



RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (RPF) FOR THE PROPOSED 400kV UGANDA-TANZANIA INTERCONNECTOR PROJECT (UTIP) FROM IBADAKULI SUBSTATION IN SHINYANGA REGION VIA GEITA REGION, NYAKANAZI AND KYAKA SUBSTATIONS IN KAGERA REGION TO MASAKA WEST IN UGANDA (548.91 km)









VERSION 4

PROJECT PROPONENT

Tanzania Electric Supply Company Limited (TANESCO) P.O. Box 453, Block G, Dar es salaam Road,

> Dodoma-Tanzania. Telephone: +255 262323457

Email: <u>info@tanesco.co.tz</u>

PREPARED BY

JGP Participacoes Ltda. Rua Americo Brasiliense, 615 –Sao Paulo CEP 04715-003 –Fone/Fax 5546-0733 Email: jgp@jgpconsultoria.com.br

Submission Date: June 6th, 2025





TABLE OF CONTENTS

Definitions	ix
Executive Summary	xi
1.0 Introduction	1
2.0 Project Description	4
2.1 Project Description	4
2.2 Area of Influence	8
3.0 Socio-economic Study	12
3.1 Geographic and Administrative Structure	12
3.2 Population and Demographics	12
3.3 Economy	16
3.3.1 Economic Activities	16
3.4 Natural Resources / Provision of Ecosystem Services	31
3.4.1 Land	31
3.4.2 Other Ecosystem Services	35
3.5 Housing and Utilities	37
3.5.1 Water for human consumption	37
3.5.2 Sanitation	40
3.5.3 Electricity	41
3.5.4 Houses Characteristics	41
3.6 Education and Literacy	45
3.7 Health	53
3.8 Gender Roles	63
3.9 Culture	66
3.10 Vulnerable Population	70
4.0 Land Acquisition and Likely Categories of Impacts	73
4.1 Permanent Estimated Impacts	73
4.2 Temporary Estimated Impacts	87
5.0 Policy and Legal Framework	89
5.1 Overview of the Policy framework	89
5.2 Tanzanian Legislative Framework	91
5.3 Subsidiary Legislation (Regulations) Related to Land Acquisition	and
Compensation	96
5.4 World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESS)	97
5.5 Gap Analysis between ESS 5 and Tanzanian Legislation	101
6.0 Principles and Objectives to be Followed	109
6.1 RAP Objectives	109
6.2 Key Principles	109





7.0 Eligibility and Entitlement	113
7.1 Eligibility and Entitlement for Permanent Impacts	113
7.2 Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Measures	124
7.3 Potential Land Conflicts Management	128
8.0 Institutional and Organizational Framework	129
8.1 Institutional and Organizational Framework for the RAP Design	and
Implementation	129
8.2 Institutional Framework for Temporary Land Use	135
9.0 Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)	137
9.1 Process for the Design and Implementation of the RAP	137
9.2 Process for the Resettlement Site Selection, Preparation and Relocation	140
9.3 Contents of the RAP	140
9.4 Socioeconomic Study to be Implemented 9.5 Consultation Process	142 145
9.5.1 Conditions to be Fulfilled	143
9.5.2 Types of Stakeholders	148
9.5.3 Description of the Consultation Process	148
9.5.4 Contents of the Consultation Component of the RAP	150
10.0 Grievance Redress Mechanism	151
10.1 Objectives	151
10.2 Types of Grievances and Treatment	151
10.3 Responsible	152
10.4 Dissemination of the GRM	153
10.5 Channels for Receiving Grievances	154
10.6 Register of Grievances	154
10.7 Flowchart	154
11.0 Methods of Valuing Affected Assets and Compensation Payments	155
11.1 Property Preliminary Identification and Inspections	155
11.2 Buildings & Improvements Valuation	156
11.3 Valuation of Land	158
11.4 Crops Valuation	159
11.5 Cases of Extra-legal Occupants 11.6 Compensation of Business	161 162
11.7 Compensation of Mining Activities	163
11.8 Tenants Compensation	165
11.9 Valuation Criteria for Special Cases i.e., Spiritual Site	165
11.10 Public Properties and Community Assets	165
11.11 How Compensation will be Ensured to Reflect up-to-date Market Values?	166
12.0 Costs and Budgets	167
12.1 Introduction	167
12.2 Proposed Budget Summary Excluding Building Depreciation	168





12.3 Supplemental Budget for Compensatory and/or Support Measures not Inc	luded in
the Valuation Report to Meet World Bank ESS 5 Requirements	169
12.4 Preliminary Consolidated Budget to Develop and Implement the RAP	174
12.5 Final Budget and Disbursement Schedule	174
13.0 Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements	175
14.0 Implementation Schedule	179
15.0 Bibliography	180
Annex – Inventory (Spotting) Valuation of UTIP Project	





LIST OF EXPERTS

	Name of Expert	Role	Signature
1	Maurício Eugenio Zamboin	Team Leader	Africa.
2	Bruno Del Grossi Michelotto	EIA Expert / Co-leader	Gululatho
7	Elias P. Magesa	Land Surveyor	Jam Par Wenn
8	Celia Aldana	RAP Specialist	Collegidono
9	Reginald H. Mosha	Valuer	Jeon of
10	Paul Akonaay Manda	Sociologist (Social Expert)	Mand
11	Susan M. Wagner	Gender Expert	Magner
12	Emanoel R. Alfred	Legal Expert	Hair
13	Mohamed Kassim	Social Specialist	Masm.
14	Emmanuel Mema	Social Specialist	
15	Asheri Mlimbila	Archaeologist	Athurhla
16	Emmanuel Mrema	Land Surveyor	Chinelina
17	Alejandro Laos	Social Specialist	Jan)

iv





LIST OF TABLES

Table A	Buildings Identified within the T-line Wayleave (52m wide) and expansion of substations	xii
Table B	Agricultural land affected by the T-line Wayleave (52m wide) and the	XV
Table B	expansion of substations	ΑV
Table 2.2.a	Indirect and Direct Area of Influence	8
Table 3.2.a	Population and demographic data – gender and households DAI	13
1auic 3.2.a	Shinyanga region	13
Table 3.2.b	Population and demographic data – gender and households DAI Geita	13
14016 3.2.0	Region	13
Table 3.2.c	Population and demographic data – gender and households DAI	14
1abic 3.2.c	Kagera region	17
Table 3.3.1.a	Agricultural Activities: DAI – Shinyanga Region	17
Table 3.3.1.b	Agricultural Activities DAI – Geita Region	20
Table 3.3.1.c	Agricultural Activities DAI – Kagera Region	22
Table 3.3.1.d	Mining activities in the DAI – according to interviewees	29
Table 3.4.1.a	Land tenure – Direct Area of Influence	31
Table 3.4.2.a	Ecosytstem services in DAI	36
Table 3.5.1.a	Access to water in Villages of the DAI	37
Table 3.5.4.a	Housing characteristics- DAI	42
Table 3.6.a	Education facilities in DAI	45
Table 3.6.b	Education facilities in DAI Villages	51
Table 3.7.a	Health facilities in DAI Villages	54
Table 3.7.b	Morbility and mortality in DAI	56
Table 3.9.a	Ethnic Groups in DAI	66
Table 4.1.a	Buildings Identified within the T-line Wayleave (52m wide) and the	74
14010 1.1.4	expansion of substations	, 1
Table 4.1.b	Agricultural land identified within the T-line easement wayleave (52m	76
14010 1.1.0	wide) and the expansion of substations	70
Table 4.1.c	Area of mining rights affected	81
Table 4.1.d	Estimated number of possible graves affected by the routes of the TLs	86
10010	and the villages / wards where they are located	
Table 5.1.a	Tanzanian policies	89
Table 5.2.a	Tanzanian Legislative Framework	92
Table 5.3.a	Subsidiary legislation (regulations) related to land acquisition and	96
	compensation	
Table 5.4.a	World Bank ESS applicable to RPF	99
Table 5.5.a	Gap Analysis between World Bank ESS 5 and Tanzania laws	102
Table 7.1.a	RPF Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix	116
Table 7.2.a	Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration measures	124
Table 8.1.a	Description of RCMU members' functions	131
Table 9.5.3.a	Description of the RAP consultation	148
Table 12.1.a	Proposed RAP Budget including Building Depreciation	167
Table 12.2.a	Proposed RAP Budget excluding building depreciation	168
Table 12.3.a	Cost estimates for the preparation of the Resettlement Action Plan	169
	(RAP)	
Table 12.3.b	Cost estimates for the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan	170
	(RAP)	
Table 12.3.c	Cost estimates for the Ex-Post Audit of the RAP Process	170
Table 12.3.d	Cost Estimates for Implementing Other Extra-legal Compensation	171





Table 12.4.a	Measures to Meet WB ESS5 Preliminary Consolidated Budget to Develop and Implement the RAP	174
14016 12.4.4	Freminiary Consolidated Budget to Develop and Implement the KAF	1/4
LIST OF F	IGURES	
Figure 2.1.a	Typical Geometry of Towers	5
Figure 8.1.a	RCMU's flow chart	131
Figure 11.2.a	Poor/Minimum Standard House Type	157
Figure 11.2.b	Vulnerable House Type	157
Figure 11.2.c	Medium and High Standard House Types	158
Figure 11.4.a	Mostly affected crops or plants found in Shinyanga and Geita Regions	160
Figure 11.4.b	Mostly affected crops or plants found in Kagera Region	161
Figure 11.4.c	Mostly affected crops or plants found in Kagera Region	161
LIST OF M	[ap	
Map 2.2.a	TL Alignment in relation to wards and	11





LIST OF ACRONYMS

AAAC	All Alloy Aluminium Conductor
AEO	Agriculture Extension Officer
AMCOS	Agricultural Marketing Cooperative Societies
СВО	Community based organization
CEP	Construction Environmental Plan
CGV	Chief Government Valuer
CV	Chief Valuer
DAA	Directly Affected Area
DAI	Direct Area of Influence
DC	District Council
DED	District Executive Director
DLS	District Land Surveyor
	District Land Surveyor District Medical Officer
DMO	•
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS	Environmental and Social Standards
FYDP	Tanzania Five Year Development Plans
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HIV/AIDS	Human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
ICNIRP	International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection
IPs	Indigenous Peoples
KI	Key Informants
ITU	International Telecommunication Unit
LGA	Local Government Authority
MADINI	Ministry of Minerals
MC	Municipal Council
MLHHSD	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlement Development
MoF	Ministry of Finance
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OPGW	Optical Ground Wire
PAP	Persons affected by the Project
Po-RALG	President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RCMU	Resettlement and Compensation Management Unit
R.E.	Revised Edition
RP	Resettlement Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SACCOS	Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SS	Substation
TANESCO	Tanzania Electric Supply Company
TANROADS	Tanzania National Roads Agency
TARURA	Tanzania Rural and Urban Roads Agency
TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Fund
TL	Transmission line
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
USD	United States Dollars
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UTIP	Uganda-Tanzania Interconnector Project
VEO	Village Executive Officer
VWCS	÷
v w C S	Village Water Funds

vii





VWFs	Village Water Committees
WB	World Bank
WEO	Ward Executive Officer
WHO	World Health Organisation
WUGs	Water Users Groups





Definitions

Socioeconomic Census: It is the set of activities aimed at collecting, systematizing and analysing the demographic, social, economic and/or cultural information of a given population, from which a characterization of the population is developed. Unlike other methods, the census is characterized by collecting information from the total universe and not only from a sample.

Replacement cost: It is defined as the market value of the assets plus transaction costs. Depreciation of structures and assets should not be included in the valuation.

Physical displacement: Refers to when people must leave their homes due to the process of acquiring land for the project.

Economic displacement: Refers to when the acquisition of land, and the consequent displacement, affects the sources of income or subsistence of the owners, possessors, occupants, or tenants of a piece of land. This may refer to the development of a business, the provision of a service, or the use of natural resources, such as land and/or water, to generate economic income, obtain food, or others.

Extralegal users: Affected persons who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use. According to ESS5, they can be seasonal resource users, such as herders, grazers, fishers, or hunters; or persons occupying land in violation of applicable laws. Affected people in these groups are not eligible for compensation for land but are eligible for resettlement and livelihood assistance and compensation for assets.

Cut-off date: This refers to the date up to which the owners, tenants and possessors present in the properties to be acquired are recognized. After this date, no new affected parties will be included as recipients of compensations or other actions taken. For this to be effective, this date must be widely communicated, in advance, to the affected persons, and documented.

PAP: Persons Affected by the Project. Refers to all persons who are affected by the acquisition of the land and the consequent displacement that it generates. It includes owners, possessors (whether they are in the process of obtaining land titles or not), tenants and employees (formal and informal) of the economic activities developed on the land.

Eligibility: Refers to the definition of the conditions that will grant a person the right to access a support or compensation measure. These conditions include situations such as the permanent or temporary loss of land, houses, livelihoods, etc., due to the implementation of a project. The definition of eligibility (of those who are considered eligible) is worked together with the entitlements, which is the determination of the measures that the PAPs will be eligible for.

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP): This is the document that defines the plan which will orientate the definition and implementation of the measures that will accompany the





resettlement process. It aims to mitigate and compensate the impacts generated by the physical and economic displacements caused by the project. To do so, identifies the PAPs, , indicates which measures will be applied according to the identified cases, the process that will take place, budget and monitoring. It also includes complementary measures related to information and consultation with the PAPs, among other aspects.

Involuntary Resettlement. According to ESS 5, this refers to physical (relocation or loss of housing) and/or economic (loss of assets or access to assets resulting in the loss of income sources or other means of subsistence) displacement that occurs because of land acquisition or the imposition of restrictions on land use. It is involuntary when those affected are not in a position to refuse because of the possibility of expropriation or the imposition of legal restrictions.

Security of tenure: It is achieved when resettlements are made in places that can be legally occupied and when steps are taken to ensure they are protected from the risk of eviction.





Executive Summary

This document presents the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) elaborated for the Proposed 400kv Uganda-Tanzania Interconnector Project (UTIP) from Ibadakuli Substation in Shinyanga Region via Geita Region, Nyakanazi and Kyaka Substations in Kagera Region to Masaka West in Uganda. Although UTIP is structured as a regional project spanning both Uganda and Tanzania, this Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) applies exclusively to the portion of the project located within Tanzanian territory. All land acquisition and resettlement considerations presented in this document refer solely to the physical investments planned in Tanzania.

This document orientates the elaboration of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

Project components

The project consists of:

- A new 548.91 km long transmission line premised on 400 kV. The line will connect Ibadakuli and Nyakanazi, Kyaka and Mutukula on the Uganda Tanzania Border.
- Clearing of the wayleave (52m for 400kV TL as per TANESCO standards).
- Construction of access roads, that in some cases will need to be implemented along alignments that extrapolate the limits of the wayleave.
- Construction of workers camps and materials storage facilities, as necessary.
- Other construction support infrastructure (conductor launching sites, surplus soil deposits, borrow areas for fill material, quarries, other).
- Expansion works of the existing substations (SS), the SS Kyaka (8.65 ha), SS Nyakanazi (13.7 ha), and SS Ibadakuli (12.2 ha), providing space for the TL and transformer bays and for future expansion.

Social Baseline

The alignment intersects 3 regions (Kagera, Geita and Shinyanga), 12 districts, 47 wards and 105 villages.

According to the 2022 Census, the total population of the Direct Area of Influence is of 572,062 persons, of which 49.7% (284,248) are men and 50.7% (287,814) women. Most villages have less than 10,000 inhabitants, mainly due to its rural character. The total number of households in the DAI is of 114,914, and the average of persons per household is 5.6 persons. The size of the households varies between 2.97 persons per house (Ngando village, in Missenyi, Kagera) and 9.79 (Mwabagehu village, in Labusalu, Shinyanga DC). In Kagera, households tend to be smaller, even when they are also rural areas. Places with a higher number of members of each household present a higher degree of vulnerability, since it is likely that the dependency ratio will be higher. They are predominantly rural areas.





The main economic activities are agriculture and livestock keeping. The DAI is characterized by small agriculture. Plot sizes, in most cases, are between 2 and 5 ha. Agriculture provides jobs but does not help the farmers to overcome poverty as it generates little revenue. Problems in agriculture also negatively impact food security. These are due to a multiplicity of factors that include problems in the access to natural resources; difficulties in accessing agricultural inputs, and market access barriers. The dependency on rainfall and the scarcity of water is one of the main problems faced in the area. In the case of Geita and Shinyanga regions, mining is also relevant to the local economy.

Access to electricity and improvement of its quality, in terms of stability in the provision of the power and a higher potency, is an important demand.

Regarding land, stakeholders interviewed and secondary sources, indicate that there are conflicts due to lack of delimitation of borders and of properties. There are also conflicts between farmers and livestock keepers over the land. Another issue that may be faced by the project is the presence of small-scale miners, many of whom have been licensed.

Land take

The Project will need to acquire land and to establish the T-line wayleave. This will imply both physical and economic displacements. The T-line will have an extension of 548.91 kilometres, where the wayleave will be installed. The wayleave will be 52 meters wide, totalling around 2,854 ha along the entire length of the project route. Considering an average distance between towers of around 400 meters and a footprint per tower of around 100 square meters, this gives an approximate area of 14 ha to be permanently occupied by the base of the towers. This land will be permanently acquired by the Project.

According to satellite images, a total of 1106 buildings are in the alignment and will be directly affected by the project. Of them, 513 are in Kagera; 295 in Shinyanga, and 326 in Geita as detailed in **Table A**.

Table A
Buildings Identified within the T-line Wayleave (52m wide) and expansion of substations

		District		Villages	
Region	T-line	District Name	Total per District	Village Name	Total per Village
				Bunazi	10
				Byamutemba	18
	T-Line Mutukula – Kyaka (31.01 km)	Missenyi DC	126	Byeju	17
				Mutukula	8
				Ngando	32
Kagera				Nyabihanga	5
				Omudongo	18
Exis	Kyaka Substation			Kyaka	13
	Existing area: 1.14 ha Expanded: 8.65 ha			No Information	5
			180	Busiri	1





Table A
Buildings Identified within the T-line Wayleave (52m wide) and expansion of substations

Substitutions		District		Village	Villages	
Region	T-line	District Name	Total per District	Village Name	Total per Village	
				Kabale	21	
				Kikoma	78	
				Lusahunga	14	
		Biharamulo		Mabare	3	
		DC		Ngararambe	13	
				Nyabugombe	46	
				Nyakasenga	3	
				Rugese	1	
				Bisheshe	20	
				Bujara	1	
				Bujuruga	1	
	T-Line Kyaka –			Chagati	21	
	Nyakanazi			Kahanga	6	
	(235.65 km)			Kasheshe	4	
		Karagwe	120	Kishao	7	
		DC	120	Kishoju	3	
				Miti	29	
				Mulamba	2	
				Nyakahanga	2	
				Nyakasimbi	1	
				Nyakayanja	22	
				Omurushaka	1	
		Missenyi DC	9	Kyaka	9	
		Ngara DC	8	Rwakalemera	8	
		J		Mavota	15	
				Mgera	11	
	T-Line Nyakanazi –	D'1 1		Mkunkwa	7	
Kagera	Ibadakuli	Biharamulo	70	Nyakanazi	13	
	(282.25 km)	DC		Nyakayenze	16	
				Nyantakara/Iyenga	0	
				mulilo	8	
				Bulega	29	
				Butinzya	22	
		D.,11		Ibambilo	17	
		Bukombe DC	96	Kabagole	4	
		DC		Nakayenze	5	
				Nalusunguti	4	
	TOT' NO 1 '			Nampalahala	15	
Coit-	T-Line Nyakanazi –	Chata DC	10	Mnekezi	8	
Geita	Ibadakuli	Chato DC	19	Songambele	11	
	(282.25 km)	Caita DC	7	Ntono	5	
		Geita DC	7	Shahende	2	
				Bugalagala	31	
		3.6	129	Bulongo	8	
		Mbogwe DC		Busabaga	4	
				Bwendamwizo	4	
				Bwendanseko	14	





Table A
Buildings Identified within the T-line Wayleave (52m wide) and expansion of substations

		District		Villages	
Region	T-line	District Name	Total per District	Village Name	Total per Village
				Ilolangulu	4
				Kadoke	9
				Kagongo	13
				Kashelo	16
				Mwanza	7
				Nambubi	2
				Nyitundu	17
				Bukwimba	7
		Nyang'wale		Igeka	3
		DC	16	Isonda	1
		DC		Kasubuya	3
				Kayenze	2
				Buyange	7
		Msalala DC	35	Igwamanoni	6
		Wisaiaia DC	33	Ilogi	4
				Kalole	18
				Bukamba	17
				Ichongo	7
				Ipango	4
				Iselamagazi	30
				Mwabagehu	8
				Mwabuki	4
			ı	Mwajiji	14
	T-Line Nyakanazi –			Mwamakaranga	11
Shinyan	Ibadakuli	Shinyanga	231	Mwang'osha	12
ga	(282.25 km)	DC		Mwasekagi	5
	,			Mwasenge	12
				Mwiseme	33
				Mwongozo	5
				Nzoza	13
				Pandagichiza	10
				Shilabela	23
				Solwa	17
				Zunzuli	6
		G1 :		Ibadakuli	18
		Shinyanga	60	Old Shinyanga	16
		MC		Seseko	6
0 17			1407	Uzogore	20
Grand T	otal		1106	Grand Total	1106

Elaboration: JGP/BENE Consult, 2023. UTIP 400 kV ESIA. Source: Satellite images (Google EARTH). ESIA Land Occupation and Cover Map.

Land acquisition will also affect around 1,279 ha of agricultural land by the T-line wayleave, as detailed below in **Table B**.





Table B
Agricultural land affected by the T-line Wayleave (52m wide) and the expansion of substations

T-line Segment and	Dogion	Affected Area of crops (ha)		
Footprint	Region	Annual	Perennial	Forestry
Mutukula-Kyaka Extension: 31.01 km Total wayleave area: 161 ha	Kagera	65.47	34.0	10.48
Kyaka Substation Total new area: 8.65 ha	Kagera	4.91	0.0	1.06
Kyaka-Nyakanazi Extension: 235.65 km Total wayleave area: 1,225 ha	Kagera	157.48	43.26	32.71
Nyakanazi-Ibadakuli	Kagera	76.26	0.0	1.98
Extension: 282.25	Geita	423.60	2.46	2.60
Total wayleave area: 1468 ha	Shinyanga	421.55		0.04
Grand Total		1,149.27	80.67	48.88

Elaboration: JGP/BENE Consult, 2023. UTIP 400 kV ESIA. Source: satellite images (Google EARTH). ESIA Land Occupation and Cover Map.

This implies that there will be permanent physical and economic displacement. Physical because the alignment needs to be free of constructions, hence, the families will need to leave their homes. The economic displacement will mainly consist of impacts on agricultural land and activities. However, it may also impact mining activities, especially small-scale.

Although no permanent business was identified, the existence of temporary/mobile business in the area cannot be discarded, particularly vendors in mining areas, i.e Geita region.

It has also been identified that community assets, such as churches and schools will be affected. Ritual sites are also located in the wayleave. This is addressed in the Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix (Section 7) and a specific procedures for this are presented in Section 11.10.

Some temporary land-take will be necessary for construction support infrastructure outside the limits of the wayleave, including camp facilities, materials storage yards, access roads with alignment outside the wayleave, surplus soil deposits or other. The contractor will be in charge of the temporary agreements for land.

Guidelines for the compensation of unexpected damages caused to crops, constructions and improvements, such as fences or buildings, including impacts that result in business interruption (which can result in economic losses), arising from construction activities, will be assumed by the contractor following the guidelines described in **Section 4.2** and **Section 7.1** of this RPF.

Regarding the removal, compensation and relocation of graves, it is also included in the RPF as per detailed in **Section 7.1**. Compensation for relocation will be paid in





accordance with Tanzanian law (Graves Removal Act of 1969) and traditional customs (including pacification and purification).

Regarding temporary impacts, it is highly unlikely that businesses will be temporarily affected by the T-Line construction, as the project is located mainly in rural areas and the construction sites are not extensive nor will last long.

Consultation

An extensive process of consultation has been implemented. It has included 77 interviews with representatives of regional and local governments, the ward and village executive officers of the areas intercepted by the project, and consultation meetings where the 105 villages of the Direct Area of Influence participated. A total of 6143 persons participated, of which 2217 were women and 3926 men. These activities were carried out by TANESCO and the consultant team in three phases: the first one took place in July 2023, the second one was carried out between May and July 2024, and the third between October and November 2024.

During the consultations, the participants expressed that they agreed with the project as they value and understand that energy is necessary to improve quality of life and for economic development. Authorities expressed their concern regarding land acquisition as it may create conflict and social tensions. Recommended that it is properly carried, including communication and coordination with local authorities as they know the people potentially affected by the project. Members of the communities expressed their concern regarding the possibility of late payments, that could be made after they needed to abandon their lands. Another concern was the possibility of receiving a low payment, that may not be enough to replace their house and lands.

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

A Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be prepared by TANESCO following this RPF and implemented once the final design of the engineering is in place. The RAP will follow Tanzanian legislation and the World Bank ESS5.

The following have been identified as People/Properties Affected by the Project (PAP):

- 1. Residents (owners or possessors) of homes that will be relocated.
- 2. Owners or possessors of premises that are rented as housing.
- 3. Tenants of the affected homes.
- 4. Extra-legal People who have no recognizable legal rights to lands or assets.
- 5. Owners of businesses in own buildings that will be relocated
- 6. Owners or possessors of premises that they rent as businesses.
- 7. Tenants who run businesses.
- 8. Owners or possessors of land used for livelihoods (annual crops / perennial plantations / livestock or others).
- 9. Employees of affected businesses.
- 10. Extra-legal land users who use the premises for economic activities.





- 11. Artisanal or small-scale miners with licenses.
- 12. Artisanal or small-scale miners with no licenses.
- 13. Medium and Large-scale legally economic activities (miners, sugar cane production, industrial buildings, etc).
- 14. Communities that own assets (boreholes or others) located in the affected areas.
- 15. Public institutions (schools, public buildings, Kitengule Prison).
- 16. Private institutions (churches, schools).
- 17. Graves' owners.

Therefore, the types of impacts to be considered are:

- Loss of property.
- Loss of homes, either they are owners or possessors.
- Loss of land used as livelihood, either for agriculture or livestock keeping.
- Loss of business structures (stores, mills, warehouses, others).
- Loss of communal infrastructure.
- Loss of structures used by public institutions (schools, public buildings).
- Loss of structures used by private institutions (churches, schools).
- Loss of land used for mining activities.
- Loss of crops.
- Loss of income.
- Loss of employment
- Relocation of ritual sites
- Damages to crops and improvements during construction.

Affected people will be entitled to:

- Compensation for the loss of land and improvements.
- Resettlement.
- Support measures during move.
- Livelihood restoration.
- Repair of damages caused.
- Relocation of graves.
- Substitution of communal and public assets.
- Education on issues related to the resettlement.

This document includes a management measures, including the Eligibility Matrix as per detailed in **Chapter 7.1**.





1.0 Introduction

Uganda and Tanzania are currently implementing various programs to increase their generation of energy and develop their transmission networks. The Governments of the East Africa Community Member States agreed to interconnect their power systems by implementing the 400 kV Uganda-Tanzania Interconnector Project (UTIP), which consists of the construction of a high voltage transmission line system. To implement it, UTIP will require the establishment of a wayleave in a strip 52 metres width and the acquisition of land in the places where the towers will be emplaced.

To reduce the impacts that land acquisition will bring, the mitigation hierarchy has been applied. The design of the alignment has been reviewed in different occasions to reduce the impact on houses and on cultural sites that cannot be resettled. Despite these efforts, both economical and physical displacement will occur. To manage these impacts, a Resettlement Action Plan will be designed and implemented. Oriented by this Resettlement Policy Framework.

Objectives of the RPF

The goal of the RPF, and of the subsequent Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), is to ensure that the affected population is in the capacity of maintaining or improving their living standards. To achieve this, compensation and assistance will be provided as necessary.

Specific objectives of the RPF and RAP include to avoid forced evictions; mitigate adverse social and economic impacts; improve the living conditions of poor or vulnerable people who are physically displaced; restore and improve livelihoods and enable displaced persons to benefit directly from the project.

Regarding communication and participation, the objectives include ensure adequate information disclosure, meaningful consultation, and informed stakeholder participation.

The RPF specifically aims to define the resettlement principles, implementation arrangements, and the criteria to be applied during the project implementation. In this sense, the RPF orientates the RAP to be prepared by TANESCO, which will detail the actions to be taken according to the magnitude of the impacts and risks.

The RPF also orientates the actions that will be implemented by the contractor. Damage to crops, constructions and improvements, such as fences or buildings, including impacts that result in business interruption (which can result in economic losses), arising from construction activities, will be assumed by the contractor as defined in ESIA Chapter 10 - P.01 - Construction Environmental Plan (CEP) (measure: 5.14. Indemnification for Unintended Damage to Crops and Rural Improvements During Works) and supervised by TANESCO. The RPF presents the guidelines to be followed by the contractor.





Methodology for the elaboration of the RPF

The RPF is based on the elaboration and/or analysis of the Projects' characteristics, specifically its land acquisition requirements; the social baseline, including the characteristics of the constructions; Tanzanian legal framework and the World Bank's ESS 5 on involuntary resettlement. The following procedure was followed:

Identification of the affectation:

- Identification of the land requirements of the project components.
- An analysis of satellite images to identify the structures built in these areas.
- A visit to the field to analyse the characteristics of the buildings that will be affected.

Characterization of the PAPs and the affectation:

- A social baseline was elaborated for which primary information from the villages, wards and districts was gathered through interviews, focus groups and direct observation. Additionally, secondary information, such as the District and Regional Strategic Plans, was reviewed.
- Consultation meetings were carried out with different stakeholders, including the villagers. The PAPs were not consulted as the alignment was not disclosed.
- Gender perspective was incorporated through the analysis on how men and women relate differently to the houses, land and livelihoods and the measures that need to be taken to ensure that women's rights and interests are also considered.
- The criteria for the valuation were defined and a high-level budget was elaborated.

Analysis of the legal framework and ESS5:

- The applicable Tanzanian laws were analysed, comparing them with WB ESS5 to identify the gaps between them.

Definition of measures (eligibility and entitlement matrix):

- The objectives and principles to be followed were defined.
- Identification of the types of PAPs (People Affected by the Project) that could be affected by the permanent and temporary land take.
- Definition of the compensations and support measures, according to the potential impacts and taking into consideration the ESS 5 of the World Bank and Tanzanian norms. The most strict one was applied.
- An eligibility and entitlement matrix, that defines what measures will be applied for each type of PAP, was elaborated.

Other measures and procedures:

- Other measures, such as those related to information and consultation, to the Grievance Redress Mechanism, to the monitoring and reporting, among other





aspects, were also designed and included in this RPF.

The elaboration of the RPF has also taken into consideration the results of the consultation process that was implemented, both for the elaboration of the ESIA and the RPF. A first round of engagement activities with stakeholders was carried out during the first fieldtrip (2023) and an extensive consultation process was implemented during the second fieldtrip (2024). A total of 6143 persons participated, of which 2217 were women and 3926 men. These activities were carried out by TANESCO and the consultant team in three phases: the first one took place in July 2023, the second one was carried out between May and July 2024, and the third between October and November 2024.

Content of the RPF

This document, the RPF, will guide the elaboration of the Resettlement Action Plan. To do so, this document:

- Presents the context that will frame the elaboration of the RAP, such as the description of the project, a summary of the social baseline, the legal framework and the analysis of the EAS5 of the World Bank.
- Introduces the guidelines for the elaboration of the RAP: the criteria that will orientate the RAP, the objectives, the identification of the PAPs who will be eligible and the measures that will be applied, indicating the eligibility (who will have access to what measures) and the institutional arrangements for the RAP design and implementation.
- Describes the procedures that will be implemented by the RAP and develops the guidelines for specific stages of the RAP, such as the consultation process, the grievance redress mechanism, and the cut-off date. This section also presents special procedures, such as the graves' relocation, the guidelines for repairing damages to crops and infrastructures, the process to be followed if communal assets are affected, among others.
- Deals with the economic aspects of the RAP. It develops the valuation and presents the budget.
- Presents how the reporting and the monitoring will be done.





2.0 **Project Description**

2.1 **Project Description**

The main objectives of the 400 kV Uganda-Tanzania Interconnector Project (UTIP) are to: (i) enhance electricity trade; (ii) improve security and reliability of electricity supply; (iii) foster economic development and region.al integration. To reach these, the project will establish a 400 kV Transmission Line of 548.91 kilometres of extension. It will cross three regions in Tanzania (Shinyanga, Geita and Kagera) and, within them, twelve districts, forty-seven wards and one hundred five villages. Although UTIP is structured as a regional project spanning both Uganda and Tanzania, this Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) applies exclusively to the portion of the project located within Tanzanian territory. All land acquisition and resettlement considerations presented in this document refer solely to the physical investments planned in Tanzania.

As per Feasibility Study Update (CESI, 2023), the Project will comprise:

- A new 548.91 km long transmission line premised on 400 kV. The line will connect Ibadakuli and Nyakanazi, Kyaka and Mutukula on the Uganda and Tanzania border.
- Clearing of the wayleave (52m for 400kV TL as per TANESCO standards).
- Construction of access roads, that in some cases will need to be implemented along alignments that extrapolate the limits of the wayleave.
- Construction of workers camps and materials storage facilities, as necessary.
- Other construction support infrastructure (conductor launching sites, surplus soil deposits, borrow areas for fill material, quarries, other).
- Expansion works of the existing substations (SS), the SS Kyaka (8.65 ha), SS Nyakanazi (13.7 ha), and SS Ibadakuli (12.2 ha), providing space for the TL and transformer bays and for future expansion.

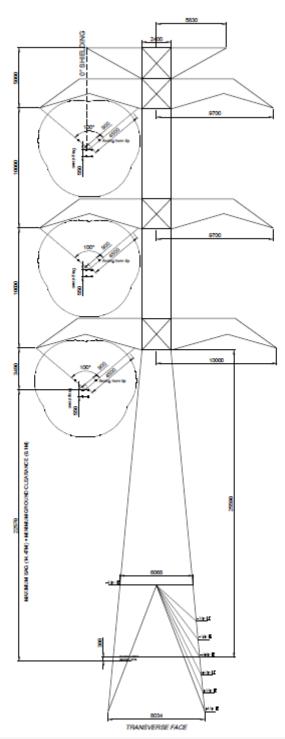
The wayleave strip will be 52 meters wide, totalling around 2,854.33 ha along the entire length of the three T-lines segments. Considering an average distance between towers of around 400 meters and a footprint per tower of around 100 square meters, this gives an approximate area of 14 ha to be permanently occupied by the base of the towers.

