Tanzania main land to Zanzibar Island (both Unguja and Pemba) and Mafia Island located in Pwani Region with associated substations. Aim of this project is to increase and stabilize power supply to both Islands (Unguja, Pemba and Mafia).

3. The Contract for the assignment was awarded to the consortium of Consultants comprising CESI S.p.A of Italy together with Colenco Consulting Ltd of Nigeria and ELC Electro Consult S.p.A of Italy which was signed on 29th February, 2024 and expected to be completed in August, 2024. The financier is the African Development Bank (AfDB).
4. The Consultant in collaboration with TANESCO conducted preliminary site visit and meetings with key institutional stakeholders to understand the level of protection of natural areas and appropriate mitigation plan for the proposed project. In addition to that, TANESCO and African Development Bank (AfDB) Safeguard Team conducted a comprehensive site visit in relation to the above-mentioned Contract. The mission was to ascertain the project's viability in terms of environmental and social sustainability. This mission involved a site visit to both project sites on Tanzania mainland and the Island of Zanzibar. During the mission, it was observed that for the proposed sites in Tanga and Mafia the project crosses on some areas with high sensitivity of resettlement issues such as graves and houses which were near the road reserves that will be disturbed during project implementation. This makes conclusion that Resettlement Study should be undertaken to identify all issues and propose proper mitigation measures for the same accordingly.
5. Due to time constraints, it was concluded that TANESCO in collaboration with Districts experts to collect data for all PAPs likely to be affected by projects and which will be used for preparation of RAP reports (by TANESCO) for the mentioned project within short time so that we can meet disclosure date and project to be presented on AfDB board on this year (2024) as RAP reports needed to be disclosed before or on 11th August, 2024 so that the project can be taken to the Board of AfDB for approval. Field work is planned to start on 22nd – 28th July, 2024.
6. With this letter, we are therefore introducing the assigned team to you and request your assistance to release your experts Valuer, Land Officer and Community Development Officer (CDO). Land Officer and Valuer will participate to conduct valuations purposely for RAP study where there is no existing valuation reports for these projects and CDO will participate in Stakeholders meetings and House socio-economic survey. The timetable for each village will be arranged upon arrival at the site. TANESCO will facilitate their expenses by paying allowance as per Government rates.
7. For further information, clarifications and timetable for intended exercise discussions do not hesitate to contact us through RAP experts (Mr. Omari Mataka - +255 717 733 767 and Mr. Fikirini Mtandika - +255 717 017 197).

8. Looking forward to your cooperation in this important project of National Interest.



Brigita Makenya
For: MANAGING DIRECTOR

C.C: Regional Commissioner – Tanga and Pwani Regions

District Commissioner – Tanga, Mafia an Mkuranga Districts