The Feasibility Study presents the conceptual design of the transmission line as well as T-line routings which shows the geographical coordinates of the vertices of each of the preferred alternatives for the segments. Typical geometry of towers is presented in **Figure 2.1.a**.





Figure 2.1.a Typical Geometry of Towers



Source: Feasibility Study Update for 400kV Tanzania (Kyaka-Nyakanazi-Mabuki) – Uganda (Masaka-Mutukula) Transmission Line. Final Feasibility Report – Volume III. June 2024.





Route and Location Details

Route Segments

UTIP transmission line is divided into three main segments:

- Mutukula to Kyaka (31 km): This segment covers a route close to the Uganda border and requires approximately 161.2 hectares of land for the wayleave.
- Kyaka to Nyakanazi (235.6 km): This segment requires approximately 1,225.3 hectares for wayleave. It traverses primarily rural areas in northwest Tanzania, passing through sparsely populated regions and forested zones.
- Nyakanazi to Ibadakuli (284.2 km): The longest segment, this route follows Option 1, stretching 284.2 km and requiring 1,467.7 hectares of wayleave.

Wayleave Requirements

The wayleave, according to TANESCO standards, must be 52 meters wide throughout, with a total wayleave footprint of 2,854.33 hectares. This corridor will be cleared of vegetation and maintained to ensure safe operation of the line. TANESCO will acquire the wayleave land, providing compensation for landowners according to resettlement and livelihood restoration plans.

Tower Distribution and Footprint

Approximately 1,385 self-supporting metal towers will be erected along the transmission line route, with an average distance of 400 meters between towers. The tower types vary based on load-bearing needs and location:

- Suspension towers (50.07 m high), light angle towers (49.69 m), heavy angle towers (49.17 m), and dead-end towers are designed for stability in varied terrains.
- Each tower's base occupies roughly 100 square meters, totalling about 13.62 hectares of permanent land occupation for tower bases.

The specific location of the towers had not been defined at the moment of elaboration of this document.

Technical Specifications

- Conductors and Insulation: The transmission line will use Twin AAAC Sorbus conductors, suitable for 400 kV with a cross-sectional area of 659.4 mm², a conductor diameter of 33.4 mm, and a current capacity of 867 A. Insulators for these conductors are polymeric with a V-string configuration for high mechanical loads (160 kN), providing resistance against environmental factors like wind and temperature changes.
- Grounding and Optical Ground Wire (OPGW): The line includes an ACS ground wire of 117 mm² for grounding, and the Optical Ground Wire (OPGW) comprises 48 optical fibers for high-speed data transmission, essential for line protection and





monitoring.

• Foundations: Tower foundations vary according to soil type, employing methods such as rock anchors in hard rock areas and raft or piled foundations in areas with soft, water-logged soil. The excavation depth and type depend on the load-bearing capacity required, with foundations engineered for durability and stability.

Environmental Considerations

- Audible Noise and Radio Frequency Interference: The project's design meets international noise standards, with anticipated levels around 50 dB in heavy rain and lower in rural areas.
- Electromagnetic Fields: The electric field levels are within ICNIRP limits, ensuring that public exposure does not exceed 5 kV/m at the wayleave edge. Magnetic field exposure is controlled to meet a maximum of 100 μ T at the wayleave boundary, following WHO and ITU recommendations.
- Vegetation Management: Selective clearing within the wayleave and vegetation management will minimize ecological disturbance and maintain operational safety.

Construction Logistics – temporary use of land

- Camp Sites: The project includes nine camp sites distributed along the transmission line route, providing facilities like administrative offices, worker accommodation, storage yards, and workshops. Major camps are located near substations in Kyaka, Nyakanazi, and Ibadakuli, and others are set up approximately every 70-80 km along the route for worker access. Where it is not possible or feasible to install camp sites within the wayleave, it will likely be necessary to lease existing facilities or construct them on private land along the project's DAI. In such cases, agreements with landowners will comply with the requirements of WB ESS5.
- Access Roads: Construction will require both new and existing access roads, specifically built or enhanced to facilitate transport of heavy equipment and materials. Roads will be designed with a maximum width of 4 meters, and measures will be taken to reduce environmental impact, including minimizing soil erosion and preserving existing vegetation where possible. Temporary access roads that are not required for the operational phase will be restored as part of the degraded area recovery activities outlined in the ESIA (Chapter 10). In such cases, agreements with landowners will comply with the requirements of WB ESS5. A careful evaluation will be carried out to determine if the roads will be used permanently or temporarily.
- Resource Requirements: Key construction materials include approximately 200-300 m³ of concrete and 20-30 tons of steel per kilometer. Equipment includes cranes, excavators, and cable tensioning machinery. To ensure environmental compliance, contractors must adhere to local regulations, especially regarding material sourcing and waste management.





Specific temporary land requirements were not defined when this document was elaborated. This will be done by the Contractor. Specifications for this are presented in **Section 8.2.**

Budget and Timeline

• The project's total investment is estimated at USD 372.3 million, allocated across the three transmission line segments and substation expansions. Construction is expected to last 36 months, with an estimated peak workforce of 1,350 direct and 650 indirect employees, including local hires for material supply, transport, food services, and security.

2.2 Area of Influence

As shown in **Map 2.2.a**, the area of influence identified for the preferred alignment so far is presented in the following **Table 2.2.a**.

Table 2.2.a Indirect and Direct Area of Influence

Region	District	Ward	Villages
· ·	1. Shinyanga	1. Mwamalili	1. Seseko
	Municipal	2. Ibadakuli	2. Uzogore
	Council (former	. 2. Ibadakuli	3. Ibadakuli
	Shinyanga	3. Old Shinyanga	4. Ihapa
	Urban)	5. Old Silliyaliga	5. Old Shinyanga
			6. Mwasekagi
		4. Solwa	7. Mwiseme
		T. Solwa	8. Solwa
			9. Mwabuki
		5. Mwakitolyoo	10. Mwasenge
	2. Shinyanga		11. Nyang'ombe
	District Council	6. Salawe	12. Nzoza
	(former		13. Mwamakaranga
	Shinyanga	7. Iselemagazi	14. Ichongo
Shinyanga	Rural)		15. Iselamagazi
	,	8. Nyamalogo	16. Mwang'osha
		9. Pandagichiza	17. Pandagichiza
		- 6	18. Shilabela
		10. 35	19. Mwongozo
		10. Mwenge	20. Zunzuli
			21. Ipango
	3. Shinyanga DC		22. Mwajiji
	(former	11. Lyabusalu	23. Lyabusalu
	Shinyanga Rural)		24. Bukamba
	Kurai)		25. Mwabagehu
		12 Dyggggggg	26. Igwamanoni
	4. Msalala	12. Bugarama	27. Ilogi
	4. Misalala	12 Lunguya	28. Buyange
		13. Lunguya (Runguya)	29. Kalole





Table 2.2.a Indirect and Direct Area of Influence

Region	District	Ward	Villages
		14. Bulyan'hulu	30. Busulwangili
	r a i pa	15. Bukoli	31. Ntono
	5. Geita DC	16. Butobela	32. Shahende
		17 IZ C.	33. Kayenze
		17. Kafita	34. Bukulu
	() I I I	18. Nyugwa	35. Isonda
	6. Nyang'hwale	19. Nundu	36. Igeka
		20 D 1 1 1	37. Kasubuya
		20. Bukwimba	38. Bukwimba
			39. Kagongo
		21. Ikobe	40. Bugalagala
			41. Busabaga
		22. Lulembela	42. Kashelo
		23. Ilolangulu	43. Ilolangulu
	7 M DC	- C	44. Nambubi
	7. Mbogwe DC	24. Mbogwe	45. Bwendanseko
Geita			46. Mwanza
			47. Nyitundu
		25. Ngemo	48. Bwendamwizo
			49. Bulongo
		26. Ushirika	50. Kadoke
			51. Nampalahala
			52. Nalusunguti
		27. Busonzo	53. Busonzo
	0 D 1 1 DC		54. Kabagole
	8. Bukombe DC		55. Nakayenze
		28. Butinzya	56. Butinzya
		·	57. Ibambilo
		29. Bulega	58. Bulega
		30. Iparamasa	59. Mnekezi
	9. Chato DC		60. Mwabasabi
			61. Songambele
			62. Katanda
		31. Kihanga	63. Kihanga
		51. Killaliga	64. Kishoju
			65. Mulamba
		32. Kayanga	66. Miti
			67. Omurushaka
			68. Nyakahanga
		33. Bugene	69. Chagati
			70. Bujuruga
Kagera	10. Karagwe DC		71. Kishao
		34. Ihembe	72. Ihembe I
		35. Nyaishozi	73. Rukale
		-	74. Nyakayanja
		36. Rugu	75. Kasheshe
			76. Nyakasimbi
		37. Nyakasimbi	77. Bujara
		J. INYAKASIIIIUI	78. Kahanga
			79. Muungano
		38. Nyakahanga	80. Rwandaro



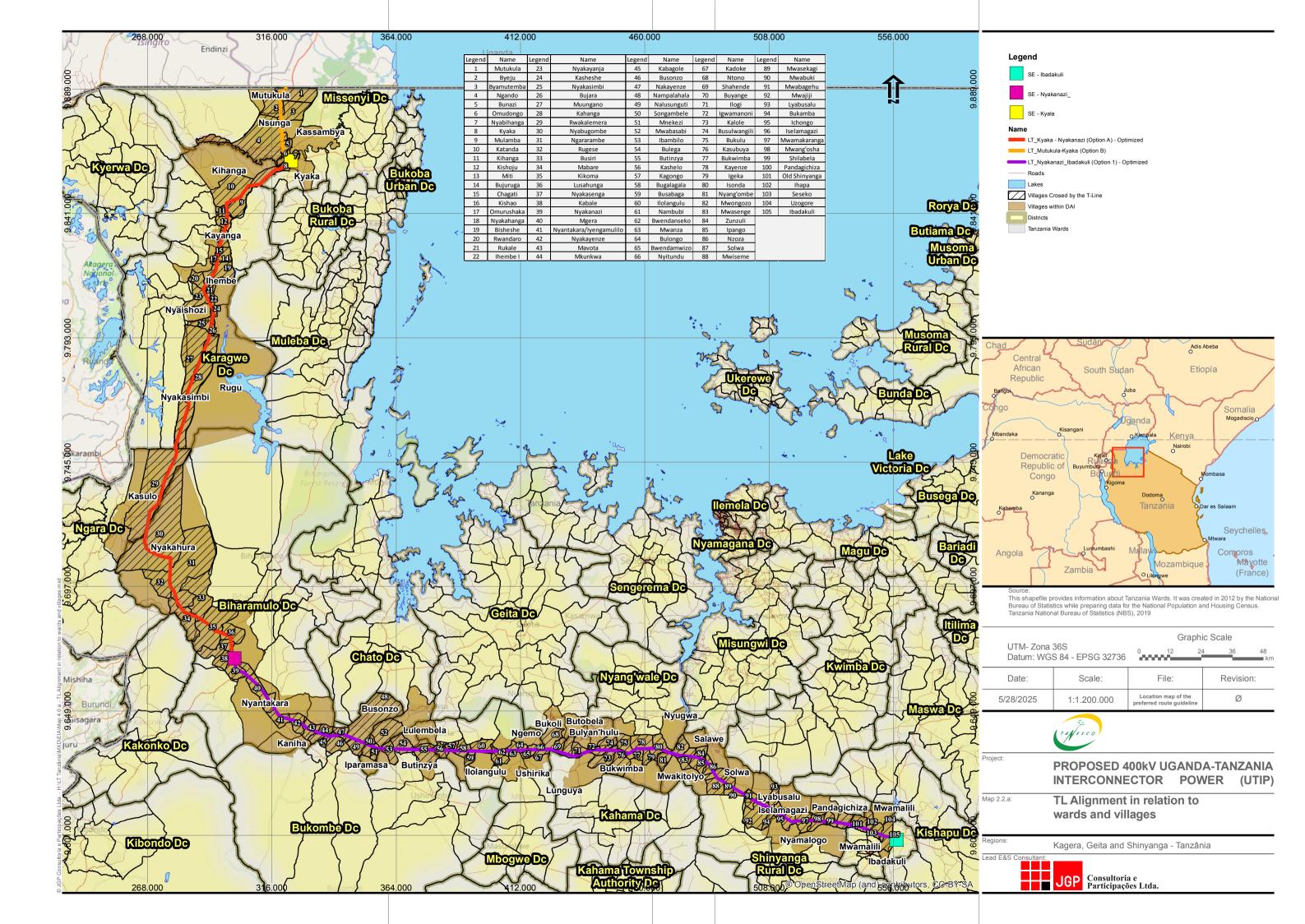


Table 2.2.a Indirect and Direct Area of Influence

Region	District	Ward	Villages
			81. Bisheshe
			82. Nyabugombe
			83. Ngararambe
		39. Nyakahura	84. Busiri
			85. Mabare
			86. Rugese
			87. Nyakanazi
	11. Biharamulo		88. Kabale
	DC	40. Lusahunga	89. Lusahunga
	DC		90. Kikoma
			91. Nyakasenga
		41. Kaniha	92. Mavota
			93. Mkunkwa
			94. Mgera
		42. Nyantakara	95. Nyantakara/Iyengamulilo
			96. Nyakayenze
	12. Ngara	43. Kasulo	97. Rwakalemera
		44. Mutukula	98. Byeju
		44. Mutukula	99. Mutukula
			100.Bunazi
	12 Missonvi	45. Kassambya	101.Nyabihanga
	13. Missenyi		102.Omudongo
		46 Nauman	103.Byamutemba
		46. Nsunga	104.Ngando
		47. Kyaka	105.Kyaka

Source: JGP/BENE based on NBS 2022. Regions and Districts Official Public Shapefiles (2019) and Wards Official Public Shapefiles (2022). The United Republic of Tanzania (URT); Ministry of Finance and Planning; Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics and President's Office-Finance Planning; Office of the Chief Government Statistician, Zanzibar. The 2022 Population and Housing Census: Administrative Units Population Distribution Report. Tanzania, December 2022.

The area of influence is formed by three regions (Shinyanga, Geita and Kagera), 12 districts, 47 wards and 105 villages. The direct area of influence is formed by the villages that will be intercepted by the alignment, while the indirect area of influence is formed by the wards, districts and regions to which the villages belong.







3.0 Socio-economic Study

A social baseline has been developed as part of the ESIA Study. This section presents a synthesis of the aspects relevant for the elaboration of the RAP. This social baseline is based on the primary information gathered in the three fieldtrips and on the Socioeconomic District and Region Profiles, the Strategic Plans, the Census 2022 and other documents. The documents reviewed are mentioned in the Bibliography section. All information regarding the DAI comes from primary sources except for population and demographic data.

3.1 Geographic and Administrative Structure

The Area of Influence is comprised by three regions (Shinyanga, Geita and Kagera), twelve districts, forty-seven wards and one hundred five villages, as presented in **Section 2.2**.

3.2 Population and Demographics

The area of influence of the project is characterized by being predominantly rural, with relatively sparse population, an average household size of 5.2 persons per household, and a population that grows due to fertility and to its economic incentives for migration, especially in the areas with mining activity and industries.

Tanzania Census of 2022 registers that the total population in the country grew from 44,928,923 (Census 2012) to 61,741,120 with an annual intercensal growth of 4.8%. The Census 2022 indicates that, with that population growth rate, population of the country is expected to double in the next 22 years. Growth rate has been higher in urban areas in Tanzania Mainland (4.8%) than in rural ones (2.4%). If this trend continues, and the growth in rural areas continue falling, in the future urban areas will be more populated and rural ones may present some level of abandonment. However, currently Tanzania is still predominantly a rural country, although this profile is changing.

The districts intercepted by the project are largely rural, except for Shinyanga Municipal, where only 34.9% live in rural areas. During the fieldtrip was confirmed that the DAI is largely rural, which is ratified by the fact that the predominant economic activity is agriculture, followed by livestock keeping.

Tables 3.2.a, **b** and **c** present the distribution of population in the DAI, according to the Census 2022, for each region.





Table 3.2.a Population and demographic data – gender and households DAI Shinyanga region

Ward	Villages	Population	Male	%	Female	%	# of Households	Hab/ household
District: Shin	yanga MC			I	I			
Mwamalili	Seseko	2,741	1,357	49.5%	1,384	50.5%	487	5.63
Ibadakuli	Uzogore	3,578	1,816	50.8%%	1,762	49.2%%	672	5.32
	Ibadakuli	8,539	4,293	50.3%	4,246	49.7%	2,017	4.23
Old	Ihapa	4,577	2,168	47.4%	2,409	52.6%	820	5.58
Shinyanga	Old Shinyanga	7,360	3,510	47.7%	3,850	52.3%	1,609	4.57
Sub total	, ,	26,795	13,144	49.1%	13,651	50.9%	5,605	5.066
District: Shin	yanga DC						, in the second second	•
Solwa	Mwasekagi	4,332	2,142	49.4%	2,190	50.6%	608	7.13
	Mwiseme	4,932	2,447	49.6%	2,485	50.4%	729	6.77
	Solwa	8,416	4,008	47.6%	4,408	52.4%	1,677	5.02
	Mwabuki	2,874	1,410	49.1%	1,464	50.9%	405	7.10
Mwakitolyoo	Mwasenge	3,907	1,966	50.3%	1,941	49.7%	532	7.34
J	Nyang'ombe	2,571	1,293	50.3%	1,278	49.7%	401	6.41
Salawe	Nzoza	2,379	1,225	51.5%	1,154	48.5%	320	7.43
Iselemagazi	Mwamakaranga	5,500	2,647	48.1%	2,853	51.9%	754	7.29
C	1Ichongo	2,337	1,111	47.5%	1,226	52.5%	338	6.91
	Iselamagazi	9,446	4,434	46.9%	5,012	53.1%	1,904	4.96
Nyamalogo	Mwang'osha	3,565	1,718	48.2%	1,847	51.8%	567	6.29
Pandagichiza	Pandagichiza	2,767	1,336	48.3%	1,431	51.7%	383	7.22
C	Shilabela	3,453	1,653	47.9%	1,800	52.1%	586	5.89
Mwenge	Mwongozo	8,204	4,619	56.3%	3,585	43.7%	1,238	6.63
C	Zunzuli	3,969	1,915	48.2%	2,054	51.8%	609	6.52
	Ipango	1,908	949	49.7%	959	50.3%	283	6.74
Lyabusalu	Mwajiji	8,261	3,981	48.2%	4,280	51.8%	1,006	8.21
•	Lyabusalu	4,117	1,997	48.5%	2,120	51.5%	592	6.95
	Bukamba	3,308	1,664	50.3%	1,644	49.7%	472	7.01
	Mwabagehu	1,655	829	50.1%	826	49.9%	169	9.79
Sub total	-	87,901	43,344	49.3%	44,557	50.7%	13,573	6.88
District: Msa	lala							•
Bugarama	Igwamanoni	2,176	1097	50.4%	1079	49.6%	292	7.45
	Ilogi	5,614	2687	47.9%	2927	52.1%	1141	4.92
	Buyange	3,786	1881	49.7%	1905	50.3%	583	6.49
Lunguya (Runguya)	Kalole	10,101	5326	52.7%	4775	47.3%	2158	4.68
Bulyan'hulu	Busulwangili	4,566	2463	53.9%	2103	46.1%	767	5.95
Sub total		26,243	13454	51.3%	12789	48.7%	4941	5.898
Total		140,939	69,942	49.6%	70,997	50.4%	24,119	5.948

Elaboration: JGP/BENE. Source: 2022 Census.

Table 3.2.b Population and demographic data – gender and households DAI Geita Region

Ward	Villages	Population	Male	%	Female	%	# of Households	Hab/ household	
District: G	District: Geita DC								
Bukoli	Ntono	7,172	3521	49.1%	3651	50.9%	1122	6.39	
Butobela	Shahende	2,285	1124	49.2%	1161	50.8%	338	6.76	
Sub total		9,457	4645	49.1%	4812	50.9%	1460	6.58	
District: N	District: Nyang'hwale								
1Kafita	Kayenze	6,233	3255	52.2%	2978	47.8%	1006	6.20	
	Bukulu	4,110	2,082	50.7%	2,028	49.3%	599	6.86	





Table 3.2.b Population and demographic data – gender and households DAI Geita Region

		прите чиси	8				THI General IV	
Ward	Villages	Population	Male	%	Female	%	# of	Hab/
NT.	т 1	4.600	2.442	52.10/	2 2 4 7	47.00/	Households	household
Nyugwa	Isonda	4,690	2,443	52.1%		47.9%		6.89
Nundu	Igeka	1,913	964	50.4%		49.6%		5.98
Bukwimba		5,861	2,940	50.2%		49.8%		6.75
	Bukwimba	3,948	1,974	50.0%		50.0%		5.22
Sub total		26,755	13,658	51.0%	13,097	49.0%	4,231	6.32
District: M		_			1		T	•
Ikobe	Kagongo	2,396	1,165	48.6%	1,231	51.4%	322	7.44
	Bugalagala	5,000	2,450	49.0%	2,550	51.0%	781	6.40
	Busabaga	2,185	1,112	50.9%	1,073	49.1%	304	7.19
Lulembela	Kashelo	4,040	1,985	49.1%	2,055	50.9%	622	6.50
Ilolangulu	Ilolangulu	6,128	3,023	49.3%	3,105	50.7%	1,020	6.01
Mbogwe	Nambubi	2,499	1,228	49.1%	1,271	50.9%	418	5.98
_	Bwendanseko	1,132	551	48.7%	581	51.3%	171	6.62
	Mwanza	1,936	953	49.2%	983	50.8%	266	7.28
Ngemo	Nyitundu	1,587	785	49.5%	802	50.5%	207	7.67
	Bwendamwizo	2,488	1,190	47.8%		52.2%		5.46
	Bulongo	1,390	699	50.3%		49.7%		8.32
Ushirika	Kadoke	1,865	956	51.3%	909	48.7%	255	7.31
Sub total		32,646	16,097	49.3%	16,549	50.7%	4,989	6.85
	ukombe DC			•	•	•		
Busonzo	Nampalahala	18,388	9807	53.3%	8581	46.7%	4150	4.43
	Nalusunguti	1,863	952	51.1%		48.9%		6.54
	Busonzo	4,445	2249	50.6%		49.4%		5.72
	Kabagole	1,809	912	50.4%		49.6%		5.34
	Nakayenze	3,439	1784	51.9%		48.1%		7.40
Butinzya	Butinzya	9,830	4806	48.9%		51.1%		7.01
Bulega	Ibambilo	3,209	1602	49.9%		50.1%		7.79
8	Bulega	11,232	5437	48.4%		51.6%		6.47
Sub total		54,215	27,549			49.2%		6.34
District: C	hato DC	2.,210	1 = 1,0 17	20.070	_==,000	.,.2,0	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	0.01
Iparamasa	Mnekezi	2,952	1,425	48.3%	1,527	51.7%	446	6.62
1	Mwabasabi	9,327	4,661	50.0%		50.0%		7.20
	Songambele	3,536	1,730	48.9%		51.1%		6.68
Sub total		15,815	7,816	49.4%		50.6%		6.83
Total		138,888		50.2%		49.8%	•	6.58
10111	1	150,000	07,103	20.270	07,123	17.070	22,011	0.50

Elaboration: JGP/BENE. Source: 2022 Census.

Table 3.2.c
Population and demographic data – gender and households DAI Kagera region

Ward	Villages	Population	Male	%	Female	%	# of Households	Hab/ household	
District: Ka	District: Karagwe DC								
Kihanga	Katanda	3,660	1,849	50.5%	1,811	49.5%	941	3.89	
C	Kihanga	3,186	1,558	48.9%	1,628	51.1%	899	3.54	
	Kishoju	3,853	1,933	50.2%	1,920	49.8%	1,036	3.72	
	Mulamba	2,146	1,151	53.6%	995	46.4%	646	3.32	
Kayanga	Miti	3,995	1,984	49.7%	2,011	50.3%	1,001	3.99	
Bugene	Omurushaka	2,881	1,417	49.2%	1,464	50.8%	926	3.11	
-	Nyakahanga	2,684	1,240	46.2%	1,444	53.8%	747	3.59	

14





Table 3.2.c Population and demographic data – gender and households DAI Kagera region

	on and demograpm	c data 5	ciraci a					
Ward	Villages	Population	Male	%	Female	%	# of Households	Hab/ household
	Chagati	1,712	775	45.3%	937	54.7%	466	3.67
	Bujuruga	3,298	1,704	51.7%	1,594	48.3%	829	3.98
	Kishao	1,649	781	47.4%	868	52.6%	442	3.73
Ihembe	Ihembe I	2,542	1,256	49.4%	1,286	50.6%	624	4.07
Nyaishozi	Rukale	2,008	975	48.6%	1,033	51.4%	485	4.14
	Nyakayanja	5,354	2,569	48.0%	2,785	52.0%	1,258	4.26
Rugu	Kasheshe	1,320	639	48.4%	681	51.6%	339	3.89
Nyakasimbi	Nyakasimbi	2,907	1,433	49.3%	1,474	50.7%	736	3.95
, i	Bujara	2,123	1,010	47.6%	1,113	52.4%	494	4.30
	Kahanga	6,294	3,170	50.4%	3,124	49.6%	1,370	4.59
	Muungano	5,040	2,528	50.2%	2,512	49.8%	1,071	4.71
Nyakahanga	Rwandaro	3,357	1,689	50.3%	1,668	49.7%	805	4.17
, .	Bisheshe	9,348	4,721	50.5%	4,627	49.5%	2,194	4.26
Sub total		69,357	34,382	49.6%	34,975	50.4%	17,309	3.94
District: Bih	aramulo DC		//					•
Nyakahura	Nyabugombe	8,670	4,306	49.7%	4,364	50.3%	2,021	4.29
,	Ngararambe	18,423	9,211	50.0%	9,212	50.0%	3,745	4.92
	Busiri	8,953	4,661	52.1%	4,292	47.9%	1,595	5.61
	Mabare	4,736	2,404	50.8%	2,332	49.2%	847	5.59
	Rugese	8,887	4,372	49.2%	4,515	50.8%	1,860	4.78
Lusahunga	Nyakanazi	34,913	16,454	47.1%	18,459	52.9%	7,917	4.41
S	Kabale	3,114	1,507	48.4%	1,607	51.6%	615	5.06
	Lusahunga	7,885	3,763	47.7%	4,122	52.3%	1,615	4.88
	Kikoma	19,438	9,472	48.7%	9,966	51.3%	3,735	5.20
	Nyakasenga	4,292	2,080	48.5%	2,212	51.5%	821	5.23
Kaniha	Mavota	8,982	4,494	50.0%	4,488	50.0%	1,505	5.97
	Mkunkwa	4,896	2,406	49.1%	2,490	50.9%	795	6.16
Nyantakara	Mgera	7,407	3,642	49.2%	3,765	50.8%	1,225	6.05
	Nyantakara/Iyengamulilo	5,330	2,627	49.3%	2,703	50.7%	977	5.46
	Nyakayenze	1,315	655	49.8%	660	50.2%	159	8.27
Sub total		147,241	72,054	48.9%	75,187	51.1%	29,432	5.46
District: Nga	ıra		•	•	•	•		
Kasulo	Rwakalemera	8,229	3,991	48.5%	4,238	51.5%	2,107	3.91
District: Mis	senyi							
Mutukula	Byeju	6,714	3,267	48.7%	3,447	51.3%	1,729	3.88
	Mutukula	15,383	7,363	47.9%	8,020	52.1%	4,397	3.50
Kassambya	Bunazi	9,980	4,710	47.2%	5,270	52.8%	3,010	3.32
	Nyabihanga	4,160	1,995	48.0%	2,165	52.0%	1,084	3.84
	Omudongo	5,473	2,662	48.6%	2,811	51.4%	1,507	3.63
Nsunga	Byamutemba	6,075	3,024	49.8%	3,051	50.2%	1,461	4.16
_	Ngando	15,422	8,972	58.2%	6,450	41.8%	5,185	2.97
Kyaka	Kyaka	4,201	2,121	50.5%	2,080	49.5%	1,057	3.97
Sub total		67,408	34,114	50.6%	33.294	49.4%	19,430	3.66
Total		292,235	144,541	49.5%	147,694	50.5%	68,278	4.24

Elaboration: JGP/BENE. Source: 2022 Census.

According to the 2022 Census, the total population of the Direct Area of Influence is of 572,062 persons, of which 49.7% (284,248) are men and 50.7% (287,814) women. This distribution is consistent with what is observed in the IAI, where females are a slightly larger population than males (the difference increases in elder groups).

Most villages have less than 10,000 inhabitants, mainly due to its rural character. Only one village has more than 20,000 inhabitants (Nyakanazi in Biharamulo) and 6 have more than 10,000 but less than 20,000.





The total number of households in the DAI is of 114,914, and the average of persons per household is 5.6 persons. This is higher than the national average, that is of 4.3, according to the last census, and that the average in the IAI, which is of 5.2 persons. The size of the households varies between 2.97 persons per house, the lowest being in Ngando village, in Missenyi, Kagera, and 9.79, the highest is in Mwabagehu village, located in Labusalu, Shinyanga DC. In Kagera, households tend to be smaller, even when they are also rural areas. Places with a higher number of members of each household present a higher degree of vulnerability, since it is likely that the dependency ratio will be higher.

The rural character of the area of influence and the sparse population makes the provision of services, such as health and education, costlier as a higher investment is required to reach a smaller sector of population, posing a challenge.

3.3 Economy

According to the Human Development Report done by UNDP (2017), that analyses poverty from a multidimensional perspective, the three regions were below the Human Development Index (HDI) of the country. While at a national level, the HDI is of 0.61, in Kagera it was 0.44 (the lowest of the country); in Shinyanga was 0.53 and in Geita 0.55. Life expectancy in Kagera was of 57.8 years, in Shinyanga 59.8 and 63.3 in Geita. Years of education completed were 7.27 in Geita, 8.8 in Kagera and 7.47 in Shinyanga. The incidence of poverty was of 52.9% in Kagera, 62% in Geita and 63.8% in Shinyanga, while population in severe poverty were 25% in Geita, 19.8% in Kagera and 28.4%.in Shinyanga. Hence, the districts that make up the area of influence are among the ones which face the most difficult economic conditions in the country. Considering that the project intercepts mainly rural areas, and as observed in the fieldtrips, it can be considered that a high proportion of the population of the area of influence lives in poverty.

One of the reasons for this is that the population mainly relies on agriculture and livestock keeping as their main livelihoods. However, this is not the same situation for all the villages, as there are some where their economy is dynamic, due to mining and large industries, and even attracts immigration.

3.3.1 Economic Activities

Agriculture is the most important livelihood in all the villages intercepted by the project, followed by livestock keeping. The main differences among villages are determined by the presence of mining activities and of large industries.

Missenyi differentiates from other district councils due to the presence of large economic actors, such as the sugar and coffee industries. This includes Kagera Sugar Company, Olam Coffee Processing Industry and ranches, such as Missenyi Ranch. These industries are linked to agriculture and livestock keeping.





Agriculture

The DAI is characterized by small agriculture. Plot sizes, in most cases, are between 2 and 5 ha. However, there are six villages where they are smaller (1 to 2 ha). They are in the districts of Shinyanga MC (Ibadakuli, Ihapa and Old Shinyanga villages); Shinyanga DC (Iselemagazi village) and in Missenyi (Ngando village). These present a higher vulnerability, as their production capacity is lower.

On the other hand, there are 10 villages where, in average, the plots are of 11 ha or more. They are in the districts of Shinyanga DC (Mwamakaranga, Mwang'osha and Mwongozo villages); Msalala (Kalole village); Mbogwe (Bugalagala, Busabaga, Bwendamwizo, Bulongo villages); Bukombe DC (Nakayenze) and in Chato (Mwabasabi village).

Crops are classified in those for self-consumption (listed as main crops) and cash crops, that are sold. Although cash crops are important, not in all the cases these are produced. The tables below (**Tables 3.3.1.a**, **b** and **c**) present the main crops of each village and selling places, according to the information provided by the interviewees:

Table 3.3.1.a

Agricultural Activities: DAI – Shinyanga Region

Ward	Villages	Main Crops	Cash Crops	Selling places
		Maize		Local market (in the village or
		Millet		ward)
Mwamalili	Seseko	Cassava		Buyers come to the village or
		Groundnuts		ward
		Others		
		Maize	Cotton	Local market (in the village or
		Others		ward)
	Uzogore			Buyers come to the village or
				ward
Ibadakuli				We travel to the city
		Maize	Others	Local market (in the village or
	Ibadakuli	Cassava		ward)
	Toadakum	Millet		
		Sorghum		
	Ihapa	Maize	Cotton	Local market (in the village or
		Others		ward)
		Millet		
		Groundnuts		
		Maize	Cotton	Local market (in the village or
Old		Millet	Sugar Cane	ward)
Shinyanga		Sorghum		
	Old Shinyanga	Paddy		
	Old Silliyanga	Cassava		
		Cowpeas		
		Groundnuts		
		Others		
		Others	Others	Local market (in the village or
	Mwasekagi	Maize		ward)
Solwa	1vi w asckagi	Millet		Buyers come to the village or
		Cassava		ward
	Mwiseme	Maize		Local market (in the village or





Table 3.3.1.a

Agricultural Activities: DAI – Shinyanga Region

Ward	Villages	Main Crops	Cash Crops	Selling places
		Millet		ward)
				Buyers come to the village or
				ward
		Maize	Cotton	Local market (in the village or
	Mwabuki	Millet		ward)
	Wadaki	Others		Buyers come to the village or
				ward
		Maize		Local market (in the village or
		Others		ward)
	Mwasenge	Cassava		Buyers come to the village or
		Millet		ward Other
Mwakitolyoo		Maize		Local market (in the village or
		Sorghum		ward)
	Nyang'ombe	Cassava		Buyers come to the village or
	Nyang ombe	Cassava		ward
				We travel to the city
		Maize	Cotton	Buyers come to the village or
		Millet	Cotton	ward
		Paddy		We travel to the city
	Mwamakaranga	Cassava		The state of the end
		Groundnuts		
		Cowpeas		
		Maize		Buyers come to the village or
	Tale and a	Paddy		ward
Iselemagazi	Ichongo	Groundnuts		
		Millet		
		Maize	Cotton	Buyers come to the village or
		Millet		ward
		Sorghum		
	Iselamagazi	Paddy		
		Groundnuts		
		Cowpeas		
		Cassava	C.H.	T 1 1
		Maize	Cotton	Local market (in the village or
Nyamalogo	Mwang'osha	Others	Others	ward) Buyers come to the village or
				ward
		Maize	Cotton	Local market (in the village or
		Millet	Cotton	ward)
Pandagichiza	Shilabela	Paddy		Ward)
Tundagioniza	Simuotia	Groundnuts		
		Cowpeas		
		Paddy	Others	Buyers come to the village or
		Groundnuts		ward
	Mayongoza	Cowpeas		Local market (in the village or
	Mwongozo	Maize		ward)
Mwenge		Millet		
Munde		Sorghum		
		Maize		Local market (in the village or
	Zunzuli	Cassava		ward)
		Paddy		Buyers come to the village or
				ward





Table 3.3.1.a

Agricultural Activities: DAI – Shinyanga Region

Ward	Villages	Main Crops	Cash Crops	Selling places
		- 1		We travel to the city
		Maize	Cotton	Buyers come to the village or
		Millet	Others	ward
		Sorghum	3 411-212	
	Ipango	Paddy		
	-18	Cassava		
		Groundnuts		
		Cowpeas		
		Others	Cotton	Buyers come to the village or
		Maize		ward
	Mwajiji	Millet		Local market (in the village or
		Groundnuts		ward)
		Maize	Cotton	Local market (in the village or
		1,14,12,5		ward)
	Lyabusalu			Buyers come to the village or
				ward
Lyabusalu		Maize	Cotton	Local market (in the village or
				ward)
	Bukamba			Buyers come to the village or
				ward
		Maize	Cotton	Local market (in the village or
	Mwabagehu	Millet		ward)
		Groundnuts		Buyers come to the village or
		Cowpeas		ward
		Others	Cotton	Buyers come to the village or
		Maize		ward
	Igwamanoni	Millet		
		Cassava		
		Groundnuts		
		Maize	Cotton	Buyers come to the village or
D	11	Others		ward
Bugarama	Ilogi	Groundnuts		Local market (in the village or
				ward)
		Others	Cotton	Local market (in the village or
		Maize		ward)
	Buyange	Cassava		Buyers come to the village or
		Groundnuts		ward
				We travel to the city
		Maize		Local market (in the village or
Lunguya (Runguya)		Millet		ward)
	Kalole	Paddy		
(Kunguya)		Cassava		
		Groundnuts		
		Maize	Others	We travel to the city
Bulyan'hulu	Busulwangili	Cassava		Buyers come to the village or
Duryan nunu	Dusuiwangin	Groundnuts		ward
		Paddy		





Table 3.3.1.b Agricultural Activities DAI – Geita Region

Ward	Villages	Main Crops	Cash Crops	Selling places
		Maize	Cotton	Buyers come to the village or
		Others		ward
Butobela	Shahende	Groundnuts		
		Cassava		
		Millet		
		Maize	Cotton	Buyers come to the village or
		Sorghum		ward
		Millet		
	Kayenze	Paddy		
		Cassava		
		Groundnuts		
TZ (°,		Others		
Kafita		Maize	Cotton	Local market (in the village or
		Millet		ward)
		Sorghum		,
	Bukulu	Paddy		
		Cassava		
		Groundnuts		
		Cowpeas		
		Maize	Cotton	Local market (in the village or
		Millet	Others	ward)
Nyugwa	Isonda	Paddy		,
, .		Cassava		
		Groundnuts		
		Maize	Cotton	Buyers come to the village or
	Kasubuya	Others		ward
		Cassava		
Bukwimba	D 1 ' 1	Maize	Cotton	Buyers come to the village or
		Others		ward
	Bukwimba	Groundnuts		
		Cassava		
		Others	Cotton	Buyers come to the village or
	17	Maize		ward
	Kagongo	Groundnuts		
		Cassava		
T11		Maize	Cotton	Buyers come to the village or
Ikobe	Bugalagala	Cassava		ward
		Others		
		Maize	Cotton	Buyers come to the village or
	Busabaga	Others		ward
		Groundnuts		
		Maize	Cotton	Local market (in the village or
		Sorghum	Others	ward)
Lulembela	Kashelo	Paddy		Buyers come to the village or
		Cassava		ward
		Groundnuts		
		Maize	Cotton	Local market (in the village or
		Millet	Others	ward)
TI.1. 1	71.1. 1	Sorghum		Buyers come to the village or
Ilolangulu	Ilolangulu	Paddy		ward
	I	_		
		Cassava		





Table 3.3.1.b Agricultural Activities DAI – Geita Region

Ward	Villages	Main Crops	Cash Crops	Selling places
		Maize	Cotton	Buyers come to the village or
		Paddy	Sugar Cane	ward
	Nambubi	Cassava	Others	
		Groundnuts		
		Others		
		Maize	Cotton	Buyers come to the village or
		Cassava	Sugar Cane	ward
Mbogwe	Bwendanseko	Paddy	1	
		Groundnuts		
		Others		
		Maize	Cotton	Buyers come to the village or
		Paddy	Others	ward
	Mwanza	Cassava	omers	Wald
	1VI W dilza	Groundnuts		
		Others		
		Maize	Others	Local market (in the village or
		Others	Others	ward)
	Nyitundu	Cassava		Buyers come to the village or
		Groundnuts		ward
		Others	Cotton	Buyers come to the village or
Ngemo	Bwendamwizo	Maize	Cotton	ward
Ngemo		Maize	Cotton	Local market (in the village or
			Cotton	` `
	Dulanca	Sorghum		ward)
	Bulongo	Paddy Cassava		
		Groundnuts	G #	T 1 1 (C (1 '11
		Maize	Cotton	Local market (in the village or
		Millet		ward)
Ushirika	Kadoke	Sorghum		
		Paddy		
		Cassava		
D' (' A D	l l DC	Groundnuts		
District: Bu	kombe DC	13.6 :	T	T 1 1 1 2 4 21
		Maize	Cotton	Local market (in the village or
	NT 1.1.1	Millet		ward)
	Nampalahala	Paddy		Buyers come to the village or
		Cassava		ward
		Groundnuts		D
		Maize	Cotton	Buyers come to the village or
	Nalusunguti	Others		ward
		Cassava		
		Groundnuts		
Busonzo		Maize	Cotton	Local market (in the village or
Busonzo		Millet		ward)
	Busonzo	Paddy		Buyers come to the village or
		Cassava		ward
		Groundnuts		
		Maize	Cotton	Buyers come to the village or
	Kabagole	Others		ward
	Kabagoie	Groundnuts		
		Cassava		
	Nakayenze	Maize	Cotton	Buyers come to the village or
	nakayenze	Cassava		ward





Table 3.3.1.b Agricultural Activities DAI – Geita Region

Ward	Villages	Main Crops	Cash Crops	Selling places
		Others		We travel to the city
		Groundnuts		
		Maize	Cotton	Local market (in the village or
		Sorghum		ward)
Butinzya	Butinzya	Paddy		Buyers come to the village or
Butilizya	Dutilizya	Cassava		ward
		Groundnuts		
		Millet		
		Maize	Cotton	Buyers come to the village or
Bulega	Ibambilo	Others		ward
Dulega	Toannono	Groundnuts		
		Millet		
		Others	Cotton	Buyers come to the village or
	Mnekezi	Maize		ward
	WHICKOZI	Groundnuts		Local market (in the village or ward)
		Maize	Cotton	Local market (in the village or
		Paddy	Others	ward)
	Mwabasabi	Millet		,
Imanamaga		Cassava		
Iparamasa		Groundnuts		
		Maize	Cotton	Local market (in the village or
		Millet	Others	ward)
		Sorghum		Buyers come to the village or
	Songambele	Paddy		ward
		Cassava		
		Groundnuts		
		Others		

Table 3.3.1.c Agricultural Activities DAI – Kagera Region

Ward	Villages	Main Crops	Cash Crops	Selling places
Kihanga	Katanda	Maize Millet Groundnuts	Others	Local market (in the village or ward) Buyers come to the village or ward
	Kihanga	Maize Cassava Others	Others	Local market (in the village or ward) Buyers come to the village or ward
	Kishoju	Maize Cassava Others	Others	Local market (in the village or ward) Buyers come to the village or ward
	Mulamba	Maize	Others	Local market (in the village or ward) Buyers come to the village or ward





Table 3.3.1.c Agricultural Activities DAI – Kagera Region

Ward	Villages	Main Crops	Cash Crops	Selling places
		Maize	Others	Local market (in the village or
				ward)
Kayanga	Miti			Buyers come to the village or
				ward
		7.6	0.1	We travel to the city
		Maize	Others	Local market (in the village or
	Omurushaka	Others		ward) Buyers come to the village or
				ward
		Others	Others	Local market (in the village or
D	NT 1 1	Maize	omers	ward)
Bugene	Nyakahanga			Buyers come to the village or
				ward
		Maize	Others	Local market (in the village or
	Kishao	Others		ward)
	Tersingo			Buyers come to the village or
		7.6	0.1	ward
		Maize	Others	Local market (in the village or
Ihembe	Ihembe I			ward) Buyers come to the village or
				ward
		Maize	Others	Buyers come to the village or
	Rukale	Others	omers	ward/Other
	Nyakayanja	Maize	Others	Local market (in the village or
Nyaishozi		Cassava		ward)
		Cowpeas		Buyers come to the village or
				ward
		7.6	0.1	We travel to the city
		Maize	Others	Buyers come to the village or
Rugu	Kasheshe	Groundnuts Others		ward
		Cassava		
		Maize	Others	We travel to the city
	Nyakasimbi	Millet		Buyers come to the village or
		Groundnuts		ward
		Cassava	Others	Local market (in the village or
	Bujara	Others		ward)
	Dujuru	Cowpeas		Buyers come to the village or
Nyakasimbi		Maize	0.1	ward
J		Maize	Others	Local market (in the village or
	Kahanga	Cassava Cowpeas		ward) Buyers come to the village or
		Others		ward
		Maize	Others	Buyers come to the village or
	Muungano	Groundnuts	omers	ward
		Cassava		We travel to the city
		Maize	Others	Local market (in the village or
	Rwandaro	Cassava		ward)
Nyakahanga	15 w and and	Groundnuts		Buyers come to the village or
1 vy akananga		Cowpeas	1	ward
	Bisheshe	Maize	Others	Local market (in the village or
		Others		ward)





Table 3.3.1.c Agricultural Activities DAI – Kagera Region

Ward	Villages	Main Crops	Cash Crops	Selling places
			•	Buyers come to the village or ward Other
	Nyabugombe	Maize Cassava	Others	Buyers come to the village or ward Local market (in the village or ward)
Nyakahura	Ngararambe	Maize Others Cassava Maize Millet Cassava Others Groundnuts	Cotton Tobacco	Local market (in the village or ward) Buyers come to the village or ward
	Busiri	Maize Others Maize Others	Sugar Cane Others Cotton	Local market (in the village or ward) Buyers come to the village or ward
	Mabare	Maize Others Millet	Cotton Others	Local market (in the village or ward) Buyers come to the village or ward
	Nyakanazi	Maize Cassava Others Groundnuts	Cotton Tobacco	Local market (in the village or ward) Buyers come to the village or ward
	Kabale	Maize Millet Cassava Groundnuts	Cotton	Buyers come to the village or ward Local market (in the village or ward)
Lusahunga	Lusahunga	Maize Groundnuts Cassava Paddy Others Maize Millet Paddy Cassava	Cotton Tobacco Sugar Cane Cotton	Buyers come to the village or ward Local market (in the village or ward) Buyers come to the village or ward
	Kikoma	Maize Others Groundnuts Cassava	Cotton Tobacco	Local market (in the village or ward) Buyers come to the village or ward
	Nyakasenga	Maize Millet Cassava Groundnuts	Others	Local market (in the village or ward) Buyers come to the village or ward
Kaniha	Mavota	Maize Paddy Cassava Groundnuts	Cotton	Buyers come to the village or ward Local market (in the village or ward)





Table 3.3.1.c Agricultural Activities DAI – Kagera Region

Ward	Villages	Main Crops	Cash Crops	Selling places
		Others Maize Millet Sorghum Paddy Cassava Groundnuts		Buyers come to the village or ward
	Mkunkwa	Maize Paddy Cassava Groundnuts Maize Millet Sorghum Cassava Groundnuts Paddy	Cotton	Buyers come to the village or ward/We travel to the city Buyers come to the village or ward We travel to the city
	Mgera	Cassava Maize Others	Cotton	Local market (in the village or ward) Buyers come to the village or ward
Nyantakara	Nyantakara/Iyengamulilo	Maize Paddy Cassava Groundnuts	Cotton	Buyers come to the village or ward
·	Nyakayenze	Maize Paddy Cassava Groundnuts Others Maize Cassava	Cotton Others	Buyers come to the village or ward We travel to the city We travel to the city Buyers come to the village or ward
Kasulo	Rwakalemera	Maize Others	Others	Local market (in the village or ward) Buyers come to the village or ward
Mutukula	Byeju	Maize Sorghum Paddy Cassava Groundnuts	Sugar Cane Others	Local market (in the village or ward)
	Mutukula	Others Maize Cassava Groundnuts	Others	Local market (in the village or ward) Buyers come to the village or ward
Kassambya	Bunazi	Maize Paddy Cassava	Sugar Cane	Local market (in the village or ward) Buyers come to the village or ward
,	Nyabihanga	Maize Cassava	Others Sugar Cane	Local market (in the village or ward) Buyers come to the village or





Table 3.3.1.c Agricultural Activities DAI – Kagera Region

Ward	Villages	Main Crops	Cash Crops	Selling places	
				ward	
	Omudongo	Maize Cassava	Others	Local market (in the village or ward)	
	Omudongo	Others		Buyers come to the village or ward	
		Maize Paddy	Sugar Cane	Local market (in the village or ward)	
	Byamutemba	Cassava Others		Buyers come to the village or ward	
Nsunga				We travel to the city	
	Ngando	Others Maize	Sugar Cane Others	Buyers come to the village or ward	
	Tygundo			Local market (in the village or ward)	
		Maize	Others	Local market (in the village or	
Kyaka	Vyjoleo	Cassava		ward)	
	Kyaka	Others		Buyers come to the village or ward	

Elaboration: JGP/BENE. Source: Fieldwork, May – July 2024.

The crops used for self-consumption are diverse, and are mainly composed of maize, cassava, paddy and groundnuts. The main cash crop is cotton, except for the villages in Missenyi, Ngara and Kassambya, in the region of Kagera where sugar cane is the main one. Coffee and tobacco are also important in some villages, also located in Kagera.

In most cases, their products are sold in the local markets, that belong to their own villages or wards. In second place, the most frequent situation is that buyers come to the village. In few cases farmers travel to the city, which is the option that can give them a better price.

According to the reports and the interviews, agriculture provides jobs but does not help the farmers to overcome poverty as it generates little revenue. Problems in agriculture also negatively impact food security. These are due to a multiplicity of factors that include problems in the access to natural resources; difficulties in accessing agricultural inputs, and market access barriers.

- Difficulties accessing natural resources: The main problem is the dependency on rainfall, which is unpredictable and puts the farmers in a vulnerable position, especially during droughts. During the consultation process, different stakeholders indicated the scarcity of water as one of their main problems. Only two villages (Shilabela in Shinyanga DC and Nyakayenze in Biharamulo DC) have village irrigation. The small size of the plots constitutes a barrier, as it makes the use of technology difficult due to its cost.
- Access to agricultural inputs. The districts' reports mention that farmers have difficulties accessing pesticides and fertilizers. However, in the field trip was





- found that in most villages these inputs are used, except for sixteen villages that do not use pesticides or fertilizers, or both. This may imply a higher degree of vulnerability, as they have less tools to deal with pests. However, the use of these may impact the quality of soil and, if wrongly used, affect the farmers' health.
- Difficulties in accessing markets. Most selling activities take place in the same villages, and farmers do not access markets where they can receive higher prices. This is connected to the lack of accessible roads and means of transportation. The lack of market information and of credit facilities also constitute barriers. The district reports also mention as problems that farmers consider agriculture a subsistence activity, instead of a commercial one, and that farmers sell raw products, with no added value.

Livestock keeping

Livestock keeping is practiced together with agriculture and is, in general terms, the second most important economic activity in the DAI as it is widely practiced. According to the District Profiles, this is the main source of income during dry seasons. It plays a crucial role in food security as it improves protein intake through meat, eggs and milk. It is particularly relevant in times of famines.

Livestock keeping is practiced both in rural and urban areas. It mainly involves indigenous cattle, as well as goats, sheep, donkeys, pigs, rabbits and chicken.

The problems that livestock keeping faces include:

- Livestock diseases, such as foot and mouth diseases.
- Inadequate supply and high cost of livestock inputs (vaccines, drugs, feed additives).
- Inadequate livestock infrastructure (dips, crashes, slaughterhouses, livestock markets, veterinary health centres, abattoirs), as either there is a lack of them, or they remain unrepaired.
- Inadequate water supply for livestock.
- Inadequate grazing land and drought.
- Insufficient extension services and workers that can help with the control and prevention of animal diseases.
- Insufficient infrastructure for the production and commercialization of hides and skins.

Another problem is the lack of markets that function properly, understanding them both as spaces where commercial activities take place, and as flow of information and processes of negotiation.

The district and regional profiles mention that livestock keeping has negative impacts in the environment such as soil erosion, deforestation, and water pollution due to overgrazing and bushfire. Given this, it is necessary to educate livestock keepers in modern methods of grazing to protect natural forests.





Livestock keeping is also linked to migration done in search of water and pasture. Another problem are the conflicts raised between farmers and livestock keepers for the use of land/pastures. This happens in the absence of a land use plan.

Industries

During the fieldwork, these large industries were identified in the villages that are part of the area of influence:

- Shinyanga: Kubani Company (coffee) Matunda Mema (processing fruits) (Shinyanga Municipal),
- Kagera: Kagera Sugar (Missenyi District), Kahama Fresh (oil processing, milk) (Karagwe District), (Karagwe District).
- Geita: Isonda Gold mining (Geita Nyang'hwale District), Sojem Investment (refining minerals) (Katoro, Geita).

Kagera region presents a larger number of industries, which may imply that have better economic conditions for their inhabitants. The industries are related to mining and food industries.

Mining

A survey was carried out of the existing mining rights along the routes of the TLs, the boundaries of which coincide with the Direct Area of Influence (DAI). The survey consisted of consulting the database of the Tanzanian Mining Cadastre Portal, prepared by the Ministry of Minerals (MADINI). There are 32 mining rights affected by the Project, of which 20 are directly intercepted by the TLs (i.e., affected by the T-line wayleave) and 12 are located in the DAI. Of the 20 directly intercepted, 4 are by 400 kV Kyaka - Nyakanazi TL while 16 are by 400 kV Nyakanazi - Ibadakuli TL. There are no mining rights along the 400 kV Mutukula - Kyaka TL.

Of the 32 mining rights interfered with by the Project, 17 (all intercepted by the wayleave) are of the "Prospecting Licence – Metalic Minerals" type. Another 12 (1 intercepted by the wayleave and 11 only in the DAI) are of type "Primary Mining Licence - All Minerals other than Building Material". Two are "Processing Licence", 1 of which is intercepted by the wayleave and the last one, also directly intercepted, is of the "Mining Licence - Metallic Minerals, Energy Minerals and Kimberlitic Diamonds" type. The absolute majority, 27 of the 32 mining licences (84%) are related to gold exploration. There are also other processes involving the exploitation of other minerals, including nickel (3 processes, 1 together with gold) and copper (1 process, together with gold).

The three largest intercepted areas are of the "Prospecting Licence - Metallic Minerals" type, and cover 120.95, 176.12 and 298.26 km². The largest is in the region of the villages Katanda, Mulamba, Kihanga, Kishoju and Miti, in the Karagwe DC district, and is intercepted by 400 kV Kyaka - Nyakanazi TL. The other two are in the region of the villages of Bukulu, Bukwimba, Kayenze and Igeka (Nyang'hwale district) and Nyitundu,





Ntono, Shahende, Buyange, Ilogi and Igwamanoni (Kahama, Geita DC and Mbogwe DC districts) and are intercepted by 400 kV Nyakanazi - Ibadakuli TL.

The artisanal mining areas that cross the transmission line (TL) route were assessed, showing all polygons intercepted by T-line wayleave. Focus is placed on identifying intersections between artisanal mining activities and official mining polygons, as well as noting villages with declared artisanal mining activities that do not overlap licensed mining polygons intercepted by project wayleave. The analysis identifies villages with artisanal mining activities both intersecting with and independent of licensed mining polygons along the TL route.

According to the interviews carried out, the villages where mining activities take place are the following ones:

Table 3.3.1.d Mining activities in the DAI – according to interviewees

Region	District	Ward	Villages	Type of mining	Mine products
Shinyanga	Shinyanga	Ibadakuli	Uzogore	Artisanal	Gold
	MC	Old Shinyanga	Old Shinyanga		Diamonds
	Shinyanga	Mwakitolyoo	Nyang'ombe	Artisanal	Gold
	DC	Mwenge	Mwongozo	Artisanal Medium Scale	Tin
	Msalala	Bugarama	Igwamanoni	Artisanal	
			Buyange	Artisanal	Gold
		Lunguya (Runguya)	Kalole	Artisanal	Tin
		Bulyan'hulu	Busulwangili	Artisanal	Gold
Geita	Nyang'hwale	Kafita	Kayenze	Artisanal Medium Scale	Tin
			Bukulu	Artisanal Medium Scale	Gold
		Nyugwa	Isonda	Artisanal Medium Scale Large Scale	
		Bukwimba	Kasubuya	Artisanal	Gold
	Mbogwe DC	Lulembela	Kashelo	Artisanal Medium Scale	Tin
		Ngemo	Nyitundu	Artisanal	Gold
	Bukombe DC		Busonzo		Gold
	Chato DC	Iparamasa	Songambele		Gold
Kagera	Karagwe DC	Kihanga	Katanda		Gold
C		Kayanga	Miti		Diamonds
		Nyakahanga	Bisheshe	Artisanal	Diamonds
	Biharamulo DC	Nyakahura	Ngararambe	Artisanal Medium Scale	Gold
			Busiri	Artisanal Medium Scale Large Scale	Gold
		Lusahunga	Kikoma	Artisanal	Gold
		Kaniha	Mavota	Large Scale	Tin
			Mkunkwa	Large Scale	Tin
		Nyantakara	Nyantakara/Iyengamulilo	_	Diamonds
			Nyakayenze		Diamonds
	Missenyi	Mutukula	Byeju		Diamonds
		Kassambya	Nyabihanga		Diamonds





Table 3.3.1.d Mining activities in the DAI – according to interviewees

Region	District	Ward	Villages	Type of mining	Mine products
		Nsunga	Byamutemba		Diamonds
			Ngando	Artisanal	Gold

Elaboration: JGP/BENE. Source: Fieldwork, May-July 2024.

As detailed in **Table 3.3.1.d**, artisanal mining is prevalent across several villages along the UTIP transmission line route, serving as a significant source of livelihood for local communities. This mining type primarily focuses on the extraction of valuable minerals such as gold, which is found in villages like Ibadakuli, Buyange, and Ngando. In addition to gold, artisanal miners in certain areas also extract tin, particularly in Kalole, and diamonds, as seen in Old Shinyanga. These activities are typically informal (that is why it was not possible to identify their polygons and map them.) and labor-intensive, often lacking formal oversight, which can lead to environmental degradation and social impacts.

Villages with declared artisanal mining activities that do not overlap with licensed polygons, such as Old Shinyanga, Nyang'hwale, and Nsunga, are potentially informal mining zones where official mining boundaries are currently unknown. This suggests the presence of unregulated mining practices, which may require further investigation to understand the extent and impact of these activities. Targeted socio-environmental management and community engagement strategies are essential for these areas to address potential conflicts and dependencies related to informal mining during the TL project's implementation.

Employment

As described in this section, the main sources of employment, and self-employment, in the Area of Influence are agriculture, livestock keeping and artisanal mining. This implies that they are mainly informal jobs. Agriculture is the most extended. The problems it faces (lack or insufficient use of methods that may increase productivity; insufficient water; insufficient access to markets; no additional value added through the processing of the raw material) create a cycle of poverty that impedes the creation of better jobs for the population. Mining, on the other hand, is appreciated as it creates better paid jobs.

The situation of youth employment is particularly critical as the new capacities created through the improvement of education cannot be absorbed by the job market.





3.4 Natural Resources / Provision of Ecosystem Services

3.4.1 Land

The land is mainly used for agriculture, forestry, housing, pastures for livestock keeping and mining.

Land tenure in the Area of Influence

Land, in the area of influence of the project, is most commonly owned under customary rights. However, the situation of land and housing ownership is not homogeneous and persons with title deeds as well as others with no recognizable rights can also be found. Renting exists but is an uncommon situation.

Regarding the types of ownership, there is general land, village land and reserve land. Productive land falls under village land. Village land is managed by Village Council on behalf of the President of Tanzania. Reserved land is managed by the authority responsible for its use (such as Tanzania Forest Service or TANROADS). General land is the land that is neither village nor reserve, including urban areas. It is managed by Commissioner for Lands on behalf of the President.

In the fieldtrip was found that the types of land ownership or occupation in the DAI included customary rights, title deeds and also the use of land with no titles, as can be seen in **Table 3.4.1.a**.

Table 3.4.1.a Land tenure – Direct Area of Influence

	Directifica	1			
Ward	Villages	Land Ownership	Demarcation	Land Conflicts	Reason of conflicts
Region: Shinyanga	ì				
District: Shinyang	a MC				
Mwamalili	Seseko	Customary right Title deeds	Yes, all of them	No	
Ibadakuli	Uzogore	Customary right	Some of them	Yes	Boundaries between two owners
Ibadakuii	Ibadakuli	Customary right Title deeds	Some of them	No	
O14 CL:	Ihapa	Customary right	Yes, all of them	Yes	Lack of fair compensation
Old Shinyanga	Old Shinyanga	Customary right Don't have title	Yes, all of them	Yes	Unclear information
District: Shinyang	a DC				
	Mwasekagi	Customary right	Yes, all of them	No	
Solwa	Mwiseme	Customary right	Yes, all of them	Yes	Boundary conflict between the village and Solwa village
	Mwabuki	Don't have title	Yes, all of them	No	
Mwakitolyoo	Mwasenge	Customary right	Some of them	No	
wwakitoryoo	Nyang'ombe	Customary right	Some of them	No	
Iselemagazi	Mwamakaranga	Customary right	None of them	Yes	Geita and - Shinyanga, said they are owner of the





Table 3.4.1.a Land tenure – Direct Area of Influence

Villages	Land Ownership	Demarcation	Land Conflicts	Reason of conflicts
				village.
Ichongo	Customary right	None of them	No	
Iselamagazi	Customary right		No	
Mwang'osha	Customary right	Yes, all of them	Yes	Family conflicts
Shilabela	Customary right	Yes, all of them	Yes	Forgery in selling land Fighting for places to feed livestock
Mwongozo	Customary right	None of them	Yes	Unclear demarcation
Zunzuli	Customary right	Yes, all of them	Yes	Unclear demarcation of the farms
Ipango	Customary right	Some of them	No	
Mwajiji	Customary right	None of them	Yes	Lack of selling contract between buyer and land seller
Lyabusalu	Customary right	Yes, all of them	No	
Bukamba	Customary right	Yes, all of them	Yes	Inheritance issues
Mwabagehu	Customary right	Yes, all of them	Yes	Boundary conflicts, inheritance issues
Igwamanoni	Don't have title	Yes, all of them	Yes	Inheritance issues
Ilogi	Don't have title	Yes, all of them	Yes	Boundaries Inheritance
Buyange	Don't have title	Yes, all of them	Yes	Boundaries
Kalole	Customary right Title deeds	None of them	No	
Busulwangili	Customary right	Yes, all of them	Yes	Misunderstanding between buyer and seller
	•		•	
7				
Shahende	Customary right Title deeds	None of them	No	
wale				
Kayenze	Don't have title	None of them	Yes	Boundaries
Bukulu	Customary right	Yes, all of them	Yes	Interactions in demarcation
Isonda	Customary right	Yes, all of them	Yes	Mining activities and demarcation
Kasubuya	Customary right	Yes, all of them	Yes	Unclear demarcation and immigration
Bukwimba	Don't have title	Yes, all of them	Yes	Inheritance
DC				
Kagongo	Don't have title	Yes, all of them	Yes	Inheritance, Boundaries, forgery
Bugalagala	Customary right	Yes, all of them	No	
Busabaga	Don't have title	Yes, all of them	Yes	Boundaries
Kashelo	Customary right	Yes, all of them	Yes	Boundaries
Rasificio			3.7	
Ilolangulu	Customary right	None of them	No	
	Customary right Customary right	None of them None of them	No No	
Ilolangulu				
Ilolangulu Nambubi	Customary right Customary right	None of them Yes, all of them	No No	
Ilolangulu Nambubi Bwendanseko	Customary right	None of them	No	Interactions in demarcation
Ilolangulu Nambubi Bwendanseko Mwanza	Customary right Customary right Customary right	None of them Yes, all of them Yes, all of them	No No No	
	Ichongo Iselamagazi Mwang'osha Shilabela Mwongozo Zunzuli Ipango Mwajiji Lyabusalu Bukamba Mwabagehu Igwamanoni Ilogi Buyange Kalole Busulwangili Shahende wale Kayenze Bukulu Isonda Kasubuya Bukwimba DC Kagongo Bugalagala Busabaga	Ichongo Customary right Iselamagazi Customary right Mwang'osha Customary right Shilabela Customary right Mwongozo Customary right Zunzuli Customary right Ipango Customary right Customary right Mwajiji Lyabusalu Customary right Bukamba Customary right Mwabagehu Customary right Ilogi Don't have title Ilogi Don't have title Ilogi Customary right Title deeds Customary right Customary right Customary right Customary right Title deeds Customary right Customary right	Customary right None of them	Villages Land Ownership Demarcation Land Conflicts Ichongo Customary right None of them No Iselamagazi Customary right Some of them No Mwang'osha Customary right Yes, all of them Yes Shilabela Customary right None of them Yes Mwongozo Customary right Yes, all of them Yes Zunzuli Customary right Some of them No Ipango Customary right None of them No Mwajiji None of them No Yes Lyabusalu Customary right Yes, all of them Yes Mwabagehu Customary right Yes, all of them Yes Igwamanoni Don't have title Yes, all of them Yes Ilogi Don't have title Yes, all of them Yes Kalole Customary right None of them No Title deeds None of them No Wale Kayenze Don't have title None of them





Table 3.4.1.a Land tenure – Direct Area of Influence

Ward	Villages	Land Ownership	Demarcation	Land Conflicts	Reason of conflicts
Ushirika	Kadoke	Customary right	Yes, all of them	No	
District: Bukom	be DC				
	Nampalahala	Customary right	Yes, all of them	No	
	Nalusunguti	Customary right	None of them	No	
Dugonzo	5Busonzo	Title deeds	Some of them	No	
Busonzo	3Busonzo	Customary right			
	Kabagole	Don't have title	Yes, all of them	Yes	Boundary conflicts
	Nakayenze	Don't have title	Yes, all of them	No	
Butinzya	Butinzya	Title deeds	Yes, all of them	No	
2Bulega	Ibambilo	Don't have title	Yes, all of them	No	
District: Chato l	DC				
	Mnekezi	Don't have title	Yes, all of them	No	
Iparamasa	Mwabasabi	Customary right	Yes, all of them	No	
•	Songambele	Customary right	Yes, all of them	No	
Region: Kagera		<u> </u>			•
District: Karagy	ve DC				
		Customary right	Yes, all of them	No	
	Katanda	Don't have title	ĺ		
Kihanga	Kihanga	Customary right	Yes, all of them	Yes	Boundary issues
υ	Kishoju	Customary right	Yes, all of them	Yes	Demarcation
	Mulamba	Don't have title	Yes, all of them	Yes	Boundaries
17	3.600	Customary right	Yes, all of them	No	
Kayanga	Miti	Don't have title	,		
		Customary right	Yes, all of them	Yes	Inheritance issues
	Omurushaka	Title deeds	,		
Bugene		Don't have title			
8	Nyakahanga	Customary right	Yes, all of them	Yes	Inheritance issues
	Kishao	Customary right	Yes, all of them	No	
		Customary right	Yes, all of them	Yes	Unclear demarcation
Ihembe	Ihembe I	Don't have title	,		
	Rukale	Don't have title	Yes, all of them	Yes	Boundary conflicts
Nyaishozi		Customary right	Yes, all of them	No	
J	Nyakayanja	Don't have title	,		
Rugu	Kasheshe	Customary right	Yes, all of them	No	
		Customary right	Yes, all of them	Yes	Unclear Demarcation
	Nyakasimbi	Don't have title	,		
		Title deeds			
Nyakasimbi	Bujara	Don't have title	Yes, all of them	Yes	Boundaries
J	Kahanga	Don't have title	Yes, all of them	Yes	Boundaries
		Customary right	Some of them	Yes	Village demarcation
	Muungano	Don't have title			8
	D 1	Customary right	Yes, all of them	Yes	Village Demarcation
NT 1 1	Rwandaro	Don't have title	,		8
Nyakahanga	D. 1	Don't have title	None of them	Yes	Boundaries
	Bisheshe	Customary right			
District: Bihara	mulo DC	<u> </u>	1		•
	Nyabugombe	Customary right	Some of them	Yes	Land for grazing
		Customary right	Yes, all of them	Yes	Inheritance and
N. 1 1	Ngararambe	Don't have title	,		boundary issues
Nyakahura	ъ	Customary right	Yes, all of them	No	
	Busiri	Don't have title			
	Mabare	Title deeds	Yes, all of them	Yes	Boundaries
	Nyakanazi	Customary right	Yes, all of them	Yes	Boundaries
		Customary right	Yes, all of them	Yes	Land for grazing
Lusahunga	Kabale	Don't have title			
	Lusahunga	Customary right	Yes, all of them	Yes	Unclear Land
		, 118.11	, 01 110111		





Table 3.4.1.a Land tenure – Direct Area of Influence

Ward	Villages	Land Ownership	Demarcation	Land Conflicts	Reason of conflicts
		Title deeds			Demarcation
		Don't have title			
	Kikoma	Customary right	None of them	Yes	Boundaries
	Nyakasenga	Customary right Don't have title	Yes, all of them	No	
V :1	Mavota	Customary right Don't have title	Yes, all of them	No	
Kaniha	Mkunkwa	Customary right Don't have title	Yes, all of them	No	
	Mgera	Customary right	None of them	No	
Nyantakara	Nyantakara/Iyen gamulilo	Customary right Don't have title	Yes, all of them	No	
J	Nyakayenze	Customary right Don't have title	None of them	Yes	Land border conflicts
District: Ngara	•				
Kasulo	Rwakalemera	Customary right	Yes, all of them	No	
District: Missenyi	İ				
Martalanta	Byeju	Customary right	Yes, all of them	Yes	Interference from neighbouring villages
Mutukula	Mutukula	Customary right Title deeds	Yes, all of them	Yes	Boundaries
	Bunazi	Title deeds	Yes, all of them	No	
Kassambya	Nyabihanga	Customary right	Yes, all of them	Yes	Interference from neighbouring villages
	Omudongo	Customary right	Yes, all of them	Yes	Boundary conflicts
Nsunga	Byamutemba	Title deeds	Yes, all of them	No	
nsunga	Ngando	Customary right	Yes, all of them	Yes	Boundary issues
Kyaka	Kyaka	Customary right	Yes, all of them	No	

Elaboration: JGP/BENE. Sources: Fieldword - May-July 2024.

In terms of land ownership, 83 villages mentioned that the majority owns lands based on customary rights; 13 said that some villagers have title deeds; 35 said they do not have titles. The most common situation is that of customary rights.

According to the 2022 Census, 38.8% of Tanzania Mainland rural population, aged 15 years and above, own land. The proportion of women owning land (35.7%) is lower than men (42.3%). 59.6% of rural population do not own land, 56.2% of men are in this situation and 62.7% of women. Of those who own land, 53.5% own it jointly. In the case of women, this situation is more common (60.6%) than in the case of men (47.1%), being more usual for women to have a jointly ownership. In the case of Shinyanga Region, 27.6% owns land; in Geita 24.8% and in Kagera 43.3%. Of those who own land in rural areas, 59.6% do not have any legal documents. 32.4% of women in rural areas who own land jointly do have legal documents, compared to 24.8% of men in the same situation. In Kagera 43.3% do possess a title deed, while in Shinyanga 27.6% also have title deeds and in Geita 24.8%. The difference between Kagera and the other two regions is notorious.

Regarding demarcation, a prerequisite to obtain title deeds, 72 villages' representatives indicated that all the plots have been demarcated. In the case of Shinyanga Region, in





59.3% of the villages the interviewees indicated that they present this situation; in Geita 78.6% and in Kagera, 87.3%. In 15 villages, the interviewees mentioned that no plot has been demarcated and in 9 that some have been demarcated.

According to the information gathered in the fieldtrips, in more than half of the villages there is some kind of land conflict. This was mentioned in 59% of the villages in Shinyanga; 35.7% in Geita and 53.2% in Kagera. The reasons for the land conflicts are:

- Unclear demarcation.
- Boundaries issues (disagreement on the boundaries) between villages and between neighbours.
- Family conflicts, conflicts related to inheritance.
- Issues between families.
- Problems related to the purchasing process, which includes lack of contract, misunderstandings between buyers and sellers, and forgery in the sale.
- Conflicts among neighbours, such as interference of neighbouring villages, fights over grazing land, and immigration.
- Mining, when it overlaps with other economic activities, such as agriculture and livestock keeping

Lack of fair compensation was also mentioned, referring to other projects present in the area.

3.4.2 Other Ecosystem Services

The ecosystem services directly linked to uses of the population include feeding, natural medicine, biomass, water and ecotourism. Feeding is one of the most important, and depends on agriculture and livestock keeping, already presented, and on hunting, fishing, forestry and beekeeping. Hunting is, in general terms, not mentioned, as it is forbidden. Fishing is specially practiced in Shinyanga MC (through aquaculture); in Geita DC, Bukombe, Chato, Karagwe, Biharamulo and Missenyi. The species mainly are tilapia, nile, perch and sardine. In the case of aquaculture, the species are catfish and tilapia. Fishing is done in Lake Victoria, Kagera and Ruyuyu Rivers, and in ponds and dams.

Other important activities are beekeeping and forestry. They have been promoted by local governments, including Shinyanga MC, Bukombe District, Missenyi and Mbogwe, as a way of leveraging the preservation of reserves from encroachers who do farming and cattle herding, and as a livelihood. Some district profiles indicate that environmental deterioration is one of the main challenges the districts face. **Table 3.4.2.a** presents the information regarding ecosystem services in the DAI. The percentages indicate the proportion of villages where the interviewees indicated that those activities take place.





Table 3.4.2.a Ecosytstem services in DAI

Area	Fishing	Plant Collection	Beekeeping	Forestry/ biomass	Reserved/ touristic areas
Shinyanga	14.8% (Nimya Dam, Ningwa River, Mahiga Pond, Igwamanoni River.	Yes: 77.8% No: 22.2% Medicinal Herbs: 62.5% Food: 37.5	26% For Sale: 71.4%	Wood for fuel: 55.6% Carpentry: 7.4% Poles: 7.4% None: 29.6%	Reserved: 88.9% said they do have (Mawamapuli, Isubi) Touristic: 3.7% (Hot water from underground
Geita	3.7% (Lake Victoria)	Yes: 78.6% No: 21.4% Medicinal Herbs: 81.8% Food: 18.2%	21.4% For Sale: 100%	Wood for fuel: 53.6% Timber: 3.6% Carpentry: 7.2% Poles: 32.2% None: 3.4%	in Usogore) Reserved areas: 75% Touristic: No
Kagera	17% (Kagera River, Byeju and Kayanja Pond)	Yes: 100% Medicinal Herbs: 97.7% Food:2.3%	46.8% For sale: 81.8%	Wood for fuel: 57.5% Carprentry: 4.3% Poles: 36.2% None: 2%	Reserved areas: 100% Touristic: National Park in Chato Burigi

Elaboration: JGP/BENE. Sources: Field work – May-July 2024.

Fishing is an uncommon practice. Only a few villages mentioned they practiced it, despite their closeness with important bodies of water, such as Lake Victoria. Contrary to that, plant collection is a common practice among the villages, mainly used for medicinal purposes and, in second place, for food.

Beekeeping is an important activity in Kagera, where almost half of the villages (46%) practice it. It is less important in Geita and Shinyanga, where around a quarter of the villages are involved in this activity. It is mainly done with commercial purposes.

Forestry is important, mainly as a source of fuel, more than 50% of the villages give it this use. The second use is poles, in Kagera and Geita around one third of the villages indicated they use forestry for poles, but not in Shinyanga, with only 7% of the villages. Other uses of forestry, such as carpentry and timber, are very low.

A very high number of villages (between 75 and 100%) mentioned they have reserved areas, while areas dedicated to tourism activities are less relevant.

Only one village indicated that hunting takes place, which is coherent with the fact that it is forbidden by law in Tanzania.

Section 8.2.3.2 of the EIA analyses the impacts of the Project on the ecosystem services. This analysis indicates that the project could affect feeding, as the project will restrict some types of land use; natural medicines will be partially affected, as vegetation will be





cleared for the construction of the TL and the wayleave strip will be kept free of vegetation, also partially affecting the biomass; fertilization of crop plants may be partially affected, although in a small scale, as the clearing will reduce the habitats available for pollinating fauna. The main causes, as mentioned, are the reduction of land available for agriculture, as arable areas will decrease by 8% in the DAI, and the clearance of native vegetation, which will decrease by 1%. Other ecosystem services, as water, disease regulation, pest regulation and ecotourism will not be impacted. These impacts are considered negative, will occur during construction and operation phases, they will be indirect impacts, that will happen immediately. They will have a long-lasting duration and will be partially reversible.

3.5 Housing and Utilities

3.5.1

Water for human consumption

According to the Water Sector- Status Report 2015-2020, elaborated by Tanzania Ministry of Water, the problems the provision of water faces include:

- Wells can present a problem of underground water pollution, impacting health.
- Water may be treated occasionally, depending on the availability of chemicals. If they are not available, water is pumped untreated.
- Some areas present high ground water tables levels, being vulnerable to environmental pollution.
- Ground water may have the problem of high saline and fluoride contents.
- The amount of water can be below the required amount, which leads to water supply shortage which causes water flow interruptions. This was a concern expressed by the stakeholders during the first consultations held. This was associated with drought. This impacts not only households but the possibility of installing industries.
- Water produced can contain high levels of turbidity caused by clay, salt and soil particles. It can also present colloidal impurities.

Water pollution also affects water sources through indiscriminate dumping of solid and liquid waste in undesignated areas, the discharge of industrial chemicals and the use of chemical farming fertilizers and insecticides.

Table 3.5.1.a presents the situation of the access to water in the DAI.

Table 3.5.1.a

Access to water in Villages of the DAI

Ward	Villages	Access to clean water	Sources of water
Region: Shinyaı	nga	•	•
District: Shinya	nga MC		
Mwamalili	Seseko	Yes	Borehole/Lake Victoria
Ibadakuli	Uzogore	Yes	River/Lake Victoria
	Ibadakuli	Yes	River/Lake Victoria





Table 3.5.1.a
Access to water in Villages of the DAI

Ward	Villages	Access to clean water	Sources of water
Old Shinyanga	Ihapa	Yes	River/Lake Victoria
, 8	Old Shinyanga		Rainfall Water storage
		Yes	in tanks/Lake Victoria
District: Shinyanga DC		Yes	
Solwa	Mwasekagi	Yes	River/Lake Victoria
2011.4	Mwiseme	Yes	River/Lake Victoria
	Mwabuki	Yes	River/Lake Victoria
Mwakitolyoo	Mwasenge	Yes	Lake Victoria
in maritaly as	Nyang'ombe	Yes	Borehole
Iselemagazi	Mwamakaranga	Yes	Rainfall Water storage in tanks/Lake Victoria
	Ichongo	Yes	Spring/Lake Victoria
	Iselamagazi	Yes	Spring/Lake Victoria
Nyamalogo	Mwang'osha	Yes	River/Lake Victoria
Pandagichiza	Shilabela	Yes	Spring/Lake Victoria
Mwenge	Mwongozo	Yes	Spring/Lake Victoria
8	Zunzuli	Yes	Borehole/Lake Victoria
	Ipango	Yes	River/Lake Victoria
Lyabusalu	Mwajiji	Yes	River/Lake Victoria
L) ao asara	Lyabusalu	Yes	River/Lake Victoria
	Bukamba	Yes	River/Lake Victoria
	Mwabagehu	Yes	River/Lake Victoria
District: Msalala	Tit wedgend	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	THE CONTROL OF THE CO
Bugarama	Igwamanoni	Yes	River
	Ilogi	Yes	River
	Buyange	No	Borehole
Lunguya (Runguya)	Kalole	Yes	Pond
Bulyan'hulu	Busulwangili	Yes	Borehole
Region: Geita			•
District: Geita DC			
Butobela	Shahende	Yes	Lake Victoria
District: Nyang'hwa	ile		
Kafita	Kayenze	Yes	River
	Bukulu	Yes	Spring
Nyugwa	Isonda	Yes	Pond
Bukwimba	Kasubuya	No	River
	Bukwimba	Yes	River
District: Mbogwe D	C		
Ikobe	Kagongo	No	River
	Bugalagala	Yes	River
	Busabaga	Yes	River
Lulembela	Kashelo	Yes	River
Ilolangulu	Ilolangulu	Yes	River
Mbogwe	Nambubi	Yes	Borehole
	Bwendanseko	Yes	Pond
	Mwanza	Yes	River
Ngemo	Nyitundu	Yes	River
	Bwendamwizo	No	River
	Bulongo	Yes	NA





Table 3.5.1.a Access to water in Villages of the DAI

Ward	Villages	Access to clean water	Sources of water
Ushirika	Kadoke	Yes	Lake
District: Bukomb	pe DC		
Busonzo	Nampalahala	Yes	Borehole
	Nalusunguti	No	River
	Busonzo	Yes	Borehole
	Kabagole	Yes	Borehole
	Nakayenze	No	River
Butinzya	Butinzya	Yes	River
Bulega	Ibambilo	No	River
District: Chato D	OC	•	
Iparamasa	Mnekezi	Yes	River
•	Mwabasabi	Yes	Lake Victoria
	Songambele	Yes	Lake Victoria
Region: Kagera			
District: Karagw	re DC		
Kihanga	Katanda	Yes	Lake Victoria
S	Kihanga	Yes	River
	Kishoju	Yes	Lake
	Mulamba	Yes	River
Kayanga	Miti	Yes	Lake Victoria
Bugene	Omurushaka	Yes	River
8	Nyakahanga	Yes	River
	Kishao	Yes	River
Ihembe	Ihembe I	Yes	Borehole
Nyaishozi	Rukale	Yes	River
11741311021	Nyakayanja	Yes	River
Rugu	Kasheshe	No	River
Nyakasimbi	Nyakasimbi	Yes	Borehole
1 vy ukusiiiioi	Bujara	No	River
	Kahanga	Yes	River
	Muungano	Yes	Borehole
Nyakahanga	Rwandaro	Yes	Borehole
ivyakananga	Bisheshe	Yes	River
District: Biharan		1 03	Kivei
Nyakahura	Nyabugombe	No	Borehole
i i y akanula	Ngararambe	Yes	River
	Busiri	Yes	River
	Mabare	No	River
Lusahunga	Nyakanazi	Yes	River
Lusanunga	Kabale	Yes	Borehole
	Lusahunga	Yes	River
	Kikoma	Yes	River
			River
Kaniha	Nyakasenga	Yes	River, Lake Victoria
Kallillä	Mayota	Yes	
Nivomtolic	Mkunkwa	Yes	River, borehole
Nyantakara	Mgera	No	Borehole
	Nyantakara/Iyengamulilo	Yes	Borehole
D: 4	Nyakayenze	Yes	River, borehole
District: Ngara			





Table 3.5.1.a Access to water in Villages of the DAI

Ward	Villages	Access to clean water	Sources of water
District: Misseny	i		
Mutukula	Byeju	Yes	Lake
	Mutukula	Yes	River
Kassambya	Bunazi	Yes	Lake Victoria
	Nyabihanga	Yes	Pond
	Omudongo	Yes	River
Nsunga	Byamutemba	Yes	Lake
	Ngando	Yes	River
Kyaka	Kyaka	Yes	River

Elaboration: JGP/BENE. Sources: Fieldword - May-July 2024.

All the villages, but 10 (Mgera, Mabare, Bujara, Nyabugombe, Kasheshe, Ibambilo, Nalusunguti, Buyange, Nakayenze and Kasubuya) considered they have access to clean water. Those that do not have this access are in a more vulnerable situation, especially with respect to diseases transmitted by water, such as diarrhoea, which, in turn, brings in problems such as anaemia. The sources of water include rivers, lakes (Lake Victoria), boreholes and ponds.

3.5.2 Sanitation

The direct area of influence has a high shortage of sanitation facilities and infrastructures, which impacts population's health. This is a situation similar to other rural areas in Tanzania.

The 2022 Census characterizes toilet facilities as improved and unimproved. The latter consists only of pit latrines without slab (open pit) and bucket. All the other types of facilities are considered improved. It also includes the category of households without toilette facilities (use of open areas). According to the Census, 54.9% of households in Geita have improved facilities; 39.9% unimproved and 5.2% have no facilities. In Shinyanga Region, 48.6% households have improved facilities; 43.1% unimproved and 8.3% has no facilities. While in Kagera, only 32.2% of the households have improved facilities, 65.3% unimproved and 2.5% have no facilities.

Sewage systems are installed and functioning in urban areas, while in rural areas other methods are used. 2020 Water Sector Status Report indicates that, by 2020, none of the regions of the Area of Influence had wastewater disposal. In the cases with no sewerage system, exhauster vacuum trucks are used for emptying and transportation of faecal waste for pretreatment at sludge treatment plants. The Report also states that Geita and Bukoba, among others, were building modern collection and disposal facilities.

Accessing wastewater disposal systems that are environmentally friendly is still one of the main challenges. As previously mentioned, this is reflected on the health issues such as diarrhoea, which is a cause of mortality.





According to the information collected from the DAI villages, all of them have toilets outside the house, except for Bunazi and Buyange villages. Only Bunazi and Mavota villages indicated that they have a drainage system. In addition, only the villages of Mwamakaranga, Nyakasenga and Bunazi indicated they have a sewage treatment plant.

3.5.3 Electricity

Rural villages of the DAI are not connected to the national grid. In general, access to electricity is still restricted and more accessible in urban areas. The high use of charcoal is a concern due to its impact in the forestry. In rural areas, the most important source of energy for cooking is firewood. The problem with this is the possibility of deforestation and depletion of natural vegetation.

Stakeholders showed their acceptance of the project as improving its supply is a demand from the population both in terms of coverage, especially for rural areas, and of power as with the current supply it is insufficient for industrial activities. One of the main demands expressed in the consultations with the villages was the access to electricity as they expected it will allow them to have this resource. TANESCO clarified that this is a transmission project.

3.5.4 Houses Characteristics

According to the 2022 Census, 34% of rural households in Tanzania Mainland live in unimproved houses. 9.6% of the households in Geita, 18.4% in Shinyanga and 42.9% of Kagera are in the same situation. However, this information does not differentiate the situation of rural and urban areas in the regions.

Materials used for houses vary from urban to rural areas. According to the Census 2022, in rural areas -at the national level- the most common roofing materials are iron sheets (77.1%) and grass/leaves (18.1%). The regions maintain the same tendency, in Shinyanga 81.9% have roofs of iron sheets, 12.1% of grass/leaves and 5.2% of mud and leaves. In Geita, 91.6% have iron sheets and 6.8% of grass/leaves; in Kagera, 90.4% have iron sheets and 8.1% grass/leaves. The Census does not distinguish rural from urban in the regional data either.

The most used material for floor covering in rural areas is earth/sand (60.8%) followed by cement (34.7%). In Shinyanga, 47.9% has cement floors and 45.4% earth/sand; in Kagera, 33% uses cement and 61.6% earth/sand, and in Geita, 54.5% use cement and 40.2% earth/sand.

Most common wall materials in rural areas are baked bricks (39.6%) sundried bricks (25.1%) and poles and mud (23.3%). The use of cement bricks/ rock bricks is low (8.3%). In Kagera the most used material is poles and mud (40.1%) followed by baked bricks (37%). In Shinyanga, the most used materials are sundried bricks (50.5%) followed by baked bricks (23.9%), and cement bricks (21.7%). Geita's households mostly use baked bricks (64%), sundried bricks (24.3%) and cement bricks (6.1%).





Problems observed include overcrowding, which has impacts on health, lack of planning of settlements and houses. The latter implies that it is necessary to incorporate considerations related to space distribution, flow of air, lighting and temperature to ensure good living conditions.

The following presents the general standard of houses observed during the fieldtrip.



Elaboration: JGP/BENE. Source: photos taken by JGP during fieldwork.

Table 3.5.4.a presents the most common characteristics of the houses that are part of the DAI, according to the interviewees.

Table 3.5.4.a

Housing characteristics- DAI

Ward	Villages	Wall Material	Floor Material	Number of people living in houses	Overcrowding
Region: Shinyan	ga				
District: Shinyan	ga MC				
Mwamalili	Seseko	Mud	Tiles	5-6	No
Ibadakuli	Uzogore	Bricks	Soil	+ 10	No
	Ibadakuli	Concrete	Tiles	5-6	No
Old Shinyanga	Ihapa	Bricks	Soil	7-9	Yes
	Old Shinyanga	Wood	Tiles	7-9	No
District: Shinyan	ga DC				
Solwa	Mwasekagi	Mud	Cement	7-9	No
	Mwiseme	Bricks	Soil	7-9	Yes
	Mwabuki	Bricks	Soil	+ 10	No
Mwakitolyoo	Mwasenge	Bricks	Soil	7-9	No
	Nyang'ombe	Bricks	Soil	7-9	No
Iselemagazi	Mwamakaranga	Concrete	Tiles	5-6	Yes
	Ichongo	Concrete	Tiles	7-9	Yes
	Iselamagazi	Concrete	Tiles	5-6	Yes
Nyamalogo	Mwang'osha	Mud	Cement	7-9	No
Pandagichiza	Shilabela	Concrete	Tiles	5-6	No

42





Table 3.5.4.a Housing characteristics- DAI

Ward	Villages	Wall Material	Floor Material	Number of people living in houses	Overcrowding
Mwenge	Mwongozo	Concrete	Tiles	5-6	Yes
	Zunzuli	Bricks	Soil	7-9	No
	Ipango	Bricks	Soil	7-9	No
Lyabusalu	Mwajiji	Mud	Cement	+ 10	No
	Lyabusalu	Mud	Cement	+ 10	Yes
	Bukamba	Bricks	Soil	7-9	No
	Mwabagehu	Bricks	Soil	7-9	No
District: Msalal	a				
Bugarama	Igwamanoni	Mud	Cement	7-9	No
Bugarama	Ilogi	Mud	Cement	+ 10	No
	Buyange	Mud	Cement	+ 10	No
Lunguya (Runguya)	Kalole	Concrete	Wood	5-6	Yes
Bulyan'hulu	Busulwangili	Wood	Wood	5-6	No
Region: Geita	2 do di diigiii	.,			210
District: Geita I	OC .				
Butobela	Shahende	Mud	Cement	7-9	No
District: Nyang	L	17144	Comone	, ,	110
Kafita	Kayenze	Concrete	Wood	5-6	Yes
ILUIIIU	Bukulu	Concrete	Wood	+ 10	Yes
Nyugwa	Isonda	Concrete	Tiles	5-6	Yes
Bukwimba	Kasubuya	Mud	Cement	+ 10	Yes
Bukwiniou	Bukwimba	Mud	Cement	7-9	No
District: Mbogy	L	11100		, ,	110
Ikobe	Kagongo	Mud	Cement	Less than 4	No
	Bugalagala	Mud	Cement	+ 10	No
	Busabaga	Mud	Cement	5-6	No
Lulembela	Kashelo	Mud	Cement	5-6	No
Ilolangulu	Ilolangulu	Concrete	Wood	7-9	Yes
Mbogwe	Nambubi	Wood	Wood	5-6	Yes
8	Bwendanseko	Wood	Wood	+ 10	Yes
	Mwanza	Wood	Wood	5-6	No
Ngemo	Nyitundu	Mud	Cement	5-6	No
S	Bwendamwizo	Mud	Cement	+ 10	Yes
	Bulongo	Concrete	Cement	+ 10	Yes
Ushirika	Kadoke	Concrete	Cement	7-9	Yes
District: Bukon	l.	•	•	•	
Busonzo	Nampalahala	Wood	Wood	7-9	Yes
	Nalusunguti	Mud	Soil	+ 10	No
	Busonzo	Concrete	Cement	7-9	No
	Kabagole	Mud	Cement	5-6	Yes
	Nakayenze	Mud	Cement	5-6	No
Butinzya	Butinzya	Wood	Wood	+ 10	Yes
Bulega	Ibambilo	Bricks	Soil	7-9	Yes
District: Chato	DC				
Iparamasa	Mnekezi	Mud		7-9	No
	Mwabasabi	Wood	Wood	+ 10	Yes
	Songambele	Wood	Wood	7-9	Yes





Table 3.5.4.a Housing characteristics- DAI

Ward	Villages	Wall Material	Floor Material	Number of people living in houses	Overcrowding
Region: Kagera					
District: Karag	we DC				
Kihanga	Katanda	Wood	Wood	7-9	Yes
	Kihanga	Bricks	Soil	7-9	No
	Kishoju	Wood	Wood	5-6	No
	Mulamba	Mud		5-6	No
Kayanga	Miti	Wood	Wood	5-6	No
Bugene	Omurushaka	Concrete	Tiles	5-6	No
	Nyakahanga	Mud	Cement	5-6	No
	Kishao	Mud	Cement	5-6	No
Ihembe	Ihembe I	Wood	Wood	7-9	Yes
Nyaishozi	Rukale	Mud	Cement	5-6	No
•	Nyakayanja	Wood	Wood	7-9	Yes
Rugu	Kasheshe	Bricks	Soil	5-6	No
Nyakasimbi	Nyakasimbi	Wood	Wood	5-6	No
•	Bujara	Bricks	N/A	7-9	No
	Kahanga	Mud	Cement	5-6	No
	Muungano	Wood	Wood	7-9	Yes
Nyakahanga	Rwandaro	Wood	Wood	5-6	No
, .	Bisheshe	Mud	Cement	7-9	No
District: Bihara	amulo DC			•	
Nyakahura	Nyabugombe	Mud	Cement	7-9	No
3	Ngararambe	Mud	Tiles	5-6	No
	Busiri	Mud	Cement	5-6	Yes
	Mabare	Mud	Cement	+ 10	Yes
Lusahunga	Nyakanazi	Mud	Cement	5-6	No
	Kabale	Concrete	Cement	+ 10	Yes
	Lusahunga	Wood	Wood	7-9	Yes
	Kikoma	Mud	Cement	5-6	No
	Nyakasenga	Wood	Wood	+ 10	Yes
Kaniha	Mavota	Concrete/w	Wood	+ 10	Yes
	Mkunkwa	Concrete	Tiles	7-9	Yes
Nyantakara	Mgera	Mud	Cement	7-9	Yes
•	Nyantakara/Iyengamul ilo	Concrete	Tiles	7-9	Yes
	Nyakayenze	Wood	Wood	+ 10	Yes
District: Ngara	1 🗸	ı	1		
Kasulo	Rwakalemera	Mud	Tiles	5-6	No
District: Misser				ı	
Mutukula	Byeju	Wood	Tiles	5-6	No
	Mutukula	Mud	Cement	5-6	No
		Mud	Tiles	5-6	Yes
		Concrete	Wood	5-6	No
	Omudongo	Mud	Cement	5-6	No
Nsunga	Byamutemba	Wood	Wood	7-9	Yes
	Ngando	Bricks	Soil	5-6	No
Kyaka	Kyaka	Mud	Tiles	5-6	No

Elaboration: JGP/BENE. Source: Fieldwork, May – July 2024.





3.6 Education and Literacy

Education facilities/services

According to the district and regional reports, the main problem with the education facilities is the lack of enough desks, classrooms, teachers and sanitation facilities. Other problems are the acute shortage of accommodation, such as dormitories, required by the students for their secondary education, and the long distances children must walk to reach schools. Of all the gaps between the needs or requirements and the actual facilities given, the most important are those related to the lack of teachers, and the ones related to basic infrastructure, such as desks and classrooms, water and sanitation.

In the DAI, according to the information provided by the interviewees, 57.3% of the villages only have access to primary schools within their area, while 39.6% also have secondary schools in their villages, with 3.1% of the villages that only have pre-primary schools. For accessing secondary education, the students go to the largest town in the ward or any other close place. No village has vocational studies or universities. In the case of vocational studies, students need to go to nearby cities, while for university they tend to move to more distant places. This information is presented in **Table 3.6.a**.

Table 3.6.a Education facilities in DAI

Ward	Villages	Available Services	Vocational Studies	Nearest University
Region: Shin	yanga			
District: Shin	yanga MC			
Mwamalili	Seseko	Primary Schools	N/A	Various universities in the country
Ibadakuli	Uzogore	Primary Schools	Shinyanga MC	UDSM, UDOM, SAUT
	Ibadakuli	Secondary Schools	Shinyanga MC	Wherever they are located
Old Shinyanga	Ihapa	Pre-primary School	Shinyanga MC	University of Dar es Salaam and other universities in the country
	Old Shinyanga	Secondary Schools	Shinyanga MC	SAUT OR UDOM
District: Shin	yanga DC			
Solwa	Mwasekagi	Secondary Schools	Shinyanga MC	University of Dar es Salaam and other universities
	Mwiseme	Primary School	Shinyanga MC	University of Dar es Salaam and other universities
	Mwabuki	Primary School	Shinyanga MC	University of Dar es Salaam and other universities
Mwakitolyoo	Mwasenge	Primary School	Shinyanga MC	It depends on where s/he selected to join the University
	Nyang'ombe	Primary School	Shinyanga MC	Depends on where s/he selected





Table 3.6.a Education facilities in DAI

Ward	Villages	Available Services	Vocational Studies	Nearest University
Iselemagazi	Mwamakaranga	Primary School	Shinyanga MC	Dodoma, Mwanza, Dar es Salaam
	Ichongo	Primary School	Shinyanga MC	Mwanza, Dodoma, and Dar es Salaam
	Iselamagazi	Secondary Schools	Shinyanga MC	Mwanza and dodoma
Nyamalogo	Mwang'osha	Secondary Schools	Shinyanga MC	University of Dar es Salaam and other universities in the country
Pandagichiza	Shilabela	Secondary Schools	Shinyanga MC	Dodoma and university of dar es salaam
Mwenge	Mwongozo	Primary School	Shinyanga MC	Udom St. Augusine and University of dar es salaam
	Zunzuli	Secondary Schools	Shinyanga MC	Anywhere s/he will be selected, it might be UDSM, ARU, OR SAUT
	Ipango	Primary School	Shinyanga MC	Anywhere in the country
Lyabusalu	Mwajiji	Primary School	Shinyanga MC	University of Dar es Salaam and other universities in the country
	Lyabusalu	Secondary Schools	Shinyanga MC	University of Dar es Salaam and other universities in the country
	Bukamba	Primary School	Shinyanga MC	University of Dar es Salaam and other universities in the country
	Mwabagehu	Primary School	Shinyanga MC	University of Dar es Salaam and other universities in the country
District: Msa	lala			
Bugarama	Igwamanoni	Primary School	Msalala, Shinyanga MC	To various universities in the country
	Ilogi	Secondary School	Msalala, Shinyanga MC	To various universities in the country
	Buyange	Primary School	Msalala, Shinyanga MC	To various universities in the village
Lunguya (Runguya)	Kalole	Primary School	Shinyanga MC	Other regions like Mwanza and Dar es Salaam
Bulyan'hulu	Busulwangili	Secondary School	Shinyanga MC	They go wherever they are located in the country (the University of dodoma, Institute of Finance)
Region: Geita	a	·	•	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
District: Geit				
Butobela	Shahende	Primary School	Geita town and other regions in the country	To various universities in the country





Table 3.6.a Education facilities in DAI

Ward	Villages	Available Services	Vocational Studies	Nearest University
District: Ny:	ang'hwale			
Kafita	Kayenze	Secondary School	Mwanza	Mwanza, Dar es Salaam, and Dodoma
	Bukulu	Primary School	Mwanza	Mwanza
Nyugwa	Isonda	Primary School	Mwanza	Mwanza, Dar es Salaam and Dodoma
Bukwimba	Kasubuya	Primary School	Geita town and other regions in the country	To various universities in the country
	Bukwimba	Secondary School	Geita town and other regions in the country	To various universities in the country
District: Mb	ogwe DC			
Ikobe	Kagongo	Primary School	Geita town and other regions in the country	To various universities in the country
	Bugalagala	Primary School	Geita town and other regions in the country	To various universities in the country
	Busabaga	Primary School	Geita town and other regions in the country	To various universities in the country
Lulembela	Kashelo	Secondary School	Geita Town	Anywhere s/he wants to study after being selected
Ilolangulu	Ilolangulu	Secondary School	Geita, Shinyanga	Mwanza, Dodoma, and Dar es Salaam
Mbogwe	Nambubi	Primary School	Geita Town and Chato Town	SAUT UNIVERSITY AND UDOM UNIVERSITY
	Bwendanseko	Primary School	Geita	Mwanza, Dodoma, Dar es Salaam
	Mwanza	Secondary School	Chato	They go where they are located around the country for university study
Ngemo	Nyitundu	Secondary School	Geita town and other regions in the country	Various universities in the country
	Bwendamwizo	Primary School	Geita town and other regions in the country	To various universities in the country
	Bulongo	Pre-Primary School	Geita town	Mwanza, Dodoma and Dar es Salaam
Ushirika	Kadoke	Primary School	Geita town	Mwanza and Dodoma
District: Bu	kombe DC	1	1	
Busonzo	Nampalahala	Primary School	Geita town	Mwanza
	Nalusunguti	Primary School	Bukombe town and other places in Geita	To various universities in the country





Table 3.6.a Education facilities in DAI

Ward	Villages	Available Services	Vocational Studies	Nearest University
			region and other regions	
	Busonzo	Primary School	Chato Town	Anywhere but mostly goes to SAUT and UDOM
	Kabagole	Pre-Primary School	Geita town and other regions in the country	To various universities in the country
	Nakayenze	Primary School	Ruwenze or Geita town and other regions in the country	To various universities in the country
Butinzya	Butinzya	Secondary School	Geita	Mwanza
Bulega	Ibambilo	Primary School	Geita town and other regions in the country	To various universities in the country
District: Ch	ato DC			
Iparamasa	Mnekezi	Secondary School	To the district headquarters and other regions	To various universities in the country
	Mwabasabi	Primary School	Geita	Mwanza and Geita
	Songambele	Secondary School	Geita and Chato	Geita and Mwanza
Region: Ka	gera			
District: Ka	ragwe DC			
Kihanga	Katanda	Primary School	Kayanga Town	
	Kihanga	Secondary School	Kayanga Town	To various universities in the country
	Kishoju	Secondary School	Kayanga Town	Mwanza and Dodoma
	Mulamba	Primary School	Kayanga Town and other places in the region	To various universities in the country
Kayanga	Miti	Primary School	Kayanga Town	Mwanza and Dodoma
Bugene	Omurushaka	Secondary School	Karagwe town and other places in the region	Various universities in the 3
	Nyakahanga	Secondary School	Karagwe town and other places in the region	Various universities in the country
	Kishao	Primary School	Karagwe town and other places in the region	Various universities in the country





Table 3.6.a Education facilities in DAI

Ward	Villages	Available Services	Vocational Studies	Nearest University
Ihembe	Ihembe I	Primary School	Kayanga	Dodoma, Mwanza, and Dar es Salaam
Nyaishozi	Rukale	Primary School	Karagwe town and other places in the region	To various universities in the country
	Nyakayanja	Secondary School	Kayanga	Dodoma, Dar es salaam, Mwanza
Rugu	Kasheshe	Primary School	Kayanga	Various universities in the country
Nyakasimbi	Nyakasimbi	Secondary School	Kayanga	Mwanza, SUA, Dodoma, and University of Dar es Salaam
	Bujara	Primary School	Kayanga town and other places in the region	To various universities in the country
	Kahanga	Primary School	Kayanga town and other places in the region	To various universities in the country
	Muungano	Primary School	Kayanga	Dodoma, Mwanza, and Dar es Salaam
Nyakahanga	Rwandaro	Secondary School	Nyaishozi and Bukoba	Mwanza, Dodoma, and Dar es Salaam
	Bisheshe	Secondary School	Kayanga town and other places in the region	To various universities in the country
District: Biha	ramulo DC		region	1
Nyakahura	Nyabugombe	Primary School	Biharamulo town and other places in the region	To various universities in the country
	Ngararambe	Secondary School	Biharamulo town and other places in the region	Various universities in the country
	Busiri	Primary School	Biharamulo town	To various universities in the country
	Mabare	Secondary School	Biharamulo town and other places in the region	Various universities in the country
Lusahunga	Nyakanazi	Secondary School	Biharamulo town	To various universities in the country
	Kabale	Primary School	Kahama, bukoba mwanza and geita	To various universities in the country
	Lusahunga	Secondary School	Biharamulo Town	Various universities in the country





Table 3.6.a Education facilities in DAI

Ward	Villages	Available Services	Vocational Studies	Nearest University
	Kikoma	Primary School	Biharamulo town and other places in the region	Dodoma, Mwanza, Dar es Salaam
	Nyakasenga	Primary School	Bukoba	
Kaniha	Mavota	Secondary School	Runzewa	Dodoma, mwanza, Morogoro, and Dar es Salaam
	Mkunkwa	Secondary School	Bukoba, Biharamulo	Various universities in the country
Nyantakara	Mgera	Primary School	Biharamulo town and other places in the region	Mwanza, Dodoma, and Dar es Salaam
	Nyantakara/Iyengamulilo	Secondary School	Biharamulo	
	Nyakayenze	Primary School	Biharamulo	Dodoma, mwanza and Dar es Salaam
District: Nga	ara			
Kasulo	Rwakalemera	Secondary School	Ngara Town	Various universities in the country
District: Mis	ssenyi			
Mutukula	Byeju	Secondary School	Bukoba or Karagwe	Dodoma, Arusha, and Dar es Salaam
	Mutukula	Primary School	To Missenyi District, Kagera Town, and other regions in the country	To various universities in the country
Kassambya	Bunazi	Secondary School	Bukoba	Mwanza and Dodoma
	Nyabihanga	Primary School	Bukoba	Mwanza and Dodoma
	Omudongo	Primary School	Missenyi town and other places in the region	Various universities in the country
Nsunga	Byamutemba	Secondary School	Kagera	Mwanza and Dodoma
	Ngando	Primary School	Missenyi town and other places in the region	To various universities in the country
Kyaka	Kyaka	Primary School	Missenyi town and other places in the region	Various universities in the country

Elaboration: JGP/BENE. Sources: Field work – May-July 2024.





Table 3.6.b Education facilities in DAI Villages

Region	District	Ward	Villages	School Name	Observation
Kagera	Missenyi	Mutukula	Mutukula	Kabakesa	Inside easement
				Primary School.	
	Missenyi	Nsunga	Byamutemba	Omulugando	Close to easement
				Primary School	
	Missenyi	Kassambya	Omudongo	Omudongo	Close to easement
				Primary School	
	Missenyi	Kyaka	Kyaka	Kyamulaile	Inside easement
				Primary School	
	Karagwe	Nyaishozi	Nyakayanja	Nyakayanja	In the village
				Primary School	
	Karagwe	Kihanga	Kishoju	Mungu Bariki	Close to easement
				Secondary	
				School	
	Karagwe	Nyakahanga	Bisheshe	Bisheshe Primary	Inside easement
				School	
	Karagwe	Nyakahanga	Bisheshe	Nyakahanga	Inside easement
				Secondary	
			2.51.1	School	
	Karagwe	Kayanga	Miti	Rwamugurusi	Inside easement
				Primary School	
	Karagwe	Kihanga	Mulamba	Mwisa Primary	Inside easement
				School	- 1 '''
	Karagwe	Kihanga	Kishoju	Karagwe	In the village
				Secondary	
				School	~1
	Karawge	Nyakasimbi	Nyakasimbi	Kyanyamisa	Close to easement
	***	37 1 1 1	NT 1 ' 1'	Primary School	CI.
	Karawge	Nyakasimbi	Nyakasimbi	Nyakasimbi	Close to easement
				Secondary	
	D'1 1	37 1 1	NT 1 1	School	CI
	Biharamulo	Nyakahura	Nyabugombe	Nyabugombe	Close to easement
	D'11.	NI11	NI 1	Primary School	C1
	Biharamulo	Nyakahura	Ngarambe	Mizani	Close to easement
				Secondary	
	Biharamulo	Kaniha	Mkunkwa	School	T., 41::11
	Binaramulo	Kanina	Mkunkwa	Mkunkwa	In the village
Caita	Dulramha	Dugamaa	Nammalahala	Primary School	Close to easement
Geita	Bukombe	Busonzo	Nampalahala	Busonzo	Close to easement
				Secondary School	
Shinyanga	Chinyongo	Mayongo	Inango		Close to easement
Silinyanga	Shinyanga	Mwenge	Ipango	Ipango Primary School	Close to easement
	Chinyanga	Lyabusalu	Bukamba	Bukamba	Close to easement
	Shinyanga	Lyabusaiu	Бикангоа	Primary School	Close to easement
	Shinyanga	Lyabusalu	Lyabusalu	Lyabusalu	In the village
	Shinyanga	Lyabusalu	Lyaousalu	Primary School	in the village
	Chinyanaa	Lyohusaly	Lyohugaly		In the willers
	Shinyanga	Lyabusalu	Lyabusalu	Lyabusalu	In the village
				Secondary School	
	Shinyanga	Isalamagazi	Ichongo		In the village
	Shinyanga	Iselamagazi	Ichongo		in the vinage
			İ	School	





Table 3.6.b Education facilities in DAI Villages

Region	District	Ward	Villages	School Name	Observation
	Shinyanga	Iselamagazi	Iselamagazi	Iselamagazi	Inside easement
				Secondary	
				School	
	Shinyanga	Old	Old	Old Shinyanga	Close to easement
		Shinyanga	Shinyanga	Primary School	
	Shinyanga	Old	Old	Old Shinyanga	Close to easement
		Shinyanga	Shinyanga	Secondary	
				School	
	Shinyanga	Solwa	Mwasekagi	Ikungulabupina	In the village
				Primary school	
	Shinyanga	Solwa	Mwasekagi	Solwa Secondary	In the village
				School	

Elaboration: JGP/BENE. Sources: Field work – May-July 2024.

Education Situation

According to the district and regional reports, enrolment of boys and girls in primary education has improved. The Census 2022 also indicates that a pre-primary education presents a low enrolment in the rural areas, as it is only 22.5%. Pre-primary education still needs to be promoted and accepted by the parents.

Primary education shows an important advancement, although it is not universal yet. The census indicates that, in rural areas,78.4% of the children between 7 and 13 years old are attending school, 3.6% dropped out and 17.4% never attended. The percentage of attendance among girls is higher (81.1%) than boys (75.8%), while dropouts are higher among boys (4.6%) than girls (2.7%). Also, there are more boys that never attended school (19%) than girls (15.7%).

However, enrolment in secondary education is smaller than in primary education. One of the reasons may be that this service is provided in the wards and not in the villages, hence being less accessible. Girls are consistently enrolling in school, with a small gap compared to boys.

According to the census, the attendance of boys and girls drops to 60.2% in rural areas in the ages 14 to 17, being lower among the 17-year-olds. In this group the attendance of girls is also higher (64.1%) compared to boys (56.6%), and the dropouts are lower (10%) among girls than boys (15.9%).

A problem pointed out are the dropouts among boys due to work on mining and to be trained in livestock keeping, while girls help in the house and fetch water. Dropouts due to pregnancy were very few. However, the interviewees indicated that early marriage is a cause for dropouts with marriages starting as early as 14-year-olds.

In villages with presence of mining activities, the influx of workers overloads schools, with infrastructure and teachers being insufficient.





Literacy

According to the 2022 Census, the literacy rate in rural areas is of 71.9%, with a small gap between men (74.1%) and women (69.7%). This gap is smaller among youth. In the group between 15 and 19 years old, women and men are equally literate. This gap increases from 30 years old and onwards, with the biggest ones among elder population. In this case, where the gap is of 30% (literate men are 74.9% and women only 44.4% in the 65-69 group). This shows an important advancement in education itself, as more population is literate in general, and on women's access to education.

In the case of Kagera, 80.1% of the population is literate (83.7% of men and 76.9% of women); 77.3% in Shinyanga (81.6% of men and 73.2% of women) and 70% in Geita (82.6% of men and 71.8% of women). The worst situation of education is in Geita, where also the gap between men and women is wider. It is important to point out that this data is presented for the population in general, not distinguishing it between urban and rural areas.

3.7 Health

Health facilities

According to the district profiles, there is, in general, a shortage of health facilities, compared to the government goals that imply having one health centre per ward and one dispensary per village. Although the number of health facilities has increased, the population has outgrown them. This is more acute in the villages that develop mining activities, due to the influx of workers. Dispensaries suffer from lack of regular maintenance because of insufficient funds, lack of houses for staff, shortage of trained professionals and shortage of drugs and health equipment. Reports also mention that health facilities are unevenly distributed, with some areas having a more difficult access.

The lack of sufficient health facilities imply that people need to walk longer distances and concentrate many patients in the health facilities. Because of this, people prefer to use complementary services. This includes Traditional Birth Attendants (TBA), Community Health Workers (CHWs) and registered Traditional Medical Practitioners. CHWs provide primary care and two of them are allocated in each village, under the supervision of a Village Health Committee. To face the gap of health facilities, primary rural health centres were established, operated by Village Health Workers and Traditional Birth Attendants, under the supervision of Village Health Committees. Vulnerable people do not have enough resources to access health facilities and rely on medicinal herbs.

In general terms, the problems lived in the area regarding health facilities are that they are not enough, especially considering the growing population; they are particularly difficult to access for those in rural areas (due to distance and lower population density) and that they do not have enough drugs and health equipment.





Regarding the health facilities in the DAI, **Table 3.7.a** present the ones identified in the villages intercepted by the T-Line.

Table 3.7.a Health facilities in DAI Villages

Region	District	Ward	Villages	Health Facility	Observation
Kagera	Karagwe DC	Nyaishozi	Nyakayanja	Nyakayanja Health Center	Inside easement
		Nyaishozi	Rukale	Rukale Medical Center	In the village
		Ihembe	Ihembe	Ihembe Medical Center	In the village
		Nyakasimbi	Nyakasimbi	Nyakasimbi Medical Center	Close to easement
		Kihanga	Kishoju	Kishoju Village Dispensary	In the village
		Nyaishozi	Nyaishozi	Nyaishozi Medical Center	In the ward
		Kayanga		Karagwe District Hospital	In the ward
		Bugene	Bujuruga	Bujuruga Health Center	In the village
		Bugene	Nyakahanga	Nyakahanga Hospital	In the village
	Biharamulo	Lusahunga	Lusahunga	Lusahunga Medical Center	In the village
		Lusahunga	Nyakanazi	Nyakanazi Health Center	In the village
		Lusahunga	Lusahunga	Lusahunga Medical Center	In the village
		Lusahunga	Nyakanazi	Nyakanazi Health Center	In the village
		Kaniha	Mkunkwa	Mkunkwa Medical Center	In the village
Geita	Bukombe	Bulega	Bulega	Center	In the village
	Chato	Iparamasa	Mnekezi	Mnekezi Medical Center	In the village
	Bukombe	Bulega	Bulega	Bulega Health Center	In the village
	Mbogwe	Ngemo	Nyitundu	Mbizi Health Center	In the village
	Nyang'hwale	Bukwimba	Bukwimba	Bukwimba Dispensary	In the village
	Nyang'hwale	Bukwimba	Kayenze	Kayenze Medical Center	In the village





Table 3.7.a Health facilities in DAI Villages

District	Ward	Villages	Health Facility	Observation
Shinyanga	Iselamagazi	Iselamagazi	Nindo Health Center	In the village
	Mwenge	Zunzuli	Zunzuli Medical Center	In the village
	Solwa	Mwasekagi	Mwasekagi Medical Center	In the village
	Lyabusalu	Bukamba	Sarawe Health Center	Close to easement
	Solwa	Mwasekagi	Medical Center	In the village
	Lyabusalu	Bukamba	Sarawe Health Center	Close to easement
	Iselamagazi	Iselamagazi	Shinyanga Rural District Hospital	In the village
	Old Shinyanga	Ihapa	Old Shinyanga Medical Center	In the village
	Old Shinyanga	Ihapa	Old Shinyanga Medical Center	In the village
		Shinyanga Iselamagazi Mwenge Solwa Lyabusalu Solwa Lyabusalu Iselamagazi Old Shinyanga Old	Shinyanga Iselamagazi Iselamagazi Mwenge Zunzuli Solwa Mwasekagi Lyabusalu Bukamba Solwa Mwasekagi Lyabusalu Bukamba Iselamagazi Iselamagazi Old Ihapa Old Ihapa	Shinyanga Iselamagazi Iselamagazi Nindo Health Center Mwenge Zunzuli Zunzuli Medical Center Solwa Mwasekagi Mwasekagi Medical Center Lyabusalu Bukamba Sarawe Health Center Solwa Mwasekagi Medical Center Lyabusalu Bukamba Sarawe Health Center Lyabusalu Bukamba Sarawe Health Center Iselamagazi Iselamagazi Shinyanga Rural District Hospital Old Ihapa Old Shinyanga Medical Center Old Ihapa Old Shinyanga

Source: Tanzania Health Facility Atlas 2023

(https://www.moh.go.tz/storage/app/uploads/public/674/eb8/6d6/674eb86d688d4542845162.pdf) / Google Maps

Morbidity and mortality

According to the district reports, the main causes of death, for both men and women, are malaria, anaemia, and pneumonia. Other causes of death include malaria (which is particularly important for people living with HIV/AIDS) and diarrhoea. They are preventable diseases and relate to living conditions, such as the accessibility to clean water and with the incorporation of hygienic standards, for which educative programs are required. Among women, maternal complications are also among the causes of mortality. These are usually related to the accessibility to controls in the health services during the pregnancy and to the access to specialized attention in the case of complications during the birth.

One of the main concerns that appear in the different district and regional profiles is HIV/AIDS due to its prevalence. The reports mention that it is the main threat among communicable diseases. HIV/AIDS has been socially relevant due to the increase in mortality levels among adults (25-50 years). This affected the economy of the families and the ability to take care of the children, also implying a higher burden in the elderly. It has affected patterns of consumption, income, has obliged children to work and, in some cases, they are also obliged to take care of themselves and other members of the family, such as their siblings. HIV/AIDS has increased the number of widows and orphans, making them vulnerable to higher levels of poverty. The 2022 Census indicates that 10% of children in the three regions have at least one parent dead. The causes





mentioned to explain HIV/AIDS prevalence include the presence of migrant workers, unprotected sex practices, polygamy and poverty that pushes girls into sex work. Advances include the implementation of strategies, such as peer education and home-based care providers that have helped to reduce deaths at home. However, an obstacle is the lack of testing which implies that there are people who live with HIV/AIDS without knowing it.

Regarding child and maternal mortality, Misenyi profile mentions that there is a reduction of deaths among children and their mothers, especially due to the improvement in coverages of immunization reached. However, the coverage still needs improvement, and maternal mortality continues to be a problem.

No Profile presented information on the nutrition status of children, due to the lack of health facilities and of data that helps to identify malnutrition levels.

Ngara Socioeconomic Profile indicates that road traffic accidents are one of the major causes of injuries, deaths and disabilities, and that this is a national problem. Of these accidents, in 2015 motor vehicles versus motorcycles represented 36.1%; motorcycles only 24.1%; motorcycles and motor vehicles against pedestrians were 21.7%, and 18.1% were of motor vehicle only. Hence, motorcycles are in higher risk.

Table 3.7.b presents the main diseases and causes of death in the villages intercepted by the T-line, according to the information gathered during the fieldtrip.

Table 3.7.b

Morbility and mortality in DAI

Ward	Villages	Main diseases	Causes of death
Region: Shinyang	ga		
District: Shinyan	ga MC		
Mwamalili	Seseko	Malaria	Malaria
		Urinary tract infection	
Ibadakuli	Uzogore	Malaria	Malaria
	Ibadakuli	Malaria	Malaria
		Diarrhoea with	no Diarrhoea
		dehydration	
Old Shinyanga	Ihapa	Malaria	Malaria
		Urinary tract infection	Pneumonia
			Diarrhoea
	Old Shinyanga	Malaria	Malaria
		Intestinal worm	Diarrhoea
		Diarrhoea with	no
		dehydration	
District: Shinyan	ga DC		
Solwa	Mwasekagi	Malaria	Malaria
			AIDS
			Tuberculosis
	Mwiseme	Malaria	Malaria
		Urinary tract infection	
	Mwabuki	Malaria	Malaria
			Tuberculosis





Table 3.7.b Morbility and mortality in DAI

Ward	Villages	Main diseases	Causes of death
Mwakitolyoo	Mwasenge	Malaria	Malaria
•	Nyang'ombe	Malaria	Malaria
Iselemagazi	Mwamakaranga	Malaria	Malaria
		Diarrhoea with no	Pneumonia
		dehydration	Tuberculosis
		Intestinal worm	AIDS
		Upper respiratory infection	Diarrhoea
	Ichongo	Pneumonia non severe	Malaria
		Malaria	Pneumonia
	Iselamagazi	Malaria	Malaria
		Diarrhoea with no	
		dehydration	
		Urinary tract infection	
Nyamalogo	Mwang'osha	Malaria	Malaria
Pandagichiza	Shilabela	Malaria	Malaria
T dired Sioniza	Simuotia	Diarrhoea with no	Diarrhoea
		dehydration	Diminio Cu
		Intestinal worm	
		Urinary tract infection	
Mwenge	Mwongozo	Malaria	Malaria
in wenge	WW ongozo	Upper respiratory infection	Pneumonia
		Intestinal worm	AIDS
		Diarrhoea with no	
		dehydration	1 40010410515
		Pneumonia non severe	
	Zunzuli	Malaria	Malaria
	Ipango	Malaria	Malaria
Lyabusalu	Mwajiji	Malaria	Malaria
Lyaousaiu	Wwajiji	iviaiai ia	AIDS
			Diarrhoea
	Lyabusalu	Malaria	Malaria
	Lyabusatu	Pneumonia non severe	Pneumonia
	Bukamba	Malaria	Malaria
	Mwabagehu	Malaria	Malaria
	Wwabagenu	Urinary Tract Infection	Pneumonia
		Pneumonia non severe	1 ilcumoma
District: Msalala	<u> </u>	i neumoma non severe	
Bugarama	Igwamanoni	Malaria	Malaria
Dugarama	igwainanoin	Urinary tract infection	AIDS
	Ilogi	Malaria	Malaria
	nogi	Iviaiaiia	AIDS
	Buyange	Malaria	Malaria
	Buyange	Iviaiaiia	AIDS
Lunguya (Runguya)	Kalole	Upper respiratory infection	Malaria
Lunguya (Kunguya)	Kaluic	Malaria	Tuberculosis
		- · ·	Diarrhoea
		Diarrhoea with no dehydration	Pneumonia
		Intestinal worm	1 neumoma
		Urinary tract infection	
		Pneumonia non severe	





Table 3.7.b Morbility and mortality in DAI

Ward	Villages	Main diseases	Causes of death
Bulyan'hulu	Busulwangili	Malaria Diarrhoea with no dehydration	Malaria Diarrhoea
Region: Geita District: Geita D	OC.		
Butobela	Shahende	Malaria Urinary tract infection	Malaria AIDS
District: Nyang'			T
Kafita	Kayenze	Malaria Urinary tract infection Intestinal worm Diarrhoea with no dehydration	Malaria
	Bukulu	Malaria Urinary tract infection Diarrhoea with no dehydration	Malaria Tuberculosis Diarrhoea
Nyugwa	Isonda	Malaria Urinary tract infection Intestinal worm Diarrhoea with no dehydration Pneumonia non severe	Malaria Tuberculosis Pneumonia
Bukwimba	Kasubuya	Malaria Urinary tract infection	Malaria
	Bukwimba	Malaria Urinary tract infection	Malaria AIDS
District: Mbogw	ve DC		
Ikobe	Kagongo Bugalagala	Malaria Urinary tract infection Malaria Urinary tract infection	Malaria AIDS Malaria
		Malaria	
	Busabaga	Urinary tract infection	Malaria
Lulembela Ilolangulu	Kashelo Ilolangulu	Malaria Malaria Pneumonia non severe	Malaria Malaria Pneumonia
Mbogwe	Nambubi Bwendanseko	Urinary tract infection Malaria Malaria Diarrhoea with no dehydration Urinary tract infection Upper respiratory infection Intestinal worm	Malaria Malaria Pneumonia Tuberculosis Diarrhoea
	Mwanza	Malaria Diarrhoea with no dehydration	Malaria Diarrhoea
Ngemo	Nyitundu	Malaria Urinary tract infection	Malaria AIDS
	Bwendamwizo	Malaria	Malaria AIDS





Table 3.7.b Morbility and mortality in DAI

Ward	Villages	Main diseases	Causes of death
	Bulongo	Malaria	Malaria
		Intestinal worm	Diarrhoea
Ushirika	Kadoke	Malaria	Malaria
		Upper respiratory infection	ARI (Acute
		Urinary tract infection	Respiratory Infection)
		Intestinal worm	Tuberculosis
		Diarrhoea with no	
		dehydration	
District: Bukom			
Busonzo	Nampalahala	Malaria	Malaria
		Intestinal worm	Tuberculosis
		Urinary tract infection	
		Diarrhoea with no	
		dehydration	
		Pneumonia non severe	
	Nalusunguti	Intestinal worm	Tuberculosis
	Busonzo	Malaria	Malaria
	Kabagole	Malaria	Malaria
		Urinary tract infection	Tuberculosis
		Intestinal worm	AIDS
	Nakayenze	Malaria	Malaria
		Intestinal worm	
Butinzya	Butinzya	Malaria	Malaria
2		Urinary tract infection	111414114
		Upper respiratory infection	
		Intestinal worm	
		Diarrhoea with no	
		dehydration	
		Pneumonia non severe	
Bulega	Ibambilo	Malaria	Malaria
District: Chato I		11.101.011	112414114
Iparamasa	Mnekezi	Diarrhoea with no	Malaria
1		dehydration	
		Malaria	
	Mwabasabi	Malaria	Malaria
		Urinary tract infection	Pneumonia
		Intestinal worm	Tuberculosis
		Upper respiratory infection	Diarrhoea
		Diarrhoea with no	
		dehydration	
	Songambele	Malaria	Malaria
	5	Diarrhoea with no	
		dehydration	Tuberculosis
		Intestinal worm	Diarrhoea
		Urinary tract infection	
		Pneumonia non severe	
Region: Kagera	ı		
District: Karagw	ve DC		
Kihanga	Katanda	Malaria	Malaria
-		Intestinal worm	AIDS
		Urinary tract infection	
		Diarrhoea with no	





Table 3.7.b Morbility and mortality in DAI

Ward	Villages	Main diseases	Causes of death
		dehydration	
		Pneumonia non severe	
	Kihanga	Malaria	Malaria AIDS
	Kishoju	Malaria	Malaria
		Upper respiratory infection Urinary tract infection Diarrhoea with no dehydration Intestinal worm	Tuberculosis AIDS
	Mulamba	Malaria Malaria	Malaria
Kayanga	Miti	Malaria Urinary tract infection Intestinal worm Diarrhoea with no dehydration Pneumonia non severe	Malaria AIDS Pneumonia
Pugana	Omurushaka	Malaria Malaria	Malaria
Bugene	Omurushaka	Urinary tract infection	Pneumonia
	Nyakahanga	Malaria	Malaria
	Ivyakananga	Urinary tract infection Pneumonia non severe	Pneumonia
	Kishao	Malaria Urinary tract infection	Malaria
Ihembe	Ihembe I	Malaria Intestinal worm Urinary tract infection	Malaria
Nyaishozi	Rukale	Malaria Urinary tract infection	Malaria
	Nyakayanja	Malaria Urinary tract infection Upper respiratory infection Intestinal worm Diarrhoea with no dehydration	Malaria AIDS
Rugu	Kasheshe	Malaria Urinary tract infection	Malaria
Nyakasimbi	Nyakasimbi	Malaria Urinary tract infection Upper respiratory infection Pneumonia non severe	Malaria Pneumonia Tuberculosis
	Bujara	Malaria	Malaria
	Kahanga	Malaria	Malaria
	Muungano	Malaria Diarrhoea with no dehydration Pneumonia non severe Urinary tract infection Intestinal worm	Malaria Pneumonia ARI (Acute Respiratory Infection)
Nyakahanga	Rwandaro	Malaria Upper respiratory infection	Malaria AIDS
		Diarrhoea with no	Diarrhoea





Table 3.7.b Morbility and mortality in DAI

Ward	Villages	Main diseases	Causes of death
		dehydration	
		Pneumonia non severe	
		Intestinal worm	
	Bisheshe	Malaria	Malaria
District: Biharan			T
Nyakahura	Nyabugombe	Malaria	Malaria
		Upper respiratory infection	AIDS
		Urinary tract infection	Tuberculosis
		Pneumonia non severe	Pneumonia
		Road traffic	
	Ngararambe	Malaria	Malaria
		Urinary tract infection	
		Malaria	
		Urinary tract infection	
	Busiri	Malaria	Malaria
		Urinary tract infection	
	Mabare	Urinary tract infection	Malaria
Lusahunga	Nyakanazi	Malaria	Malaria
20000000000	1 19 4114114121	Urinary tract infection	11101111
	Kabale	Malaria	Malaria
	Kubule	Diarrhoea with no	
		dehydration	Pneumonia
		Urinary tract infection	1 ilcumonia
		Intestinal worm	
	Lusahunga	Malaria	Malaria
	Lusanunga		Pneumonia
		Urinary tract infection Intestinal worm	
			Anaemia
		dehydration	Tuberculosis
		Pneumonia non severe	Diarrhoea
	Kikoma	Malaria	Malaria
		Urinary tract infection	
	Nyakasenga	Malaria	Malaria
		Diarrhoea with no	Diarrhoea
		dehydration	
Kaniha	Mavota	Malaria	Malaria
			Diarrhoea
		dehydration	
	Mkunkwa	Malaria	Malaria
		Diarrhoea with no	Pneumonia
		dehydration	Anaemia
		Urinary tract infection	Diarrhoea
		Intestinal worm	
Nyantakara	Mgera	Malaria	Malaria
•		Urinary tract infection	
	Nyantakara/Iyengamulilo		Malaria
	,	Urinary tract infection	Diarrhoea
		Diarrhoea with no	
		dehydration	
		Road traffic	
	Nyakayenze	Malaria	Malaria
	1 vyakayciizc	Urinary tract infection Diarrhoea	





Table 3.7.b Morbility and mortality in DAI

Ward	Villages	Main diseases	Causes of death
		Diarrhoea with no dehydration	
		Intestinal worm	
District: Ngara	1=	Talana a	Table 4
Kasulo	Rwakalemera	Malaria	Malaria
		Urinary tract infection	
District: Misseny		1	Т
Mutukula	Byeju	Malaria	Malaria
		Urinary tract infection	Pneumonia
		Pneumonia non severe	
		Intestinal worm	
		Diarrhoea with no	
		dehydration	
	Mutukula	Malaria	Malaria
		Urinary tract infection	
Kassambya	Bunazi	Malaria	Malaria
		Urinary tract infection	Pneumonia
		Intestinal worm	Tuberculosis
		Diarrhoea with no	AIDS
		dehydration	
		Pneumonia non severe	
	Nyabihanga	Malaria	Malaria
		Diarrhoea with no	
		dehydration	Diarrhoea
		Intestinal worm	Pneumonia
		Urinary tract infection	
		Pneumonia non severe	
	Omudongo	Malaria	Malaria
		Urinary tract infection	
Nsunga	Byamutemba	Malaria	
		Pneumonia non severe	
		Diarrhoea with no	
		dehydration	
		Intestinal worm	
		Urinary tract infection	
		Upper respiratory infection	
	Ngando	Malaria	Malaria
			AIDS
			Tuberculosis
Kyaka	Kyaka	Malaria	Malaria
-		Urinary tract infection	

Elaboration: JGP/BENE. Sources: Fieldword – May-July 2024.

Malaria is the most frequent disease and the main cause of death in the DAI. Malaria is caused by a parasite that enters the body through the bite of a mosquito. It affects more the elderly, children and pregnant women. It is also a risk factor for people living with HIV/AIDS. To treat it, access to healthcare services is crucial. Other causes of death include pneumonia, AIDS, tuberculosis and pneumonia. In some cases, these causes of death may be related to HIV AIDS.





Most common diseases, besides malaria, include diarrhoea and urinary tract infection. Diarrhoea is closely linked to the access to clean water, while urinary tract infection can have different causes.

3.8 Gender Roles

Gender roles in households can significantly influence decision-making processes, including financial decisions, which can impact the implementation of programs such as the UTIP project. Traditionally, gender roles often place men as primary decision-makers, especially in economic matters, while women may have limited authority over financial assets and decisions, even though they are the primary contributors to household labor, food security, and agriculture in the project areas. This division can create barriers to the full inclusion of women in economic empowerment initiatives, including joint financial decisions and equitable access to resources.

Based on the observation done and the information collected during the fieldtrips, it was noticeable that there is no equality in gender roles between men and women in the communities' part of the area of influence of the project, this may jeopardize women's access to the benefits and increase their vulnerability during the resettlement and afterwards.

Focus groups showed that a clear division of productive and reproductive roles between men and women persists, with women being in charge of the domestic area and men assuming the productive and representative roles. Women engage themselves more in reproductive care and community activities than men. These include caring for children, the elderly and/ or sick family members; household chores (cooking, washing, cleaning and repairing); collection of natural resources for self-consumption (water collection, fuel wood collection, fodder collection); economic activities for self-consumption (subsistence farming, care of livestock), and supplementary economic activities (selling goods at the market or from home, informal income generating activities such as paid labour and services). Men involve themselves more in productive activities, such as fishing, cash crops (producing food other than for household use), formal paid employment, and in political activities such as political organizing and maintenance of community infrastructure. Men do not normally engage in reproductive activities and have time to spend on refreshments and resting. Women have more burden as they must ensure all activities at home are conducted. Furthermore, sometimes women are the breadwinners of the family.

There is no equal ownership of resources such as land, as, due to customs, still men to inherit the land and it is more common to put property in men's names. In subsistence farming, men own the cash crops (producing food other than for household use) and women have rights to cultivate only non-production food for the households, which undermines women's economic autonomy.

Consultation with the impacted communities showed that women had specific concerns about how livelihood and the environment could be affected by the Project. These





included impacts on drinking water, loss of their homes and fields, air pollution, unplanned pregnancies affecting schoolgirls, women's involvement in project activities, abandonment of their families and health impacts due to spread of sexually transmitted diseases. While men had other concerns, i.e., compensation and housing. Men and women's concerns were both related to their socially assigned roles. Subsequently, the participation of men in meetings focused on land and compensation.

Women's participation in the consultation meetings was weak, with men being the most active, due, in large part, to prevailing and persistent gender-related factors such as social norms on family headship and family representation. Men are heads of households and, thus, they are the first ones summoned to join a community consultation. It was found that either women who attended the meeting were single or they came because their husbands were away for economic activities. On the other hand, women who arrived at the meeting mostly failed to talk freely.

In the fieldwork activities, participants mentioned problems that women may face in the displacement and resettlement process: men may refuse to share information about compensation rates, and their compensation plans with their wives, and there may be risks of intimate partner violence because of increased household tensions related to distribution and control of compensation benefits. They also expressed concern regarding an increase on sexual violence for women who are relocated to places where traditional social protections no longer exist and for those that will have a long distance to cover for markets and water collection, as well as child marriage as males receiving compensation may use it as bride price where the practices are prevalent. Also, there may be risks with regards to women's lack of awareness of their rights or how to access support regarding these issues.

To ensure the active involvement of women in RAP implementation, it is essential to address the gendered power dynamics within households. Strategies such as promoting joint bank accounts, ensuring that both men and women have equal access to financial resources, and fostering joint decision-making in household financial matters can help shift traditional power imbalances.

Key interventions to consider include:

- 1. **Promoting Joint Bank Accounts**: Encouraging couples to open joint bank accounts ensures that both partners, regardless of gender, have equal control over household finances. This also promotes transparency and shared responsibility in managing household income, which is crucial for the success of any financial initiative under RAP.
- 2. **Training on Gender Equality and Financial Literacy**: Providing training on gender equality, financial literacy, and economic empowerment can help both men and women understand their roles in managing finances and contribute to a more inclusive decision-making process.
- 3. **Incentivizing Women's Participation**: Policies that specifically encourage women's participation in decision-making related to RAP implementation can help create a more balanced approach. For example, creating spaces for women





- to express their ideas and concerns in community meetings or establishing women-specific economic programs can boost their confidence and involvement.
- 4. **Ensuring Legal and Policy Support**: Ensuring that legal frameworks support equal access to property, resources, and income for both men and women can help reduce the barriers that women face in influencing financial decisions. This may involve revising policies that allow equitable ownership and access to bank accounts, loans, or land rights.
- 5. Community-Based Approaches: Empowering local communities to create gender-sensitive development plans can support more inclusive practices that reflect the needs and contributions of both men and women, ensuring that RAP initiatives are implemented in a way that benefits all household members equally.

By acknowledging and addressing the gendered nature of financial decision-making, we can ensure that women have an equal voice and stake in the success of programs like RAP, which can lead to more sustainable and inclusive development outcomes during the project implementation.

Gender-based violence

In November 2024, interviews were made with Police Officers who are dealing with GBV desk cases. These interviews were held in Chato; Bukombe; Ngara; Biharamulo; Missenyi and Karagwe.

During interviews, police officers reported that most of the cases received were associated with marriage conflicts among spouses. Low income and poor economy of men were mentioned as the main causes of GBV issues as this has caused most men to engage in alcoholism and others are running from their families as they have failed to provide for their families' basic needs. Other cases received include children drop out of school or run away from home, killings based on superstition, suicides by men, beatings and spouse conflicts, father/mother abandoning the family or husband/wife, and rape of girls. These cases are caused by superstitious beliefs, alcoholism, absence of communication between husband and wife, economic hardship at home, parents' failures to pay school fees or buy school requirements, school distance from home, and failure of parents to provide means to go to school (fare or bicycles). Other cases received in the police office gender desk are young men and children sodomization, underage marriages, public humiliation and criticism of their men or husbands, and men defiling their children or stepchildren.

Also Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and Key informant interviews were carried out the DAI. The findings of the assessment indicated that there are widespread GBV/SEA/SH risks among women, girls, boys and men. Risks identified in these meetings are as indicated below.

Physical violence: Physical violence was mentioned as a problem existent in the
communities. Women reported that among the contributing factors of physical
violence such as spouse beating/domestic violence are poverty and alcoholism.
The access to resources, such as mining, is also perceived as associated with home





abandonment from men.

- Traditional practices (early marriage): It was reported that due to traditional practices some of the young girls have been forced to enter early marriages. These young girls, mostly those who have been forced to get married face emotional abuse, sexual harassment, sexual abuse, and mental abuse. In areas where community and family support systems are missing, there is a high risk of early marriage. It was noted that among the contributing factors of early marriages are poverty and lack of education.
- Empowerment of women financially: Men who were interviewed reported that nowadays men are also suffering from GBV/SEA/SH cases, mostly psychological and emotional abuse. The main reason is the empowerment of women financially. They consider that being empowered has caused most women to ignore their husbands, have a voice over their husbands, and despise them. Men reported that nowadays there is a loss of men's power/role in the family and community. The aforementioned does not necessarily constitute gender-based violence, although it is a relevant change in traditional gender roles in families that has troubled them, which is why men may perceive it as gender-based violence against them.

3.9 Culture

Different tribes are present in the Direct Area of Influence. Some areas, especially Shinyanga and Geita, are more homogeneous. In those regiones, Sukumas have a more extended presence while in Kagera, the diversity of tribes is higher. Practices that have relevance for the resettlement process include polygamy and how graves are managed.

Table 3.9.a presents the tribes that are part of the Area of Influence.

Table 3.9.a Ethnic Groups in DAI

Ward	Villages	Ethnicities in villages
Region: Shinyanga		
District: Shinyanga I	MC	
Mwamalili	Seseko	Sukuma
Ibadakuli	Uzogore	Sukuma
Ibadakuii	Ibadakuli	Sukuma
014 61:	Ihapa	Sukuma
Old Shinyanga	Old Shinyanga	Sukuma, jita, kurya , waha
District: Shinyanga I	DC .	
	Mwasekagi	It is collected by the municipality
Solwa	Mwiseme	Sukuma
	Mwabuki	Sukuma
Manalaitalmaa	Mwasenge	Sukuma
Mwakitolyoo	Nyang'ombe	Sukuma
	Mwamakaranga	Sukuma
Iselemagazi	Ichongo	Sukuma
-	Iselamagazi	Sukuma, haya and kurya





Table 3.9.a Ethnic Groups in DAI

Ward	Villages	Ethnicities in villages
Nyamalogo	Mwang'osha	Sukuma
Pandagichiza	Shilabela	Sukuma
-	Mwongozo	Sukuma
Mwenge	Zunzuli	Sukuma
•	Ipango	Sukuma
	Mwajiji	Sukuma
T 1 1	Lyabusalu	Sukuma
Lyabusalu	Bukamba	Sukuma
	Mwabagehu	Sukuma
District: Msalala	·	·
	Igwamanoni	Sukuma
Bugarama	Ilogi	Sukuma
	Buyange	Sukuma
Lunguya (Runguya)	Kalole	Sukuma
Bulyan'hulu	Busulwangili	Sukuma
Region: Geita	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•
District: Geita DC		
Butobela	Shahende	Sukuma
District: Nyang'hwale		
V - C.	Kayenze	Sukuma
Kafita	Bukulu	Sukuma
Nyugwa	Isonda	Sukuma
Dl	Kasubuya	Sukuma
Bukwimba	Bukwimba	Sukuma
District: Mbogwe DC	•	·
	Kagongo	Sukuma, Sumbwa
Ikobe	Bugalagala	Sukuma, Sumbwa
	Busabaga	Sukuma, Sumbwi
Lulembela	Kashelo	Sukuma
Ilolangulu	Ilolangulu	Sukuma and sumbwa
	Nambubi	Sukuma and sumbwa
Mbogwe	Bwendanseko	Sukuma and sumbwa
· ·	Mwanza	Sukuma
	Nyitundu	Sukuma, Sumbwa
Ngemo	Bwendamwizo	Sukuma, Sumbwa
	Bulongo	Sukuma, Sumbwa
I Iolainilea	Vadalra	Sukuma, sumbwa nyiramba and
Ushirika	Kadoke	waha
District: Bukombe DC		
	Nampalahala	Sukuma, Sumbwa
	Nalusunguti	Sukuma, Sumbwa, Waha
Busonzo	Busonzo	Sukuma, Sumbwa, Waha
	Kabagole	Sukuma, Sumbwa
	Nakayenze	Sukuma, Sumbwa, Zinza, Waha
Butinzya	Butinzya	Sukuma, Sumbwa
Bulega	Ibambilo	Sukuma, Sumbwa
District: Chato DC		
	Mnekezi	Sukuma, Sumbwa, Waha
Iparamasa	Mwabasabi	Sukuma
	Songambele	Sukuma, Sumbwa, Waha





Table 3.9.a Ethnic Groups in DAI

Ward	Villages	Ethnicities in villages
Region: Kagera		
District: Karagwe DC		
	Katanda	Wanyambo and Waha
Kihanga	Kihanga	Nyamba and Haya
Killanga	Kishoju	Wanyambo, Wahangaza
	Mulamba	Nyambo, Haya
Kayanga	Miti	Wanyambo, Haya, and Wasubi
	Omurushaka	Nyambo, Haya
Bugene	Nyakahanga	Nyambo, Haya
	Kishao	Nyambo, Haya
Ihembe	Ihembe I	Wanyambo, Wahaya
Nyaishozi	Rukale	Nyambo, Haya
IN y a ISHOZI	Nyakayanja	Wanyambo, Waha, and Sukuma
Rugu	Kasheshe	Nyambo
	Nyakasimbi	Wanyambo, Wahaya
Nyokosimbi	Bujara	Nyambo, Haya
Nyakasimbi	Kahanga	Nyambo, Haya
	Muungano	Wanyambo
Nivolvohoma-	Rwandaro	Wanyambo
Nyakahanga	Bisheshe	Nyambo
District: Biharamulo	DC	
		Subi
		Waha
		Sura
	Nyabugombe	Nyambo
		Haya
		Hangaza
		Sukuma
		Subi
Nyakahura	Ngararambe	Waha
	Ngararamoe	Sura
		Sukuma
		Waha
	Rusiri	Sukuma
	Dusin	Kurya
		Sumbwa
	Mahare	Waha
	IVIAUAIC	Sukuma
	Nyakanazi	Waha
	1 Vy dikuliuzi	Sukuma
	Kahale	Waha
	Tauouic	Sukuma
Lusahunga		Waha
Labananga	Lusahunga	Sukuma
		Wasubi
	Kikoma	Waha
		Sukuma
	Nyakasenga	Waha
Kaniha	Mavota	Haya, sukuma, waha, wasumbwa
	Ngararambe Busiri Mabare Nyakanazi Kabale Lusahunga Kikoma Nyakasenga Mavota Mkunkwa	Sukuma, haya, waha, wasumbwi





Table 3.9.a Ethnic Groups in DAI

Ward	Villages	Ethnicities in villages
	Mgera	Waha, Sukuma
Nyantakara	Nyantakara/Iyengamulilo	Waha, sukuma, haya, wasubi, sumbwa, kurya, and jita
	Nyakayenze	Wasubi, sukuma, waha and haya
District: Ngara		
Kasulo	Rwakalemera	Hangaza, Shubi
District: Missenyi		
Mutukula	Byeju	Wahaya and Sukuma
Mutukuta	Mutukula	Haya
	Bunazi	Haya and Wahangaza
Kassambya	Nyabihanga	Haya
•	Omudongo	Haya
Name and	Byamutemba	Haya
Nsunga	Ngando	Haya, Waha
Kyaka	Kyaka	Haya

Elaboration JGP/BENE. Source: Fieldwork May – July, 2024.

Haya and Sukuma ethnic groups are the most important in the area of influence.

In the case of the hayas, the heritage of land was done by men to be responsible for controlling and managing families. Females were not allowed to inherit land, but, increasingly, they were allowed to inherit other things such as cows. Even up to now, land is owned mainly by men. Among sukumas, men are the ones that inherit and own land, which is linked to the control of the family. Females are not allowed to own land. Men are the heads of the household and women have no say in any decision about any family matter.

Polygamy is mainly practiced in Shinyanga and Geita regions. During the survey it was revealed that in these regions 80% are polygamous. In Kagera it was not mentioned much, interviewees said Haya tribe (which includes Nyambo, Subi and Hangaza tribes) are usually monogamous, only 20% practices polygamy, and in most cases are immigrant.

The Sukuma tribe, together with the small tribe of Subwa, primarily found in Shinyanga and Geita regions, has a traditional social structure that often includes polygamous households. In these households, the organization typically revolves around the following aspects:

- *Head of Household*: The male head of the household usually has multiple wives. He is responsible for providing for the family and making decisions regarding household affairs.
- Wives and their roles: Each wife may have her own designated space (different houses) or home within the compound. They often manage their own children and have specific responsibilities, such as cooking, farming, and other domestic tasks. The wives may also engage in communal activities and support each other.
- Children: Children from different wives are generally raised together, fostering a





sense of community among siblings. The father typically plays a role in the upbringing of all children, but each wife may have a particular influence over her own children.

- Resource allocation: Resources such as land, livestock, and finances are often shared among the wives and their children. The head of the household may distribute resources based on need or contribution to the household.
- Social structure: The social dynamics can vary, with some wives holding more influence than others, often depending on factors like seniority, the number of children, or the husband's preference.
- *Cultural practices*: The Sukuma tribe has specific cultural practices and rituals that govern marriage and family life, including bride price and ceremonies that reinforce the bonds within polygamous families.

Overall, the organization of polygamous households in the Sukuma tribe reflects a blend of cooperation, shared responsibilities, and cultural traditions. It is important to mention that wives are not consulted about new wives.

Regarding graves, only Catholics have graveyards and only they are allowed to be buried there. Other groups bury their loved ones in their own compounds. A problem faced is that they are not having enough land to continue doing so. Villages in Geita mentioned they are considering building graveyards, due to this scarcity of space.

During the second fieldtrip the team collected information to identify if any Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities are present in the area of influence of the project. According to the information provided by the different stakeholders interviewed, was defined that no community of such characteristics is part of the area of influence.

3.10

Vulnerable Population

A first vulnerability assessment has been carried out in the fieldtrips done. Different interviews were carried out with officers (Social Welfare, Community Development), NGOs who work with vulnerable people, village leaders and groups of vulnerable people themselves.

According to the interviews, the types of vulnerable people they identify are:

- Those with disabilities.
- People who are economically poor and receive no support.
- Those without place of residency.
- Those with many dependants and who do not receive support.
- The elderly.
- Widows.
- Women headed households.
- Youths who use drugs, among others.
- Orphan households (which are rare, as orphans are taken care by their relatives in most of the cases).





Interviewees pointed out that vulnerability increased due to:

- Poverty, as it pushes children to abandon studies and work, girls to get married early and worsens living conditions, impacting on health.
- Incapacities to produce goods or income, such as disabilities or illnesses that limit their capacities; poverty; lack of savings; lack of land and of other resources.
- Lack of knowledge. Interviewees mentioned in different occasions that vulnerable people are more likely to be abused due to their lack of knowledge (for example, about their rights during compensations).
- Lack of sufficient familial support. Although they depend on the support of their neighbours and relatives, it was constantly mentioned that they live with few persons in their households, as relatives tend to distance themselves.
- Cultural beliefs. Culture was also mentioned as a cause that worsens vulnerability. In concrete, one of the representatives of NGOs interviewed mentioned that most of the elders are perceived to be witch by their communities, hence treated badly. Other beliefs, as those related to women and mining, block their opportunities. These traditions are associated with low education among the community members.
- Stigmatization. Those who are HIV/AIDS positive are more likely to be stigmatized by their communities. This has led them to not receive proper treatment including health care services.
- Lack of support. Although there are programs that intend to bring support to vulnerable people (as TASAF) this is insufficient. In different areas was reported that the number of vulnerable people who are receiving support is a fraction of those who are qualified for it.

Most vulnerable people are involved in small-scale business, farming (gardening), petty trade, small-scale livestock keeping, and poultry keeping. Their incomes are mainly for subsistence.

Vulnerability carries out as consequences:

- Lack of capital.
- Lack of proper shelter. They own their houses but are in poor condition and have no title. Hence, they have a higher probability of not being properly compensated.
- Lack of food.
- Lack of medical services and susceptibility to diseases. They rely on medicinal herbs.
- Lack of school attendance, as they experience difficulties covering the associate costs
- Failure to cope with climate change, which may negatively impact their different economic activities such as farming.
- Failure to get national identity cards poses a significant obstacle for them to seek loans from various financial institutions.
- Lack of time: Vulnerable people cannot easily dispose of their own time, which limits their access to opportunities. In situations where they are required to dedicate time (i.e., get involved in building a new house due to resettlement,





- carrying out procedures), this condition (the lack of time) represents a major obstacle for them to successfully deal with this challenge.
- Many projects require a significant amount of time for implementation, even after the valuation process has been finalized. This situation leads to a persistent sense of uneasiness amongst vulnerable people.

The characterization of vulnerability and of the challenges faced was similar in all the areas.

The RAP will require to have specific information on vulnerable population, for which a longer process, involving the participation of those in condition of vulnerability will be implemented. The following will be considered during the preparation and implementation of the RAP:

- 1. Direct Input and Feedback: The census will collect information through which vulnerable households, and persons, will be identified and characterized, describing their specific challenges and needs. The analysis will include the consideration of how different conditions may intersect to have a proper understanding of the challenges faced.
- 2. Tailored Interventions: By understanding the unique circumstances of each vulnerable group, interventions will be tailored to address their specific vulnerabilities. For example, female-headed households may face different challenges compared to orphan households, and understanding these nuances is essential for effective support.
- 3. Capacity Building: Specific training and capacity-building that will help them participate in the process will be implemented.
- 4. Monitoring and Evaluation: Throughout the different phases of the RAP, special attention will be paid to the vulnerable population in the monitoring. If necessary, measures will be corrected to ensure their specific needs are attended and the improvement, or at least restoration, of their living conditions is achieved. No harmful living conditions prior to the resettlement will be replicated (i.e., overcrowding, lack of facilities).





4.0

Land Acquisition and Likely Categories of Impacts

4.1

Permanent Estimated Impacts

This section presents the potential impacts of the project, related to physical and economic displacements, based on its analysis and on the characterization of the direct area of influence.

The impacts will be caused by the land acquisition for the construction of towers, the substation extension, and for the establishment of the wayleave. In the case of land acquisition, for the construction of the towers and substations, the impact will be total and permanent. For the wayleave, it will imply the restriction of land use as only cattle grazing will be allowed. There will be regular cleanliness, including cutting down trees. All this will imply the displacement of all the structures currently established in the area that will be used by the Project and of all economic, social and cultural activities, except for livestock keeping; due to these restrictions, the wayleave is treated as an acquisition. In concrete, the potential impacts that could be faced due to land acquisition and the establishment of the wayleave are:

- Loss of property
- Loss of homes (for owners and possessors)
- Loss of land used as livelihoods: agriculture and livestock keeping
- Loss of crops
- Loss of land used for mining activities
- Loss of structures used by public institutions (schools, public buildings) and loss of structures used by private institutions (churches, schools)
- Loss of communal infrastructure
- Loss of business structures (stores, mills, warehouses, others)
- Loss of employments
- Loss of access to natural resources
- Displacement of ritual sites
- Displacement of graves

Loss of property

As mentioned in **Chapter 2**, the T line will run for 548.91 kilometres, where wayleave totalling around 2854 ha will be installed, of which around 14 ha will be occupied by the bases of the transmission towers while the construction of the substation will occupy additional 8.65 ha. The consultant team reviewed satellite images to identify the structures that will be affected. This information is summarized in **Table 4.1.a**.





Table 4.1.a
Buildings Identified within the T-line Wayleave (52m wide) and the expansion of substations

		Distri	ict	Villag	es	Potentia popul	
Region	T-line	District Name	Total per District	Village Name	Total per Village	Aver. Size househ.	Total
				Bunazi	10	3.32	33.2
				Byamutemba	18	4.16	74.88
	TL Mutukula –			Byeju	17	3.88	65.96
	Kyaka			Mutukula	8	3.50	28
	(31.01 km)			Ngando	32	2.97	95.04
		M DC	126	Nyabihanga	5	3.84	19.2
	** 1	Missenyi DC	126	Omudongo	18	3.63	65.34
	Kyaka Substation Existing area: 1.14 ha Expanded: 8.65 ha			Kyaka No Information	5	3.97	51.61
				Busiri	1	5.61	5.61
				Kabale	21	5.06	106.26
				Kikoma	78	5.20	411.84
		Biharamulo		Lusahunga	14	4.88	68.32
		DC	180	Mabare	3	5.59	16.77
Kagera		De		Ngararambe	13	4.92	63.96
Kagera				Nyabugombe	46	4.29	197.34
				Nyakasenga	3	5.23	15.69
				Rugese	1	4.78	4.78
				Bisheshe	20	4.26	85.20
	TDT 17 1			Bujara	1	4.30	4.30
	TL Kyaka – Nyakanazi			Bujuruga	1 21	3.98 3.67	3.98
	(235.65 km)		120	Chagati Kahanga	6	4.59	77.07 27.54
	(233.03 Kill)			Kasheshe	4	3.89	15.56
				Kishao	7	3.73	26.11
		Karagwe DC		Kishoju	3	3.72	11.16
				Miti	29	3.99	115.71
				Mulamba	2	3.32	6.64
				Nyakahanga	2	3.59	7.18
				Nyakasimbi	1	3.95	3.95
				Nyakayanja	22	4.26	93.72
				Omurushaka	1	3.11	3.11
		Missenyi DC	9	Kyaka	9	3.97	35.73
		Ngara DC	8	Rwakalemera	8	3.91	31.28
				Mavota	15	5.97	89.55
				Mgera	11	6.05	66.55
	TL Nyakanazi	Biharamulo		Mkunkwa	7	6.16	43.12
Kagera	– Ibadakuli	DC	70	Nyakanazi	13	4.41	57.33
	(282.25 km)			Nyakayenze	16	8.27	132.32
				Nyantakara/Iyen gamulilo	8	5.46	43.68
				Bulega	29	6.47	187.63
				Butinzya	22	7.01	154.22
G :	TL Nyakanazi	Bukombe	0.6	Ibambilo	17	7.79	132.43
Geita	– Ibadakuli	DC	96	Kabagole	4	5.34	21.36
	(282.25 km)			Nakayenze	5	7.40	37
				Namualahala	4	6.54	26.16
	<u> </u>			Nampalahala	15	4.43	66.45





Table 4.1.a Buildings Identified within the T-line Wayleave (52m wide) and the expansion of substations

		Distri	ict	Villag	es		lly afftd lation
Region	T-line	District Name	Total per District	Village Name	Total per Village	Aver. Size househ.	Total
		Chato DC	19	Mnekezi	8	6.62	52.96
		Chaio DC	19	Songambele	11	6.68	73.48
		Geita DC	7	Ntono	5	6.39	38.95
		Gena DC	/	Shahende	2	6.76	13.52
				Bugalagala	31	6.40	198.4
				Bulongo	8	8.32	66.56
				Busabaga	4	7.19	28.76
				Bwendamwizo	4	5.46	21.84
				Bwendanseko	14	6.62	92.68
		Mbogwe DC	129	Ilolangulu	4	6.01	24.04
		mooge De	129	Kadoke	9	7.31	65.79
				Kagongo	13	7.44	96.72
				Kashelo	16	6.50	104
				Mwanza	7	7.28	50.96
				Nambubi	2	5.98	11.96
				Nyitundu	17	7.67	130.39
				Bukwimba	7	5.22	36.54
		Nyang'wale	1.6	Igeka	3	5.98	17.94
		DC	16	Isonda	1	6.89	6.89
				Kasubuya	3 2	6.75	20.25
				Kayenze	7	6.20	12.4
			35	Buyange	6	6.49 7.45	45.43 44.7
		Msalala DC		Igwamanoni Ilogi	4	4.92	19.68
				Kalole	18	4.92	
				Bukamba	17	7.01	84.24 119.17
				Ichongo	7	6.91	48.37
				Ipango	4	6.74	26.96
				Iselamagazi	30	4.96	148.8
				Mwabagehu	8	9.79	78.32
				Mwabuki	4	7.10	28.40
				Mwajiji	14	8.21	114.94
				Mwamakaranga	11	7.29	80.19
	TL Nyakanazi	Shinyanga		Mwang'osha	12	6.29	75.48
Shinyanga	– Ibadakuli	DC	231	Mwasekagi	5	7.13	35.65
	(282.25 km)			Mwasenge	12	7.34	88.08
				Mwiseme	33	6.77	223.41
				Mwongozo	5	6.63	33.15
				Nzoza	13	7.43	96.59
				Pandagichiza	10	7.22	72.2
				Shilabela	23	5.89	135.47
				Solwa	17	5.02	85.34
				Zunzuli	6	6.52	39.12
				Ibadakuli	18	4.23	76.14
		Shinyanga	60	Old Shinyanga	16	4.57	73.12
		MC	60	Seseko	6	5.63	33.78
				Uzogore	20	5.32	106.4
Grand Total			1106		1106		6108

Elaboration: JGP/BENE Consult, 2023. UTIP 400 kV ESIA. Source: Satellite images (Google EARTH).





A total of 1106 structures located in the alignment, that will be directly affected by the project, have been identified from Google Earth satellite images. Of them, 513 are in Kagera; 326 are in Shinyanga Region, and 267 in Geita.

The loss of property may be complete or partial, depending on the portion of the plot affected. Partial affectation may be considered as a complete affectation if it impedes the functioning of the plot (for example, if the land left is insufficient for the economic activity, or if it is divided in two and that also impedes the activities carried out there).

The T-line wayleave will be considered as a total loss of the property, as the restrictions imposed will impede the use of land for agricultural purposes, which limit the use of the land to ensure the safe and efficient operation of the power lines, in particular to reduce the risk of bush fires.

Loss of homes

From what was observed in the fieldtrips, most of the structures are houses. However, this needs to be confirmed during the RAP. Assuming this is the case, and considering the average household size per village, it can be calculated that the people affected by the project would be of 6108 persons.

Regarding the characteristics of the houses, they are described in the **Table 3.5.4.a** (housing characteristics – DAI).

The census will identify if those whose homes will be affected are owners, tenants or possessors, and what are the familial arrangements, that is, if only a nuclear family lives there, if there are aggregated families, or other situations.

Loss of land used as livelihoods: agriculture and livestock keeping

The project will affect agricultural land and will have a direct impact on this activity as only grazing will be permitted. The extension of land affected per village is presented in **Table 4.1.b**, together with information on current areas of pastures.

Table 4.1.b Agricultural land identified within the T-line easement wayleave (52m wide) and the expansion of substations

Dogian	T-line	District	Villages		Area of crop m wayleav	Pasture areas	
Region	Segment	District	Villages	Annual	Peren- nial	Fores- try	affected (ha)* 14 m service strip
Outside of Tanzania	TL Mutukula - Kyaka	Outside of Tanzania (i.e., Uganda)	Outside of Tanzania (i.e., Uganda)	-	0.95	0.00	0.69-
	TI		Bunazi	3.59	1.85	1.43	0.50
	TL Mutukula –	Missenyi	Byamutemba	12.19	2.30	2.80	0.37
Kagera	Kyaka	DC	Byeju	13.49	9.28	1.85	4.40
	(31.01 km)		Mutukula		2.41	2.92	1.04





Table 4.1.b Agricultural land identified within the T-line easement wayleave (52m wide) and the expansion of substations

ъ .	T-line	D	¥7011		Area of crop m wayleave		Pasture areas
Region	Segment	District	Villages	Annual	Peren- nial	Fores- try	affected (ha)* 14 m service strip
				8.61	mai	ti y	
			Ngando	15.27	13.09	0.65	1.61
			Nyabihanga	3.74	1.03	-	1.38
			Omudongo	8.58	4.05	0.82	1.03
	Kyaka Substation Existing area: 1.14 ha Expanded: 8.65 ha		Kyaka	3.77	-	1.06	0.03
			Busiri	-	-	-	0.30
			Kabale	7.89	-	0.45	0.90
			Kikoma	21.13	-	3.35	1.0
		Biharamu	Lusahunga	12.50	-	0.49	0.7
		lo DC	Mabare	6.16	-	2.32	1.4
			Ngararambe	12.98		2.27	3.9
			Nyabugombe	25.30	2.43	0.94	1.0
			Nyakasenga	9.63	-	0.25	0.6
			Rugese	10.75		- 2.60	0.4
			Bisheshe	0.46	7.94	2.68	5.6
			Bujara	1.11	1.53	1.09	1.6
			Bujuruga	1.50	0.85	2.05	0.3
			Chagati	1.50	1.95	2.95	1.1
			Ihembe I	2.50	1.57	-	1.2
			Kahanga Kasheshe	2.50 3.66	1.46 2.43	0.67	1.
			Kasnesne	3.00	2.43	0.69	2.1 2.8
	TL Kyaka		Katanda Kihanga	-		0.09	2.0
	– Nyakanazi		Kishao	1.30	0.55	2.23	1.0
	(235.65 km)	Karagwe	Kishoju	1.00	-	1.13	1.3
		DC	Miti	6.36	4.69	2.74	2.8
			Mulamba	-	-	-	5.1
			Muungano	-	-	-	
			Nyakahanga	-	-	0.22	1.6
			Nyakasimbi	3.90	-	4.53	3.5
			Nyakayanja	5.80	10.16	0.29	0.8
			Omurushaka	-	-	-	0.2
			Rukale	0.60	-	64	0.0
			Rwandaro	1.32	-	-	
		Missen-yi DC	Kyaka	13.29	3.55	2.75	2.1
		Ngara DC	Rwakalemera	8.33	-	-	4.5
	TL		Kabale	4.23	-	0.20	
	Nyakanazi	Biharamu	Mavota	26.89	-	-	
	– Ibadakuli	lo DC	Mgera	12.43	-	-	2.7
	(282.25		Mkunkwa	7.68	-	-	2.4





Table 4.1.b Agricultural land identified within the T-line easement wayleave (52m wide) and the expansion of substations

				Affected A	Area of crop	os (ha) –	D. 4
Dogion	T-line	District	Villages		m wayleavo		Pasture areas
Region	Segment	District	Villages	Annual	Peren- nial	Fores- try	affected (ha)* 14 m service strip
	km)		Nyakanazi	3.96	-	-	0.28
	l Kill)		Nyakayenze	5.42	_	1.78	1.93
			Nyantakara/			11,70	
			Iyengamulilo	16.79	-	-	1.39
			Bulega	27.98	_	-	2.11
			Busonzo	6.02	-	-	-
			Butinzya	26.74	-	1.93	3.38
		Bukombe	Ibambilo	18.60	0.27	-	0.23
		DC	Kabagole	9.64	-	-	0.90
			Nakayenze	13.47	-	-	1.81
			Nalusunguti	4.16	-	-	2.63
			Nampalahala	10.88	-	0.54	3.51
			Mnekezi	17.52	-	-	-
		Chato DC	Mwabasabi	2.40	-	-	-
			Songambele	14.44	-	-	-
		a : 5a	Ntono	14.06	-	_	0.21
		Geita DC	Shahende	9.33	-	-	0.14
			Bugalagala	28.61	0.19	_	0.21
			Bulongo	15.38	-	_	0.11
Geita		Mbogwe DC	Busabaga	6.54	-	_	0.96
			Bwendamwizo	6.54	-	_	-
			Bwendanseko	13.09	1.85	_	-
			Ilolangulu	17.52	-	_	2.68
			Kadoke	11.29	-	_	0.12
			Kagongo	16.44	-	_	-
			Kashelo	13.79	0.15	0.13	3.24
			Mwanza	11.00	-	-	1.67
			Nambubi	13.76	-	-	0.09
			Nyitundu	16.93	-	1	-
			Bukulu	3.79	-	-	1.97
			Bukwimba	2.34	-	-	63
		Nyang'wa	Igeka	2.28	-	-	0.63
		le DC	Isonda	28.25	-	-	1.79
			Kasubuya	13.50	-	-	1.69
			Kayenze	27.30	1	1	0.68
	Ibadakuli Substation Expanded: 12.2 ha	Shinyang a MC	Ibadakuli	2.17	-	-	-
			Busulwangili	6.83	-	-	0.22
		N 1 1	Buyange	13.42	-	-	0.63
		Msalala	Igwamanoni	27.63	-	-	0.29
		DC	Ilogi	30.29	-	-	1.18
Shinyanga	TL		Kalole	2.30	-	_	2.31
J 8 ³⁴	Nyakanazi		Bukamba	11.40	-	-	-
	– Ibadakuli		Ichongo	12.79	-	-	0.79
	(282.25 km)		Ipango	10.45	-	-	-
		Shinyang	Iselamagazi	17.77	-	-	1.80
		a DC L	Lyabusalu	5.36	-	-	0.33
			Mwabagehu	21.13	-	-	1.42
			Mwabuki	17.81	-	_	1.80
			Mwajiji	18.18	-	-	3.19





Table 4.1.b Agricultural land identified within the T-line easement wayleave (52m wide) and the expansion of substations

Pagion	T-line	District	Villages		Area of crop m wayleavo	` /	Pasture areas
Region	Segment	District	vinages	Annual	Peren- nial	Fores- try	affected (ha)* 14 m service strip
			Mwamakaranga	18.83	_	-	2.69
			Mwang'osha	26.73	-	·	0.55
			Mwasekagi	15.15	-	·	2.25
			Mwasenge	19.66	-	·	0.56
			Mwiseme	3.63	-	-	3.25
			Mwongozo	15.02	-	-	1.72
			Nyang'ombe	0.51	-	-	1
			Nzoza	22.60	-	-	0.36
			Pandagichiza	5.31	-	-	2.99
			Shilabela	12.13	-	-	3.05
			Solwa	10.88	-	-	0.29
			Zunzuli	18.01	-	-	0.13
			Ibadakuli	8.27	-	-	1.06
			Ihapa	1.99	-	-	1.31
		Shinyang	Old Shinyanga	21.53	_	-	1.98
		a MC	Seseko	17.15	-	0.04	0.66
			Uzogore	6.64	-	-	1.20
Grand Total				1,149.27	79.72	48.87	141.74

^{*} Includes areas covered by Anthropic area, Grass wooded savannah and Thicket bushland/shrubland.

The T-line will use a total of 1274.68 ha of crops, impacting on agriculture which is the most important livelihood. Of those, the large majority (1,149.27 ha: 304.12 ha in Kagera, 423.6 in Geita and 421.55 in Shinyanga) is destined to annual crops; 79.72 to perennial crops (77.26 ha in Kagera and 2.46 ha in Geita) and 48.87 to forestry (46.23 in Kagera, 2.6 in Geita and 0.04 in Shinyanga).

Temporary loss of pastures

Pastures, and hence livestock keeping, will be affected in the construction phase, but only temporarily. After that, land for grazing will expand, as it will replace the land used for agriculture. PAPs will be allowed to use the wayleave for pastures.

Loss of crops

Crops will be removed as part of the cleansing of the wayleave. Crops affected will mainly include the annual ones, as mentioned above. Crops include both those for self-consumption (maize, paddy, rice) and the cash-crops (mainly cotton). This implies a diminishing of the resources for food production, both for self-consumption and for the generation of income as arable areas will decrease by 8% in the DAI. The magnitude of this impact will be appraised with the RAP, when it will be possible to determine if there are families that will lose all or most of their lands for agricultural purposes.





Loss of land used for mining activities

According to information from the Tanzanian Mining Cadastre Portal, made available by the Ministry of Minerals (MADINI), the land that will be used for the substations, towers and the wayleave of the 400 kV Kyaka - Nyakanazi TL intercepts 4 polygons with a mining licence, and 400 kV Nyakanazi - Ibadakuli TL intercepts other 16 polygons with a mining licence.

Of the 20 areas intercepted, 14 are exclusively for gold exploration. Another two are for gold and copper and gold and nickel exploration, and the fourth is for nickel. Of these 20 areas, 16 are of the "Prospecting Licence – Metalic Minerals" type, 1 are "Prospecting Licence - Energy Minerals", 1 of the "Primary Mining Licence - All Minerals other than Building Material" type, 1 of the "Processing Licence" type and 1 of the "Mining Licence - Metallic Minerals, Energy Minerals and Kimberlitic Diamonds" type.

Of the mining licences that are directly impacted by the wayleave of the Project's TLs, the majority of them, 17 polygons, are of the "Prospecting Licence" type, which generally allows initial prospecting activities. If the passage of a TL impacts these activities, compensation may be required, especially if planned activities are significantly prejudiced. However, as these licences are less intrusive, compensation can be negotiated depending on the extent of the impact.

The other 3 impacted polygons, which are of the "Primary Mining Licence", "Processing Licence" and "Mining Licence" types, compensation is more likely to be required. These licences imply significant investments, and any impact that interrupts the operation may result in compensation for the licence holder. The amount and nature of the compensation will depend on the extent of the impact, including possible relocations of components or adjustments to the mining plans.

Mining activities will not be allowed in the wayleave during construction and operation phases as blasts may harm the T-line infrastructure. As per this RPF, holders of mining rights or informal mining perimeters that coincide with the wayleave must be compensated for the respective area, which will be excluded from their exploration concession polygon. The blockade could also be partial, with mining activities relocated and operations adjusted, when feasible, so as not to jeopardize the TLs.

The Land Act, 1999 deals with compensation for the compulsory acquisition of land, including land under mining licences, when necessary for public infrastructure purposes. The Mining Act, 2010 establishes some cases in which the holder of a mining right cannot exercise any of its rights under his licence or under this Law. One of these is the case where the activity coincides with an area of land dedicated or set aside for any public purpose other than mining. Another of these cases is where the activity coincides with infrastructures including power lines.

It should be noted that the interference of the TLs with mineral activities is very small. In addition, the impact occurs almost exclusively in the wayleave, and yet in a very localised manner. The areas of the processes interfered with by the wayleave will be compensated,





and the amounts will depend on the value of the mineral resources present in the affected area; the loss of production during the time operations are interrupted; the value of the investment already made in the area; and the potential costs of relocating operations or adjusting mining plans.

The licences located in the DAI, outside the wayleave, may be developed, but subject to practical restrictions (use of explosives, for example) where necessary. For these processes, attention should be paid only to the control and restriction of excavation, blasting and equipment operation activities near the future TLs.

Both informal and formal mining can be found in the DAI, including large companies and small miners. **Table 4.1.c** presents the information regarding mining rights, that include both the currently operating and the ones given for prospecting activities.

Table 4.1.c

Area of mining rights affected

	T E.				Area of	mining ri	ghts affec	ted (ha)	
Region	T-line Segment	District	Villages	Type 1**	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 5	Type 6
Outside of Tanzania	TL Mutukula - Kyaka	Outside of Tanzania (i.e., Uganda)	Outside of Tanzania (i.e., Uganda)	-	-	-	1	1	1
			Bunazi	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Byamutemba	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TL Mutukula		Byeju	-	-	-	-	-	-
	– Kyaka		Mutukula	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(31.01 km)		Ngando	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Missenyi	Nyabihanga	-	-	-	-	-	-
		DC	Omudongo	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kyaka Substation Existing area: 1.14 ha Expanded: 8.65 ha	БС	Kyaka	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Busiri	2.26	-	-	-	-	-
			Kabale	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Kikoma	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kagera		Biharamulo	Lusahunga	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ü		DC	Mabare	-	-	-	ı	•	-
		DC	Ngararambe	-	-	-	1	•	-
			Nyabugombe	-	-	-	-	41.29	-
			Nyakasenga	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TL Kyaka –		Rugese	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Nyakanazi		Bisheshe	-	0.004	-	-	-	-
	(235.65 km)		Bujara	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(233.03 KIII)		Bujuruga	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Chagati	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Karagwe DC	Ihembe I	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Kahanga	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		DC	Kasheshe	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Katanda	-	-	-	-	23.91	-	
			Kihanga	-	-	-	-	12.65	-
			Kishao						
			Kishoju	-	-	-	-	26.76	-





Table 4.1.c Area of mining rights affected

ъ .	T-line	D.	¥ 7*11	-	Area of	mining ri	ghts affec	cted (ha)	
Region	Segment	District	Villages	Type 1**	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 5	Type 6
			Miti	-	-	-	-	28.55	
			Mulamba	-	-	-	-	5.88	
			Muungano	-	-	-	-	-	
			Nyakahanga	-	-	-	-	-	
			Nyakasimbi	-	-	-	-	-	
			Nyakayanja	-	-	-	-	-	
			Omurushaka	-	-	-	-	-	
			Rukale	-	-	-	-	-	
) f: ·	Rwandaro	-	-	-	-	-	
		Missenyi DC	Kyaka	-	-	-	-	-	
		Ngara DC	Rwakalemera	-	-	-	-	47.85	
			Kabale	-	-	-	-	-	
			Mavota	-	-	-	-	-	
			Mgera	-	-	-	-	-	
		Biharamulo		-	-	-	-	-	
		DC	Nyakanazi	-	-	-	-	-	
			Nyakayenze	-	-	-	-	-	
			Nyantakara/	_	_	-	_	_	
			Iyengamulilo						
			Bulega	-	-	-	-	0.00	
			Busonzo Butinzya	-	-	-	-	8.08	
		Bukombe	Ibambilo	-	-	-	-	14.44	
		DC	Kabagole	_			_	9.86	
		ВС	Nakayenze	_	_	_	_	21.33	
			Nalusunguti	_	_	_	_	14.26	
			Nampalahala	_	_	_	_	25.58	
			Mnekezi	_	_	_	_	17.74	
		Chato DC	Mwabasabi	-	_	-	_	2.62	
	TL		Songambele	-	-	-	-	14.92	
	Nyakanazi –	G !: DG	Ntono	-	-	-	-	18.00	
	Ibadakuli	Geita DC	Shahende	-	-	-	-	11.58	
	(282.25 km)		Bugalagala	-	-	-	-	-	
			Bulongo	-	-	-	-	-	
Geita			Busabaga	-	_	_	-	-	
			Bwendamwizo	-	-	-	-	-	
			Bwendanseko	-	-	-	-	-	
		Mbogwe	Ilolangulu	-	-	-	-	-	
		DC	Kadoke	-	-	-	-	17.86	
			Kagongo	-	-	-	-	-	
			Kashelo	-	-	-	-	-	
			Mwanza	-	-	-	-	-	
			Nambubi	-	-	-	-	-	
			Nyitundu			-	-	10.30	
			Bukulu	-	-	-	-	-	
	Nyang'wale DC		Bukwimba	-	-	-	-	- 1 21	
				-	-	0.10	1.31		
		DC	Isonda		-	-	0.18	35.20	
		1	Kasubuya	-	-	-	-	2.00	
	The delay!		Kayenze		-	-	-	3.09	
Shinyanga	Ibadakuli Substation Expanded:12. 2 ha	Shinyanga MC	Ibadakuli	-	-	-	-	-	





Table 4.1.c Area of mining rights affected

	T-line				Area of	mining ri	ghts affec	eted (ha)	
Region	Segment	District	Villages	Type 1**	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 5	Type 6
		N 1 1	Busulwangili	-	-	-	-	1.72	-
			Buyange	-	-	-	-	21.92	-
		Msalala DC	Igwamanoni	1	-	-	-	30.23	-
		DC	Ilogi	ı	•	•	-	33.91	-
			Kalole	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Bukamba	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Ichongo	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Ipango	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Iselamagazi	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Lyabusalu	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Mwabagehu	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Shinyanga	Mwabuki	-	-	-	-	-	-
	İ		Mwajiji	ı	•	•	-	-	
	TL		Mwamakaranga	ı	•	•	-	-	-
	Nyakanazi –		Mwang'osha	ı	•	•	-	-	-
	Ibadakuli	DC	Mwasekagi	ı	•	•	-	-	-
	(282.25 km)		Mwasenge	0.10	•	15.89	-	-	-
			Mwiseme	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Mwongozo	4.23	-	9.75	-	-	-
			Nyang'ombe	ı	-	1	-	-	-
			Nzoza	ı	•	•	-	-	
			Pandagichiza	-	-	-	-	-	
			Shilabela	ı	•	•	-	-	
			Solwa	ı	-	1	-	-	
			Zunzuli	-	-	-	-	-	
		Ibadakuli		-	-	-	-	4.70	
		MC -	Ihapa	-	0.30	-	-	-	-
			Old Shinyanga	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Seseko	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Uzogore	-	-	-	-	-	10.64
		Grand Total		6.59	0.304	25.64	0.18	500.84	15.34

Elaboration: JGP/BENE (2024). Sources: Tanzanian Mining Cadastre Portal, prepared by the Ministry of Minerals (MADINI). Available in: https://portal.madini.go.tz/map/; Tanzania Mining Commission. Available in: https://www.tumemadini.go.tz/services/mining-licences-services/

The T-line and the substations intercept a total of 32.534 ha of mines currently operating, according to the licences. Of those, the largest are the Type 3 mining licenced lands (25.64 ha) which correspond to metallic minerals, energy minerals and kimberlitic diamonds. In second place (6.59 ha) are the type 1 licences (all minerals other than building material). The less affected are the mines where building materials are extracted (type 2, 0.304 ha). This information does not include informal or illegal mining activities, which operate without licences.

^{**} Legend for mining rights:

Type 1: Primary Mining Licence - All Minerals other than Building Material

Type 2: Primary Mining Licence - Building Material

Type 3: Mining Licence - Metallic Minerals, Energy Minerals and Kimberlitic Diamonds

Type 4: Processing Licence

Type 5: Prospecting Licence - Metallic Minerals

Type 6: Prospecting Licence - Energy Minerals





To identify if there is a risk of impacting artisanal mining, an analysis was carried out to assess the overlapping of the transmission line (TL) route with mining activities. Focus was placed on identifying intersections between artisanal mining activities and official mining polygons (as per the "Physical and Biological Environment DAI" layer), as well as noting villages with declared artisanal mining activities that do not overlap licensed mining polygons. This analysis used spatial data to map artisanal mining zones relative to the TL route.

Villages with presence of artisanal mining zones (based on the ESIA social baseline survey) are categorized as overlapping or non-overlapping with licensed mining polygons (from Mining Commission and Residence Mining Offices) to understand the regulatory and operational impacts on the project.

The villages that indicated that have artisanal mining and also have licensed mining polygons are:

Shinyanga Region:

- *Ibadakuli*: Artisanal gold mining overlaps licensed mining areas.
- *Mwakitolyoo*: Declared artisanal mining activities intersect with mining polygons, primarily for gold.

Geita Region:

- *Buyange*: Artisanal gold mining activities align with medium and large-scale mining polygons.
- *Lunguya*: Artisanal and medium-scale mining for tin intersects with established licensed areas.

Kagera Region:

• *Nyakahura*: Declared artisanal mining for diamonds and gold coincides with licensed mining zones.

The villages that have declared, through the interviews, that have presence of artisanal mining activities, but do not overlap with licensed mining polygons are:

Shinyanga Region:

• *Old Shinyanga*: Declared artisanal diamond mining without overlap with any licensed polygons.

Geita Region:

• *Nyang'hwale*: Artisanal mining occurs in declared zones but does not intersect with licensed areas.





Kagera Region:

• *Nsunga*: Reported artisanal gold mining activities exist independently of any mapped mining polygons.

The presence of overlapping mining zones in the DAI suggests potential conflicts in land use, requiring consultation with local mining entities and artisanal miners to ensure minimal disruption during TL construction.

Villages with artisanal activities outside licensed areas may still have community reliance on mining, demanding careful engagement to address socio-economic dependencies.

The analysis identifies villages with artisanal mining activities both intersecting with and independent of licensed mining polygons along the TL route. Villages with declared artisanal mining activities that do not overlap with licensed polygons, such as Old Shinyanga, Nyang'hwale, and Nsunga, are potentially informal mining zones where official mining boundaries are currently unknown. This suggests the presence of unregulated mining practices.

Mining activities involve: the owner of the land; the owner of the mining license; the investor (the one who exploits the mine) and the workers and miners who are not landowners.

Loss of structures used by public institutions (schools, public buildings) and loss of structures used by private institutions (churches, schools)

Public institutions (such as schools, Kitengulo prison, offices) will be affected. Private institutions, such as churches, industries (Kagera Sugar Industry, Dongo industrial) are also among the affected stakeholders.

Loss of communal infrastructure

Community assets as boreholes can also be affected by the imposition of the T-line.

Loss of business structures (stores, mills, warehouses, others)

As previously mentioned, the T-line is mainly in rural areas, where no potential affectation to businesses has been identified. However, this is maintained as a potential impact and small businesses and employees are being included as PAPs as these PAPs may be identified in the future. This impact may more likely affect small informal businesses, although formal ones cannot be discarded.

Loss of employments

If businesses are affected, this will also have an impact on the employees, who ran the risk of salary reductions or loss of jobs.





Loss of access to natural resources

As already mentioned, the main loss will be arable land, which will decrease by 8% in the DAI. Natural medicines will be partially affected, as vegetation will be cleared for the construction of the TL and other components, and the wayleave strip will be kept free of vegetation. However, this will imply a decrease of only 1%, hence it is not identified as a significant impact on livelihoods. Fertilization of crop plants may be partially affected, although in a small scale, as the clearing will reduce the habitats available for pollinating fauna. Other ecosystem services, as water, disease regulation, pest regulation and ecotourism will not be impacted.

Loss of ritual sites

The archaeological team also identified the presence of intangible heritage along the route was also identified, including two ritual sites that were inside the wayleave (Directly Affected Area or DAA), as mentioned in the ESIA (Section 7.4.3). For these 2 intangible heritages, which were within the DAA, an effort was made to fine-tune the TL alignment to avoid impact.

In the case of the ritual site called **Mwakulali**, it is partially within the wayleave. During the consultation, the landowner stated that he does not accept being compensated for the impact and so an adjustment was made to the route so that it would no longer be affected by the wayleave. In the case of the ritual site called **Kabagole**, in consultation with the owner, he reported that he preferred to be compensated for the impact, although the possibility of diverting the line was also evaluated. As the expectation of compensation arose from the consultation, with the possibility of building a new church on a new site, TANESCO agreed that the best option would be to maintain the alignment and provide compensation to those affected.

Displacement of graves

Different graves will be intercepted by the T-line, as it is usual that families opt to bury their loved ones close to their homes. These graves will need to be relocated, and measures taken to prevent that his happens again in the future.

The field surveys carried out for the preparation of this RPF identified the presence of graves that could be affected by the construction works for the Tl. According to the expert's survey, the number of graves that could be affected in each region is shown in the following **Table 4.1.d**.

Table 4.1.d Estimated number of possible graves affected by the routes of the TLs and the villages / wards where they are located

Villages	No. of Affected Graves	Wards	No. of Affected Graves	Wards	No. of Affected Graves
Mwamalili	01	Ngemo	03	Kayanga	05
Nyamalogo	01	Ikobe	02	Bugene	11
Lyabusalu	03	Ilolangulu	03	Nyakahanga	12





Table 4.1.d Estimated number of possible graves affected by the routes of the TLs and the villages / wards where they are located

Villages	No. of Affected Graves	Wards	No. of Affected Graves	Wards	No. of Affected Graves
Mwenge	02	Butinzya	02	Nyaishozi	01
Iselamagazi	03	Bulega	04	Rugu	01
Solwa	08	Busonzo	03	Nyakasimbi	09
Salawe	01	Iparamasa	05	Nyakahura	03
Bugarama	05	Total	22	Lusahunga	04
Total	24			Nsunga	07
				Mutukula	13
				Kassambya	08
				Kyaka	03
				Total	77

Source: Inventory (Spotting) Valuation. Annex to the RPF. Data from Field Visit, June 2024.

As these are isolated graves and not cemeteries, it is difficult to make changes to the route that would avoid all the possible impacts. It is therefore understood that some graves will need to be removed and relocated, as well as compensated for, as provided for in the Graves (Removal) Act, 1969.

The numbers in the **Table 4.1.d** are estimative. In addition, the graves listed are not properly localised with their coordinates. The number of graves that will be affected will only be defined once the executive project for the TLs has been finished and the cadastre to be carried out as part of the RAP has been completed.

According to the information provided by the District Valuers, there are three types of of graves/cemeteries. Those that have been constructed, those that have been constructed and made by tiles, and those that have not been constructed. Compensation is not provided for all the graves rather allowance is provided to cover the costs of the relocation of the grave, taking into consideration the category of the graves. The budget is prepared together with healthcare officials.

4.2 Temporary Estimated Impacts

Some temporary land-take will be necessary for construction support infrastructure outside the limits of the wayleave, including camp facilities, materials storage yards, access roads with alignment outside the wayleave, surplus soil deposits or other.

During the field visit no business was identified, hence it is considered that is highly unlikely that businesses will be temporarily affected by the T-Line construction, as the project is located mainly in rural areas and the construction sites are not extensive nor will last long. Hence, this is not being considered an impact.

During the construction period, mining activities close to the construction area will be prevented from blasting, which will affect their activities for short periods of time.





During the construction process, damages to infrastructure may be caused due to impacts of machinery, falls of trees, or others. These impacts will be under TANESCO's responsibility, but the management measures will be assumed and implemented by the contractor, following the guidance given in this RPF.





5.0 Policy and Legal Framework

5.1 Overview of the Policy framework

Table 5.1.a presents Tanzanian policies that frame the RPF, on issues such as land policy, gender equality and different livelihoods (agriculture, livestock and mining).

Table 5.1.a Tanzanian policies

Policy	Content
Policy National Land Policy (1995) Revised in 1997	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. Regarding land acquisition, the National Land Policy recognizes the following; The President's power to acquire land for public interest will be maintained. However, reasons for acquisition must be clearly defined and can be
	 The rights and interests of citizens in the land shall not be infringed upon without due legal process; and Customary land ownership is legally recognized. The Land Policy Statement 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.
National Human Settlements Development Policy (2000)	 Defines human settlements as not merely physical structures of a city, town, or village but as an integrated combination of all human activity processes – residence, work, education, health, culture, and leisure - and the physical structures that support them. The policy includes the following objectives: To make serviced land available for shelter and human settlements development in general to all sections of the community including women, youth, elderly, disabled and disadvantaged. To improve the provision of infrastructure and social services for sustainable human settlement development. To assist the poor to acquire decent shelter.
National Women and Gender Development Policy, 2023.	The National Women and Gender Development Policy, 2023, is a policy framework in Tanzania aimed at addressing gender inequalities and promoting women's empowerment. It was launched in 2024, building upon the previous 2000 and 2002 policies. The policy provides a framework for integrating gender considerations into all levels of planning and programming, ensuring that women's concerns and experiences are considered in various sectors. Key aspects of the 2023 policy include:





Table 5.1.a Tanzanian policies

Policy	Content
v	Review and Consolidation:
	Gender Mainstreaming:
	Specific Focus Areas:
	International and Regional Commitments:
	National Machinery for Gender Equality:
	Launch and Implementation:
National Gender Policy (2002)	Recognizes that gender inequality is a major obstacle to the socio-economic and political development of its people. The marginalization of females has contributed to the slow development of individual households and the country. Women are found to be disadvantaged in socio-economic development projects, and often vulnerable to changes brought about by large development projects. The government has taken various measures to ensure gender equality. The National Gender Policy has explicitly emphasized gender equality and equal opportunity for both men and women to benefit from large development projects. Additional key policy statements to be considered are: Decision-making and power. Access and ownership of resources. Community participation. Economic empowerment. The National Gender Policy stipulates that the land acquisition and resettlement activities should ensure the full restoration of the livelihoods of
	women who are affected by the implementation of the Project by promoting
27 - 1 1777 1	equal participation and opportunities for the duration of the project.
National Women and Gender Development Policy (2000)	Its key objective is to provide guidelines that will ensure that gender-sensitive plans and strategies in all sectors and institutions are developed. While the policy aims at establishing strategies to eradicate poverty, it emphasizes gender equality and equal opportunity for both men and women to participate in development undertakings and to value the role played by each member of society.
National Agricultural Policy (2013)	The Policy (URT, 2013) aims at addressing challenges that continue to hamper the development of the agricultural sector including low productivity, overdependence on rain-fed agriculture, inadequate participation of the private sector, environmental degradation and crop pests and diseases. The Policy promotes environmental conservation by discouraging unsustainable agricultural practices including slashing and burning practices, and cultivation in sensitive and marginal lands. It further fosters the improvement of land husbandry through soil erosion control and soil fertility improvement activities contributing to sustainable land management and addressing climate change.
Mineral Policy of Tanzania (1997)	This policy was specifically set for the mineral sector and aimed to attract and enable the private sector to take the lead in exploration, mining development, mineral beneficiation, and marketing. The policy identifies the role of the public sector as to stimulate and guide private mining investment by administering, regulating, and promoting the growth of the sector. With specific regard to the infrastructure development sector, the policy stresses on the creation and maintenance of reliable social and economic infrastructure facilities such as transport; water supply, power supply; communications; education and health services and recreation are vital for the mineral sector's development.
National Livestock	The policy promotes the growth of livestock sector to increase rural and
Policy (2006)	national economy, improve food security and environmental conservation. It





Table 5.1.a
Tanzanian policies

Policy	Content			
	promotes integrated and sustainable use and management of natural resources			
	related to livestock production to achieve environmental sustainability. Proper			
	planning of the project is needed to avoid or reduce risks that may affect the			
	livestock in the project areas.			
National Cultural Heritage Policy (2008)	The Cultural Heritage Policy, 2008 aimed at the protection, management, preservation, conservation and development of cultural heritage resources. The policy also identifies roles and responsibilities of different actors and			
	stakeholders of cultural heritage resources.			
	The policy stipulates that cultural impact assessment should be conducted before undertaking the development projects.			
	The policy also calls for stakeholders' participation and involvement in the preservation and protection of cultural heritage in the country.			
	Policy requires also the "consideration of the cultural heritage of the project-			
	affected persons and surrounding community and shall be considered and			
	measures to preserve the same need to be stipulated in the RAP report".			

All the considerations indicated in the table will necessarily be addressed in the Resettlement Action Plan. Considerations regarding the importance of land tenure security and decent shelter are at the core of this Framework and of the Resettlement Action Plan that will be elaborated.

Other considerations that will be incorporated include promoting women's participation in the consultations process, incorporating support measures specially targeting farmers, livestock keepers and small-scale miners.

5.2 Tanzanian Legislative Framework

Under the Land Acts, there are three categories of land in Tanzania:

- General Land is all urban land (including land within a municipality), except land which is covered by laws governing Reserved Land.
- Village Land is land that falls under the jurisdiction and management of a registered village. Due to the rural nature of much of Tanzania, most land in the country is Village Land. Each village is required to define three land-use categories within its own borders: Communal Village Land; Individual and Family Land; and Vacant Land (for future village expansion).
- Reserved Land is land set aside and governed by nine specific laws. Reserved Land includes protected areas such as national parks, forest reserves; wildlife reserves and marine parks, as well as areas intended and set aside by spatial planning for (future) infrastructure and other development.

The Land Acquisition Act places extensive discretionary powers in the hands of the President as the Trustee of Public Land, including the power to transfer village land into the general land category, where it can then be made available for large-scale investments





(Sundet, 1997) in the 'public interest'. This is because, under the Land Acquisition Act of Cap118, 'the President may, subject to the provisions of this Act, acquire any land for any estate or term where such land is required for any public purpose' (URT 2002, Section 3). In practice, therefore, the President has legal powers to acquire any land for any estate or term where such land is required for any public purpose (URT 2002, Section 3; Jacob et al. 2016). This includes land with a granted right of occupancy or a customary right of occupancy.

Land laws of Tanzania are embedded in the 'Land Act Cap 113 and the 'Village Land Act Cap 114' (see Chapter 3). All land in Tanzania is vested in the President as a trustee for and on behalf of all the citizens. This means that people can only obtain rights to use land and not own land, although such rights can be inherited, bought and sold.

Table 5.2.a presents Tanzanian laws that frame the RPF and the future RAP and that are being taken in consideration.

Table 5.2.a
Tanzanian Legislative Framework

Tanzanian Legislative Framework				
Law	Content			
The Tanzanian Constitution (1977)	It establishes the institutions and the apparatus of government, defines the conte and limits of government powers, and protects fundamental human rights at freedoms. The Constitution makes specific reference to resettlement. The Constitution provides that every person has the right to own property and the right to have he or her property protected following the law. However, the Constitution allows from the constitut			
	the State to compulsorily acquire property for a list of broadly defined public purposes, including "enabling any other thing to be done which promotes, or preserves the national interest in general." Lastly, the Constitution requires that no person can be deprived of property for purposes of nationalization or other purposes except following law and upon the government's payment of fair and adequate compensation.			
Land Acquisition Act Cap 118 R.E (2002)	It is the principal legislation governing the compulsory acquisition of land in Tanzania. Sections 3 and 4 of the Act empower the President to acquire land in any locality provided that the land is required for public purposes such as for exclusive government use, general public use, any government scheme, development of social services or commercial development of any kind. The Act (Sections 5 to 18) provides the procedures to be followed when a compulsory land acquisition occurs, including the notice provided to all interested persons or those claiming to be interested in the land (Section 6); the investigation of the land to confirm suitability for the intended purpose; notification to the landowner(s) to inform them of the decision to acquire their land; and payment of compensation to those who will be adversely affected.			
The Land Act Cap 113 R.E (2019)	Provides the legal framework for two of the three categories of land in Tanzania: General Land and Reserved Land. The Forest Reserve along the wayleave falls under the category of Reserved Land, while land in urban areas / small towns falls under the category of General Land (i.e. any land which does not fall under the category of Reserved Land or Village Land). It provides the basic law concerning the management of land, the settlement of disputes and related matters. It also stipulates requirements for land acquisition and takes precedence over many of the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act. One of the fundamental principles of the Land Act is "to pay full, fair and prompt compensation to any person whose right of occupancy or recognized longstanding occupation or customary use of land is revoked". Section 3(f) and (g) of the Act			





Table 5.2.a Tanzanian Legislative Framework

Law	Content
	also requires the "prompt payment of full compensation for loss of any interests in
	land and any other losses that are incurred due to any move or any other
	interference with their occupation or use of land".
	The Act outlines the administrative framework for managing land, acknowledging
	the authority of the Commissioner for Lands as the principal administrative officer
	reporting to the Minister of Lands (section 10 (1)), and establishes Land Allocation
	Committees within Central, Urban and District government authorities. The Land
	Act states that local government authorities are not authorized to grant rights of
	occupancy but may make applications and recommendations to the Commissioner
Village Land Act	for approval. The majority of the land to be acquired by the Project is classified as Village Land.
(1999) Cap 114	The Village Land Act (Cap 114) provides details on the governance and
R.E (2019)	administration of Village Land. The purpose of the Act is to recognize and secure
K.L (2017)	customary rights in land in rural communities. As such, the Act vests all village
	land in the Village Assembly, while the Village Council administers the land
	through the authority of the Village Assembly.
	The Act provides for equal rights to access, use and control of land, recognizes,
	and protects the rights of women and vulnerable groups concerning land access.
	It also includes information on the application of the National Land Policy on
	Village Land, management and administration, dispute resolution and transfers of
	land. Under the Act, Village Land shall be divided into communal village land
	(Section 13), land that is occupied or used by an individual or family under
	customary rights of occupancy (Section 14) and land that may be available for
	communal or individual occupation and use through allocation by the Village
	Council. The Act also defines parties that can claim land under a customary or
	granted right of occupancy. Once allocated, those with customary rights of
	occupancy are entitled to receive full, fair and prompt compensation from the loss
	or diminution of the value of the land and the buildings and other improvements on it.
Land Registration	Defines procedures for land registration and administration of the Land Registry.
Act (Chapter 334)	The act provides for an official record of the right defined in the area of land or an
(1)	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 Law of	The Act regulates the law relating to marriage, personal and property rights
Marriage Act.	between husband and wife, separation, divorce and other matrimonial reliefs and
No.5 (1971)	other related matters. The rights of women and children especially regarding
	property rights during marriage, death of a spouse, and divorce are well protected.
	Section 60 of the Act provides presumptions 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. But, if it is acquired in the name of the husband or of
	the wife, there shall be a rebuttable presumption that the property belongs
	absolutely to that person, to the exclusion of his or her spouse. Section 114 of the act empowers the court, upon the grant of the decree of separation or divorce, to
	order the 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 the sale. The law does not
	recognize legal rights to members of couples that are not married.
	The law recognizes that marriages may be monogamous or polygamous, if done
	in Islamic form they are presumed to be polygamous. All wives enjoy equal rights,
	be subject to equal liabilities and have equal status in law.





Table 5.2.a Tanzanian Legislative Framework

Law	Content
Urban Planning	The Urban Planning Act (2007) aims to provide for the orderly and sustainable
Act (2007)	development of land in urban areas, to preserve and improve amenities, to provide
1100 (2007)	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).
Land Use Planning	The Act builds on the fundamental principles of the National Land Policy and
Act (2007)	determines the procedures for the preparation, administration and enforcement of
	land use plans in Tanzania. 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 Court (Land	The Land Disputes Courts Act provides for the establishment of land courts.
Disputes	Section 3 (1) of the Act stipulates that subject, to section 167 of the Land Act, Cap
Settlements) Act	113, and section 62 of the Village Land Act, Cap114, every dispute or complaint
(No. 2), (2002)	concerning land shall be instituted in the Court having jurisdiction to determine
	land disputes in a given area. It provides for the establishment and jurisdiction of:
	(a) The Village Land Council;
	(b) The Ward Tribunal;
	(c) The District Land and Housing Tribunal;
	(d) The High Court (Land Division);
	(e) The Court of Appeal of Tanzania.
	Section 5(1) stipulates that the Village Land Council shall consist of seven
	members of whom three shall be women, and each member shall be nominated by
	the village council and approved by the Village Assembly. The functions of the
	Village Council according to Section 7 include:
	(a) to receive complaints from parties in respect of the land;
	(b) to convene meetings for hearing of disputes from parties; and
	(c) to mediate between and assist parties to arrive at a mutually acceptable settlement.
	Settlement.
	Section 9 stipulates that where the parties to the dispute are not satisfied with the
	decision of the Council, the dispute in question shall be referred to the Ward
	Tribunal under section 62 of the Village Land Act, Cap 113. The primary function
	of each Tribunal is to secure peace and harmony, in the area for which it is
	established, by mediating between and assisting parties to arrive at a mutually
	acceptable solution on any matter concerning land within its jurisdiction. Section
	15 however limits the jurisdiction of the Tribunal to handling cases of disputed
	land or property valued at three million shillings.
	Where a party to the dispute fails to comply with the order of the Ward Tribunal,
	the Ward Tribunal shall refer the matter to the District Land and Housing Tribunal
	for enforcement. Any party, who is aggrieved by a decision or order of the District
	Land and Housing Tribunal in the exercise of its appellate or provisional
	jurisdiction, may within sixty days after the date, of the decision or order, appeal
	to the High Court (Land Division) as stated in Section 38 (1).
Valuation and	This Act aims to provide for the powers and functions of the Chief Valuer of the
Valuers	Government; to establish the Valuers Registration Board; to provide for the
Registration Act	functions and management of the Board; to provide for regulation and control of
No. 7 (2016)	valuation profession and practice; and to provide for related matters.





Table 5.2.a Tanzanian Legislative Framework

Law	Content
	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 practicing valuation to comply with guidance on valuation practice set out under this Act. The carrying out of valuation shall be for the specified purposes including, among others: (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. 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
The Wildlife Conservation Act, (2009)	shall be the date of commencement of valuation. The Act provides the legal framework for the management of the wildlife, especially in terms of protection of the wildlife resources. Whichever possible, land acquisition and resettlement should avoid areas with wildlife resources and reserved areas.
The Grazing Land and Animal Feed Resources Act, (2010)	The Act provides for the management and control of grazing-lands, animal feed resources and trade related to animal. The project is expected to touch grazing land in different villages along the way leave. The RAP will provide mitigation measures to minimize impact on grazing land.
The Mining Act, 2010 and Amendment of (2018)	This Act prohibits prospecting and/or mining of mineral without being granted mineral rights. This extends to the building materials including all forms of rock, stones, gravel, sand, clay, volcanic ash or cinder, or other minerals being used for the construction of buildings, roads/railway, dams, aerodromes etc. The acquisition of land for construction materials for development of the project or areas with mining activities should abide with the provisions of this Act.
Graves Removal Act No.9 (1969)	Article 8 of the Act gives the Minister power to approve places to which the graves may be removed in consultation with other responsible authorities. Where the removal of graves is undertaken the compensation may be paid as it will be determined under the provisions (Article 9). It stipulates steps required or measures to be taken to reinstate the grave and the interment of the body. It also covers aspects including the requirement for notice to be given for the intention to remove the graves, the contents of such notice, the right for the Minister to authorize the removal of graves, the conditions under which the graves must be removed and the requirements for approval of the location of the place to which the grave will be moved.
Disabilities Act, 2010	The Act promotes health care, social support, accessibility, rehabilitation, education, vocational training, communication, employment, work protection, and basic rights for all persons with disabilities. The relevance of this act is to allow and give priority to disabled persons whenever they are qualified to work and not disregard their abilities to perform certain jobs in which they are qualified.





5.3 Subsidiary Legislation (Regulations) Related to Land Acquisition and Compensation

Subsidiary legislation details the criteria and the procedures that shall be followed, according to Tanzanian laws. These regulations include how valuation is done, compensation determined, who are eligible for compensation, what are the compensable items, and how valuers organize their work.

Table 5.3.a Subsidiary legislation (regulations) related to land acquisition and compensation

Subsidiary legislation	on (regulations) related to land acquisition and compensation				
Subsidiary legislation	Content				
Land (Assessment of	These regulations guide in determining compensation, providing the basis for				
the Value of Land for	assessment of the value of any land taking into consideration unexhausted				
Compensation)	improvements. Unexhausted improvements are defined under the Land Act				
Regulations, (2001)	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.				
	According to the Regulation, the following are eligible for compensation /resettlement:				
	Holder of the right of occupancy;				
	 Holder of customary right of occupancy whose land has been declared a hazard land; 				
	Holder of customary land who is moved or relocated because his/her land is granted to another person;				
	 Holder of land obtained as a consequence of disposition by a holder of 				
	granted or customary right of occupancy but which is refused a right of occupancy; and				
	Urban or peri-urban land acquired by the President.				
	Regulation 7 of these regulations states that compensation for the land shall				
	include the value of unexhausted improvement, disturbance allowance,				
	transport allowance, accommodation allowance, and loss of profits. If the				
	right holder does not agree with the amount or method of payment, or is				
	dissatisfied with the time taken to pay compensation, he/she may apply to the				
	High Court. The High Court determines the amount and method of				
	compensation payment and determines any additional costs for				
Land (Compensation	inconveniences incurred. These regulations outline parties that can claim compensation for loss of land.				
Land (Compensation Claims) Regulations	These regulations outline parties that can claim compensation for loss of land and define the role of the Commissioner for Land in publishing a public notice				
(2001) Regulations	notifying the land occupant of their right to claim compensation. Regulation				
(2001)	7 states that the Commissioner must also initiate the valuation process for				
	compensation.				
	compensation.				





Table 5.3.a Subsidiary legislation (regulations) related to land acquisition and compensation

Subsidiary legislation	Content			
	Regulation 10 states that compensation can take two forms: monetary compensation or, at the option of the government, compensation shall form all or a combination of the following:			
	• The plot of land of comparable quality, extent and productive potential to the land lost; • Puilding or buildings of comparable quality, extent and use comparable to the land lost.			
	 Building or buildings of comparable quality, extent and use comparable to the building or buildings lost; Plants and seedlings; and 			
Village Land Regulations (2001)	• Regular supplies of grain and other basic foodstuffs for a specified time. This Act is implemented through the Village Land Regulations, which are divided into seven sections: Preliminary; Management and Administration; Compensation; Joint Management of Village Land; Register of Village Land; Adjudication; Miscellaneous.			
	The compensation process outlined in Regulation 3 has the same principles as those set out under the Land (Assessment of the Value of Land for Compensation) Regulations. There is more detail in terms of compensation claims, assistance to prepare claims and acceptance of claims as well as mediation on claims and forms of compensation (all contained within Regulations 20 to 25 of the Regulations). Regulation 25 describes the forms that the claims may take.			
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. Party III Regulations 10-11 These regulations outline:			
	• Assessment of value for compensation and define roles for the registered valuer and chief valuer.			
	• Preparation of assessment of value for land –All of the land and unexhausted improvements of this Act 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.			
	Regulation 54 under Part IX describes the compensable items which include land and all unexhausted improvements permanently affixed to land. The execution of project RAP abides by the Regulations.			

5.4 World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESS)

The Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) set out the requirements for Borrowers relating to the identification and assessment of environmental and social risks and impacts associated with projects supported by the Bank through Investment Project Financing. The Bank believes that the application of these standards, by focusing on the identification and management of environmental and social risks, will support Borrowers in their goal to reduce poverty and sustainably increase prosperity for the benefit of the environment and of the citizens. The standards aim at the following: (a) support Borrowers in achieving good international practices related to environmental and social sustainability; (b) assist Borrowers in fulfilling their national and international





environmental and social obligations; (c) enhance non-discrimination, transparency, participation, accountability, and governance; and (d) enhance the sustainable development outcomes of projects through ongoing stakeholder engagement.

The Bank requires that the Borrower and the project apply the ESS through the project life cycle to manage environmental and social risks and impacts so that development opportunities are enhanced. The Bank ESS are:

- ESS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts.
- ESS 2: Labour and Working Conditions.
- ESS 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management.
- ESS 4: Community Health and Safety.
- ESS 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement.
- ESS 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources.
- ESS 7: Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities.
- ESS 8: Cultural Heritage.
- ESS 9: Financial Intermediaries.
- ESS 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure.

The **Table 5.4.a**, below, summarizes the ESS applicable to the RPF. ESS7 has not been included as it does not apply to the Project.





Table 5.4.a World Bank ESS applicable to RPF

World Bank ESS applicable to RPF				
Environmental and Social Standards (ESS)	Applicability to the UTIP project - RPF			
ESS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts - sets out the Borrower's responsibilities for assessing, managing and monitoring environmental and social risks and impacts associated with each stage of a project supported by the Bank through Investment Project Financing, to achieve environmental and social outcomes consistent with the Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs).	 To identify, evaluate and manage the environmental and social risks and impacts of the project. To adopt a mitigation hierarchy to anticipate and avoid, or where avoidance is not possible, minimize, and where residual impacts remain, compensate/offset for risks and impacts to workers, Affected Communities, and the environment. To promote improved environmental and social performance of clients through the effective use of management systems. To promote and provide means for adequate engagement with Affected Communities throughout the project cycle on issues that could potentially affect them and to ensure that relevant environmental and social information is disclosed and disseminated. 			
ESS 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement - recognizes that project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use can have adverse impacts on communities and persons. Project-related land acquisition or 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.	 To avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives. To avoid forced eviction. To mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by: (a) providing timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost and (b) assisting 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 before the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher. To improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced, through the provision of adequate housing, access to services and facilities, and security of tenure. To conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable displaced persons to benefit directly from the project, as the nature of the project may warrant. To ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected. 			





Table 5.4.a World Bank ESS applicable to RPF

World Bank ESS applicable to Ki F	-
Environmental and Social Standards (ESS)	Applicability to the UTIP project - RPF
ESS 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure - 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 sustainability of projects, enhance project acceptance, and make a significant contribution to successful project design and implementation.	 To establish a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement that will help Borrowers identify stakeholders and build and maintain a constructive relationship with them, in particular project-affected parties. To assess the level of stakeholder interest and support for the project and to





The Project will apply the Guidance Note of ESS5. This document follows the guidelines of ESS5, providing a more detailed description of the orientations given by the Bank.

The Project will follow Tanzanian legislation and will implement such additional measures as are necessary to achieve outcomes that are consistent with the Bank ESS 5.

5.5 Gap Analysis between ESS 5 and Tanzanian Legislation

The bellow table identifies the gaps between Tanzanian legislation and ESS 5 and provides details of how the Project will fill these gaps.





Table 5.5.a Gap Analysis between World Bank ESS 5 and Tanzania laws

Issue	World Bank ESS 5	Tanzanian Law	Gaps	Actions to be taken
Consultation	A Stakeholder Engagement Plan will be	Communities shall participate in	ESS require a more	TANESCO should prepare SEP in
	developed scaled to the project risks and	decision-making on matters	comprehensive	line with International Standards to
	impacts and development stage and	connected to their occupation of	engagement process than	guide the stakeholder's consultation
	tailored to the characteristics and interests	land. (National Land Policy, The	local legislation,	during the different phases of the
	of Affected Communities.	Land Act Cap 113 and The	including the	RAP preparation and
	The Project will undertake and document	Village Land Cap 114).	development of a detailed	implementation.
	a process of consultation in a manner that	The project proponent is to "seek	Stakeholder Engagement	
	provides the affected communities with	the views of any person who is	Plan and continued	
	an understanding of the risks, impacts	likely to be affected by the	engagement throughout	
	and opportunities presented by	project." (17(1), EIA and Audit	the resettlement process.	
	resettlement, and which enables them to	Regulations, 2005).	ESS specifically provide	
	express their views and the Project to	The proponent will hold, where	measures for engagement	
	consider and respond to them.	appropriate, public meetings with	that are culturally	
	The consultation process will be	the affected parties and	appropriate and attend to	
	undertaken in a manner that is inclusive	communities to explain the	the needs of	
	and culturally appropriate, including	project and its effects, and to	disadvantaged or	
	language preferences, decision-making	receive their oral or written	vulnerable groups.	
	process, and the needs of disadvantaged	comments (ss. 17(2), EIA and	Tanzanian legislation	
	or vulnerable groups.	Audit Regulations, 2005).	does not provide specific	
	Consultation should capture men's and		details regarding	
	women's views and concerns. All		stakeholder groups i.e.	
	households and communities will be		men, women,	
	informed early in the planning process		disadvantaged, and	
	about their options and rights regarding		vulnerable groups.	
	displacement and compensation.			
Disclosure	The Project will complete and publicly	For projects requiring an EIA,	There is no requirement	TANESCO should prepare RAP
	disclose the RAP to the affected	measures to publicize the project	for preparing RAP, and	based on the application of
	communities as early as possible in the	with affected communities and	hence does not require	International Standards to the
	Project Cycle.	persons shall include: posting	disclosing, under	extent applicable to address the
	The Project will provide periodic reports	posters in strategic places around	Tanzanian land	gap.
	that describe progress with the	the project site, publishing a	acquisition laws.	The RPF and the RAP will be
	implementation of the RAP.	notice in national newspapers,		disclosed at the district, village





Table 5.5.a Gap Analysis between World Bank ESS 5 and Tanzania laws

Issue	World Bank ESS 5	Tanzanian Law	Gaps	Actions to be taken
	Documents to be disclosed will be in a format that is accessible to the affected communities. The Project's Grievance Redress Mechanism will be disclosed.	and making an announcement by a radio station with national coverage. (17(2), EIA and Audit Regulations, 2005).	There is partial alignment between the Tanzanian EIA requirements and International Standards concerning formal grievance redress mechanism (this mechanism is part of the RAP)	levels and especially with the PAPs, disclosure will be a constant activity. In the first stage of the RAP the alignment will be disclosed and the opinions gathered. A special Grievance Redress Mechanism for the resettlement process will be established, will be shared with stakeholders and will be applied throughout RAP implementation.
Vulnerable Groups	Vulnerable groups will be identified from the start of Project development and offered tailored assistance throughout the resettlement process.	There are provisions in Tanzanian laws that require paying attention to special groups (women, children and disabled) concerning land acquisition. However, Tanzanian laws have no provision for IPs as a special group.	There are no explicit methodological approaches in dealing with vulnerable groups in Tanzanian legislation.	Vulnerable population will be identified during the census, a vulnerability assessment will be implemented, and vulnerable population will receive a special treatment to respond to their condition. This will include: consult whether they prefer to receive the compensation (in case they lose their house) in cash or if they prefer a new house; relocations will be done within a nearby area, so that they can maintain their social networks; special monitoring will be done to secure that living conditions and livelihoods have been improved, among others that may be considered necessary during the RAP process.





Table 5.5.a Gap Analysis between World Bank ESS 5 and Tanzania laws

Issue	World Bank ESS 5	Tanzanian Law	Gaps	Actions to be taken
Grievance	The Project will establish a grievance	Both the Courts (Land Disputes	While there is a formal	GRM shall be established for the
Redress	redress mechanism (GRM) to receive and	Settlements) Act, 2002; the	process for managing	resettlement process. It will include
Mechanism	facilitate the resolution of the affected	Village Land Act Cap 114 and	disputes as part of the	a Grievance Redress Committee,
	communities' concerns and grievances	the Land Act Cap113, define	resettlement process	where leaders of the community
	about the RAP.	avenues for hearing disputes,	under Tanzanian Law,	will participate. This instance will
	The GRM should address concerns	actions and proceedings	there is no provision for	solve land disputes, among other
	promptly, using an understandable and	concerning land. For example,	establishing a grievance	issues.
	transparent process that is culturally	the Village Land Act refers to(a)	mechanism as required	
	appropriate and readily accessible to all	the Court of Appeal; (b) the	under ESS.	
	segments of the affected communities, at	Land Division of the High		
	no cost and without retribution.	Court; (c) the District Land and		
	The Project will inform the affected	Housing Tribunals (d) Ward		
	communities about the mechanism during	Tribunals; and (e) Village Land		
	its community engagement process.	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.		
Monitoring	The Project will establish procedures to	Tanzanian environmental	Both Tanzanian EIA	TANESCO should prepare
	monitor and measure the effectiveness of	legislation states that Action	legislation and	monitoring frameworks, including
	resettlement and use dynamic mechanisms,	Plan implementation (ESMP)	International Standards	external audits where to measure
	such as inspections and audits, where relevant,	will require regular monitoring	require resettlement	the effectiveness and progress of
	to verify compliance and progress towards the	and audit as defined in the	monitoring/ audits.	RAP implementation, completion
	desired outcomes.	Environmental Management Act	Monitoring by an	audits will also be included.
	The Project will retain qualified and	and Environmental Impact	independent specialist is	
	experienced external experts to verify its	Assessment and Audit	an additional requirement	
	monitoring information.	Regulations, 2005 as amended in	to meet international	
	The Project will document monitoring results,	2018.	good practice.	
	implement corrective and preventive actions,			





Table 5.5.a Gap Analysis between World Bank ESS 5 and Tanzania laws

Issue	World Bank ESS 5	Tanzanian Law	Gaps	Actions to be taken
	and follow up on these actions to ensure their effectiveness.			
Resettlement planning and documentation	In the case of physical displacement, a RP that covers, at a minimum, the applicable requirements of the ESS will be developed. The RAP will be designed to mitigate the negative impacts of displacement, identify development opportunities, develop a resettlement budget and schedule and establish the entitlements of all categories of affected persons (including host communities).	A project is required to undertake an ESIA if it involves resettlement as a result of land development, land reclamation, housing and human settlements.	There is no requirement for preparing a RAP under Tanzanian land acquisition laws.	TANESCO should prepare the RAP based on the application of ESS to address the gap.
Eligibility	Displaced persons may be classified as persons who: (i) have formal legal rights to the land or assets they occupy or use; (ii) do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land that is recognized or recognizable under the national laws; or (iii) have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use. This last group is not eligible for land compensation but are eligible for resettlement and livelihood restoration assistance, and compensation for assets.	Under the Land (Compensation Claims) Regulations 2001, the following may claim compensation under prescribed circumstances: (a) the holder of a granted right of occupancy that is transferred to Village Land or by the President to public purpose land; (b) the holder of a customary right of occupancy of land which is declared to be hazardous; (c) the holder of a customary right of occupancy where the land becomes the subject of a granted right of occupancy in favour of another person and such holder is moved or relocated; (d) Occupancy of land as a result of disposition by	Those without recognizable rights are not eligible for compensation under Tanzanian legislation.	Eligibility will be fully aligned with ESS5.





Table 5.5.a Gap Analysis between World Bank ESS 5 and Tanzania laws

Issue	World Bank ESS 5	Tanzanian Law	Gaps	Actions to be taken
		a GRO holder; and, (e) the occupier of land in any urban or peri-urban area where such land is acquired by the President under Sect. 60 of Land Act (Cap 113). Those without granted, customary, derivative or otherwise recognizable rights are not entitled to compensation.		
Census and Asset Inventory	A census and asset inventory will be carried out to collect appropriate data to identify the persons who will be displaced by the project, establish the losses they will experience, determine who will be eligible for compensation and assistance, and prevent ineligible persons, such as opportunistic settlers, from claiming benefits.	This is not specifically addressed in the legislation; however, a Project is required to prepare a Valuation Report, and a Valuation Team is required to undertake an asset survey of all those affected by land acquisition. The aim of this is to identify land and asset ownership and subsequent loss.	Tanzanian legislation does not specifically address the need for a census and socio- economic survey.	Preparation of the RAP will include the completion of an asset survey as well as a census and socio- economic survey of all PAPs.
Cut-off Date	A cut-off date for eligibility should be established. Information regarding the cut-off date will be well documented and disseminated throughout the project area. The Project is not required to compensate or assist those who encroach on the project area after the cut-off date for eligibility, provided the cut-off date has been established and made public.	The Valuation and Valuers' Registration Act No. 7, 2016 provides directives on the Cut- off-date which is the date of commencement of valuation.	There is no gap concerning the application of the cut-off date.	Cut-off dates will be based on the day of disclosure of the alignment. Shortly after it the census and valuation will take place. This will be communicated to the communities during sensitization on land acquisition and valuation.
Compensation and Benefits	Adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on	A valuation assessment is performed to determine the level	Tanzanian law adopts a market value approach	In addition to compensation, other benefits such as disturbance





Table 5.5.a Gap Analysis between World Bank ESS 5 and Tanzania laws

Issue	World Bank ESS 5	Tanzanian Law	Gaps	Actions to be taken
for Displaced Persons	land use will be minimized by providing compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost. Replacement cost is defined as the market value of the assets plus transaction costs and should not consider depreciation. This includes also those with no recognized legal right as they are eligible for compensations for assets.	of compensation required based on market value taking into account depreciation. Additional benefits include a disturbance allowance, transport allowance, accommodation allowance, and loss of profit for businesses.	which allows for the depreciation of structures as opposed to International Standards which adopt replacement value.	allowance, transport allowance, accommodation allowance, and loss of profit for businesses offset the difference between the replacement costs and depreciated replacement costs.
Improve or Restore Conditions / Livelihoods and Provide Associated Transitional Support	Means of income earning capacity, productivity levels and associated livelihoods and standards of living of affected communities must be improved or at least restored to pre-project levels. Provide transitional support based on reasonable estimates of the time required to restore income earning capacity, productivity levels and associated livelihoods and standards of living. This includes those with not recognizable legal right, and both formal and informal businesses.	There is no legal requirement for livelihood restoration. Land (Compensation) Regulation, 2001, makes provisions for the following types of transitional support applicable: (i) Accommodation allowance: market rent/month x 36 months. Provided to physically displaced households. (ii) Disturbance allowance: value of land x average commercial bank interest rate x 12 months. Provided to all displaced (both economically and physically) households. Loss of profit: net monthly profit of business carried out on the land x 36 months (only where 'necessary and applicable') provided to displaced businesses.	A gap exists between Tanzanian and international requirements concerning additional measures for livelihood restoration with the intent to restore or improve livelihood activities to pre-project levels, including those with no recognizable legal right and, in the case of economic activities, the informal ones.	Livelihood Restoration Plan will be prepared and implemented under ESS5.





Table 5.5.a Gap Analysis between World Bank ESS 5 and Tanzania laws

Issue	World Bank ESS 5	Tanzanian Law	Gaps	Actions to be taken
Replacement	In the case of physically displaced	Tanzanian laws have provisions	Tanzanian laws have no	PAPs will be informed of the
Housing	persons, the client will offer the choice of	for providing compensation in	provision for providing	different compensations to which
	replacement property of equal or higher	the form of a plot of land and/or	compensation in the form	they are entitled, the options
	value, security of tenure, equivalent or	equivalent cash compensation.	of housing replacement.	available and they will indicate
	better characteristics, and advantages of			their preferences.
	location or cash compensation where			
	appropriate. Compensation in kind should			
	be considered in line with cash.			
	Those with no recognizable rights to land			
	will also be eligible for resettlement.			
Security of	Security of tenure will be provided to all	There is provision in Tanzanian	It is not mandatory in	The PAPs will be given information
Tenure	those displaced by the Project.	laws to provide for security of	Tanzanian laws to assist	on how to obtain security tenure for
		tenure including people	project-displaced persons	those in need. The project will also
		displaced by the project.	to obtain security of	implement actions to achieve
			tenure.	security of tenure.





6.0

Principles and Objectives to be Followed

6.1 RAP Objectives

The goal of the RPF and of the subsequent Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is:

• To ensure that the affected population is in the capacity of maintaining or improving their living standards. To achieve this, compensation and assistance will be provided as necessary.

The ESS5 sets out the following objectives, that will be pursued in the RAP:

- To avoid forced evictions.
- To mitigate adverse social and economic impacts by providing timely compensation at replacement cost and assisting displaced persons to improve or at least restore their livelihoods and standard of living.
- To improve the living conditions of poor or vulnerable people who are physically displaced by providing them with adequate housing, access to services and facilities, and security of tenure.
- Enable displaced persons to benefit directly from the project.

Regarding communication and participation, the objectives of the RAP are:

- Ensure adequate information disclosure, meaningful consultation, and informed stakeholder participation.
- Promote the inclusive and effective participation of affected parties throughout the project cycle on issues that could have an impact on them and provide the necessary means for such participation to take place.
- Ensure that adequate information on risks and impacts is disclosed to stakeholders in an accessible, timely and understandable manner.
- Provide affected parties with a responsive grievance redress mechanism, including different channels to present them and ensuring they receive prompt and adequate answers. The GRM will allow the project to identify problems and correct them.
- Ensure that, whenever possible, PAPs will participate in the decisions that affect them.

6.2 Key Principles

The national and international standards constitute the framework for the development of the RAP and provide the basic principles to be followed in the design of the plan, which are detailed below. It should be noted that in the event of differences between these two regulations, the RAP should adopt the one that is more stringent.





- The Project will make its best effort to avoid interception with mining areas and ritual sites. Ritual sites will only be relocated if it is feasible, and the PAPs agree on this. The project will interfere with mining activities only if it is a partial affectation that does not paralyze this activity.
- All PAPs should be compensated for affected assets at replacement value, equivalent to at least the full replacement cost. This is a central measure to achieve the objective of minimizing adverse social and economic impacts. The replacement cost is the market value of the assets without applying a depreciation factor to the structures or assets, plus the payment of transaction costs. The market value is that which allows the replacement of the lost assets with others of similar value and characteristics. PAPs will also receive assistance during the transition.
- All people physically resettled by the project must obtain, at the place of
 destination, conditions of quality of life and livelihood equivalent to or better than
 the conditions in their place of origin. Replacement housing should meet optimal
 conditions of habitability, accessibility, personal safety and security of tenure,
 even if the original condition is informal.
- The resettlement process shall not reproduce inadequate living conditions. Thus, in the case of overcrowding when resettling people, this condition may not be reproduced, or in the case of disabled people who require special infrastructure, this must be provided even if they did not have it in the original dwelling.
- Relocation will be allowed for properties without titles, as long as they can be formalized and there are no conflicts of ownership or possession. The formalization process is part of the compensation package.
- Any existing construction and/or improvements in the areas to be acquired, which must be removed, will be compensated based on their replacement value as new.
- The inclusion of options that contemplate the reduction of the cost of construction through the self-construction procedure will not be used as a way to reduce the value of the compensation.
- Land to be acquired for which there is legal title or any document that may serve as a basis for the initiation of a judicial or administrative process, will be evaluated at market value, considering the value of a commercial appraisal or at least using as a reference the supply of land in the same neighborhood or community.
- Land in an irregular situation, without any type of legal existence, will not be compensated. However, this shall not result in a worse condition than that of origin in the destination location. Therefore, in cases of non-compensable land, if the compensation limited to the replacement value of constructions and improvements proves insufficient for the affected person to restore his or her initial condition in a property with regular title, a complementary bonus will be contemplated to ensure the relocation of the affected structures or improvements with security of tenure.
- When livelihoods or sources of income are impacted, they must be restored, preventing the PAPs from falling into poverty or becoming poorer as a result of the impact. Specific support and assistance will be included to ensure that this objective is achieved.
- In the case of people whose livelihoods depend on land and who are displaced, land-based compensation will be sought. Where it is not possible to offer

110





- replacement land, TANESCO will provide opportunities for them to re-establish their livelihoods and standards of living equivalent to or better than those they had prior to displacement.
- Loss of access to natural resources will be compensated, including access to medicinal herbs, wood, fishing or others.
- Special attention will be given to economically displaced people in vulnerable situations. This includes households living in poverty, or headed by women with children, disabled persons, destitute persons, the elderly, homes headed by children, people living with HIV/AIDS, and groups suffering economic and social discrimination. It should be considered that vulnerable people may require special or complementary resettlement assistance, as they face greater difficulties in managing displacement.
- A stakeholder engagement process will be developed, as indicated in the ESS10. When deciding on relocation options, the existing alternatives will be evaluated with those affected, providing information, and developing meaningful consultations. Likewise, they should be involved during planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.
- The stakeholder engagement will seek to build trust. To achieve this, a transparent process will be implemented. The participation of the PAPs in the valuation will be key.
- The RAP will be previously presented and discussed with the PAPs, and compensation alternatives will be proposed to them based on the impact and their level of vulnerability.
- Participation mechanisms will include the implementation of a mechanism for early attention to grievances and consultations, which will define standards for addressing and/or responding to them. This mechanism will involve the participation of local leaders and will be used to resolve land disputes.
- Special actions will be taken to ensure women's participation and that their needs and opinions are considered. Also, special measures will be implemented to secure their rights (participation in land and infrastructures' ownership) and their access to the benefits.
- The RAP will also be governed by the principle of equity, applying the same compensation and support criteria to all those affected that fall into the same PAP category.
- One of the milestones of the resettlement process will be the establishment of the cut-off date. This is the date after which no new affected persons, occupations or improvements will be recognized. This will be communicated, and it must be verified that its implications are understood.
- The necessary resettlement actions and the payment of compensation established in the RAP must occur before the start of construction of the project. The project will be particularly careful on not requesting land liberation unless the payment has already been done and/or the resettlement has been implemented. It will also consider an adequate lapse of time between the payment and the moment when the land should be left by the owners/possessors. This time should be sufficient for the implementation of the resettlement.

111





- Whenever necessary (barring exceptions), relocation scheduling will be done so as not to interfere with the annual school cycle and considering the socioeconomic census analysis.
- Monitoring will be implemented until the PAPs' living conditions have been, at least, restored. In case additional measures are necessary to achieve so, they will be implemented. For which, the RAP should have considered enough resources.





7.0 Eligibility and Entitlement

7.1 Eligibility and Entitlement for Permanent Impacts

Eligibility criteria

According to ESS5, affected persons who are eligible for coverage (compensation, support measures, accompaniment) under this RPF and will be included in the RAP, may be classified as those:

- Who have formal legal rights to lands or assets, including those who have title
 deeds or a lease on the land or property.
- Who do not have legal rights to lands or assets but have a claim to lands or assets
 that is recognized or recognizable under national law. This includes those who use
 the land under customary rights, whose documents may be incomplete or lost or
 who may have a claim for adverse possession (may have occupied the land for a
 period of time defined in the law without the formal owner contesting the
 occupation).
- Who have no recognizable legal right or claim to land or assets they occupy or
 use. These can be seasonal resource users (herders, grazers, fishers) if the right for
 these activities is not recognized. They can also be persons occupying the land in
 violation of applicable laws. Affected persons in these groups are not eligible for
 compensation for land, but are eligible for resettlement, livelihood assistance and
 compensation for assets.

In general, the people affected by the project (PAPs) are those who live and/or work in the areas that will be intercepted by the Transmission Line, substations and other components of the project. This includes the wayleave to be established, the land that will be acquired for the towers and the land required for other permanent uses such as accesses and substations. It also includes those who will be affected by temporary uses of land during the construction phase for auxiliary components. Therefore, PAPs include those who are permanently or temporarily affected.

People affected by the project (permanently) include:

- Landowners, with title deeds, or the possibility of claiming it, or customary rights (including persons and institutions).
- Residents (owners or possessors) of homes that will be relocated.
- Owners or possessors of premises that are rented as housing.
- Tenants of the affected homes.
- Extra-legal land users who live in the premises.
- Owners of businesses in own buildings that will be relocated.
- Owners or possessors of premises that they rent as businesses.
- Tenants who run businesses.





- Owners or possessors of land used for livelihoods (annual crops / perennial plantations / livestock or others).
- Employees of affected businesses who lose their job or have a reduction of their salary.
- Extra-legal land users who use the premises for economic activities.
- Artisanal or small-scale miners with licenses.
- Artisanal or small-scale miners with no licenses.
- Medium and Large-scale legally economic activities (miners, sugar cane production, industrial buildings, etc).
- Communities that own assets (boreholes or others) located in the affected areas.
- Public institutions (schools, public buildings, prison).
- Private institutions (churches, schools) and ritual sites.
- Persons who will be affected in their access to natural resources.

These categories include those with legal rights as well as those who use a land or structure without recognized legal right.

A person can fit in more than one PAP category. For example, a PAP can be a resident, owner or possessor, whose home will be relocated and an owner of a business, and/or an owner who uses the land for livelihoods.

In addition to the permanent acquisition of land for substations and the 52-meter-wide transmission corridor, construction activities may require temporary or permanent use of additional land. This includes access roads, contractor camps, laydown areas, quarries, borrow pits, and disposal sites. While most access roads will be temporary, some may remain in use during operation, particularly for maintenance of substations or difficult-to-access towers. In such cases, any permanent land take will be managed in full compliance with the provisions of this RPF and ESS5. Similarly, although the precise location of associated facilities such as quarries and borrow areas will be determined during project implementation, these sites will be subject to ESS5 screening and, where applicable, separate Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) will be prepared. Contractors and TANESCO will be jointly responsible for ensuring compliance through the procedures established in the Project's Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS).

When selecting places for temporary use, the contractor will prioritize those with no constructions in it. The loss of infrastructure, permanent crops and other non-recoverable goods or assets will be treated as permanent impacts.

Vulnerable populations

Among the people affected by the project, special support will be provided to those who are vulnerable, i.e. at greater risk of worsening their poverty situation. This special support will take the form of closer monitoring to verify the living conditions that have been restored and, if it is observed that this objective has not been achieved, the implementation of corrective measures. Vulnerable people will be identified through the social census.





The following criteria will be used to identify people in vulnerable situations:

- Poverty level (income, unsatisfied basic needs).
- Number of family members compared to income providers (dependency ratio).
- Female head of household.
- Dependence on the affected area for income generation or access to food.
- Age (minors, seniors).
- Special conditions generated by HIV/AIDS in family composition: elderly as head of household, orphanage, teenagers/youth as head of household.
- People with disabilities.

Types of impacts to be considered

The types of impacts to be considered are:

Permanente impacts:

- Loss of property (total or partial).
- Loss of homes.
- Loss of land used as livelihoods: agriculture and livestock keeping.
- Loss of crops.
- Loss of land used for mining activities.
- Loss of structures used by public institutions (schools, public buildings) and loss of structures used by private institutions (churches, schools).
- Loss of communal infrastructure.
- Loss of business structures (stores, mills, warehouses, others).
- Loss of employments.
- Displacement of ritual sites.
- Displacement of graves.
- Loss of access to natural resources.

Temporary impacts considered include:

- Temporary land take for construction support infrastructure.
- Damages to infrastructure during construction.
- Temporary loss of access to natural resources.
- Temporary loss of income due to prohibition of work due to blastings.

Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix

A RPF Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix is presented below. The matrix comprises all the typologies of PAPs, along with the support measures to be implemented. Once the social census is implemented as part of RAP preparation, this classification of PAPs will be reviewed and change if necessary.





Table 7.1.a RPF Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix

Type of impact	Types of assets	PAPs affected	Compensation/entitlement/benefits
		Landowner (formal or not formal)	Cash compensation for affected land equivalent to replacement value, considering market values for the land plus Disturbance Allowances. Land for land compensation, when required and feasible. Transfer of the land to the PAP shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs. Compensation for all improvements to reposition value without considering depreciation. Legal assistance will be given to reach security of tenure when purchasing the new plot. Legal assistance will also include the solution of any problems with title deeds on the current land owned by the PAP. Livelihood Restoration plans will be implemented to support the PAPs to improve or at least reestablish their livelihoods. This will consider projects to improve assets (i.e. irrigation), training, in-field orientation, support in accessing markets, or others as required per the specific economic activity. Financial education will be provided to orientate them in the use of their resources.
Loss of agricultural land (farming or pastural land) and infrastructure	Permanent loss of land under cultivation or used for pastures and infrastructure	Tenants	Refund of any rental fees paid for time/ use after date of removal. Assistance in rental/ lease of alternative land/ property if the tenant requires additional land. Compensation for all improvements built by them to reposition value and Disturbance Allowances. Livelihood Restoration Plan will be implemented to support the PAPs to improve or at least reestablish their livelihoods. This will consider projects to improve assets (i.e. irrigation), training, in-field orientation, support in accessing markets, or others as required per the specific economic activity. Financial education will be provided to orientate them in the use of their resources.
		Extra-legal users (who have no claim to land they are occupying or using; i.e; squatters, encroachers).	Cash compensation for affected assets. Cash compensation for entire structure and other fixed assets without depreciation and considering the market value, or alternative structure of equal or better size and quality in an available location which is acceptable to the PAP. Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + assistance in reestablishing economic trees + allowance up to a maximum of 12 months while short- term crops mature) Livelihood Restoration Plan will be implemented to support the PAP to improve or at least reestablish their livelihoods. This will consider projects to improve assets (i.e. irrigation), training, in-field orientation, support in accessing markets, or others as required per the specific economic activity.





Table 7.1.a RPF Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix

Type of impact	Types of assets	PAPs affected	Compensation/entitlement/benefits
			Financial education will be provided to orientate them in the use of their resources.
	Where livelihood is land- based, and the loss is total or the remaining land is not economically viable	Landowner, Tenants/Lease holder	Additionally to the measures mentioned above, relocation assistance (costs of shifting + assistance in reestablishing economic trees + allowance up to a maximum of 12 months while short- term crops mature) will be provided.
Loss of commercial land and structures	Land and assets used for	Businessperson is owner of land	Cash compensation for affected land equivalent to replacement value, considering market values for the land plus Disturbance Allowances. Land for land replacement, when required by the PAP and if feasible. It will be provided in terms of a new parcel of land of equivalent size and market potential with a secured tenure status at an available location which is acceptable to the PAP. Transfer of the land to the PAP shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs. Cash compensation for the assets (buildings and improvements in general that are affected), equivalent to replacement value without depreciation, considering market values. Compensation for loss of profit allowance (36 months rates of affected business to allow re- establishment of the business), transport allowance and Disturbance allowance (calculated at 7% of total compensation cost). Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance).
or assets	business	Business owner is leaseholder Extra-legal users (who have no claim to land they are occupying or using the second terms.	Cash compensation is equivalent to replacement value without depreciation for the assets or improvements built by the tenant. Compensation for loss of profit allowance (36 months rates of affected business to allow re-establish the business). Transport allowance. Disturbance Allowance (calculated at 7% of total compensation cost). Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance). Cash compensation for affected assets. Cash compensation for the entire structure and other fixed assets without depreciation and taking into consideration the market value, or alternative structure of equal or better
		using; i.e; squatters, encroachers).	size and quality in an available location which is acceptable to the PAP. Relocation assistance.





Table 7.1.a RPF Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix

Type of impact	Types of assets	PAPs affected	Compensation/entitlement/benefits
Loss of houses and Residential Land	Loss of houses and residential land. Total or partial loss, but the structures that remain are not viable for residential use.	Landowner (formal or no formal claim)	Cash - Compensation for affected land and improvements at replacement cost (without depreciation) plus compensation for any transactional costs to achieve replacement cost. If PAPs prefer so, the asset will be restituted. Relocation assistance (Disturbance Allowance + Transport Allowance+ Accommodation Allowance, while the new house is built or a new house is purchased, up to 36 months, as relevant). Provide support on search of legally regularized and adequate properties; support in contracting of construction or modification of residential units; legal advice in the purchase process to reach security of tenure, and other measures. If necessary, legal assistance will also be provided to regularize the ownership. Provide logistical support and cover moving costs. Materials and/or building components of the dwelling will be made available before demolition, free of charge (doors, windows, others). If there is enough land, and the PAP agrees, the new house can be built on the remaining land. In case PAPs move to a new community, the project will accompany this process helping in their integration (*). Collective resettlement: In case a group of PAPs with a strong social bond or PAPs requiring support in the construction of dwellings due to vulnerability or lack of time, TANESCO will offer building a housing clusters in a location accepted by the PAPs. In case of persons with disabilities, measures will be taken to meet their needs (accessibility).
		Tenants	Compensation (in cash or in-kind) for the improvements built by the tenants. Temporary housing assistance, equivalent to three months of rental costs, and up to six in case of vulnerable population. Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance), including help to find new accommodation.
		Extra-legal users (who	Resettlement assistance (cash or in-kind replacement site and housing, especially for
		have no claim to land	vulnerable individuals, as selected by the PAP) to allow the affected person to re-
		they are occupying or	establish their housing at an alternative site).
		using; i.e; squatters,	Accommodation allowance: If necessary, an allowance will be paid until the house is
		encroachers).	ready for them to use.





Table 7.1.a RPF Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix

Type of impact	Types of assets	PAPs affected	Compensation/entitlement/benefits
			In case of persons with disabilities, measures will be taken to meet their needs (accessibility). Collective resettlement: In case these PAPs have a strong social bond, the resettlement will be done in housing clusters. The project will cover the moving costs and will give logistical support in the moving process. Materials and/or building components of the dwelling will be made available, before demolition, free of charge (doors, windows, others). In case PAPs move to a new community, the project will accompany this process helping
			in their integration (*).
	Partial affectation to the dwelling, remaining structure can still be used for residential purposes.	Landowner (formal or no formal claim)	Compensation (cash or in kind as selected by the PAP) for affected land and improvements at replacement cost (without depreciation) plus compensation for any transactional costs to achieve replacement cost. Cash assistance to cover costs of restoration of the remaining structure. Disturbance Allowance. If necessary, relocation assistance will include Transport Allowance+ Accommodation Allowance as relevant. Provide support on contracting of construction or modification of residential units; legal advice to regularize the ownership. Provide logistical support. Materials and/or building components of the dwelling will be made available before demolition, free of charge (doors, windows, others).
Loss of Leased Land and buildings / structures	Land and assets used by tenants; either formal or informal	Leaseholder	Refund of any lease/ rental fees paid for time/ use after date of removal. Assistance in rental/ lease of alternative land/ property. Cash assistance to cover costs of restoration of the remaining structure, if feasible. Cash compensation for affected assets made by the leaseholder. Disturbance compensation equivalent to three months rental costs. Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance).
Loss of temporary business premises	Structures are partially affected or fully affected	Street vendor (informal without title or lease to the stall or shop)	Rehabilitation assistance if required (assistance with job placement, skills training). Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to 3 months' net income based on tax records for previous year (or tax records from comparable business, or estimates), or Loss of Profit or Disturbance allowance or the relocation allowance, whichever is higher





Table 7.1.a

RPF Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix

Type of impact	Types of assets	PAPs affected	Compensation/entitlement/benefits
			Relocation assistance (costs of shifting) Assistance to obtain an alternative site to re-establish the business.
Loss of Standing	Crops affected by land acquisition or temporary acquisition or wayleave.	Whether owner, tenant, or extra-legal	Cash compensation equivalent to the average of last 3 years market value for the mature and harvested crop or current replacement value and where possible, PAP will be allowed to harvest standing crops (annual and perennial) prior to displacement. Livelihood restoration assistance as required, either in the form of alternative livelihood, such as assistance with job placement, skills training or re-establishment of farming activities at an alternative site.
Crops and Trees	Trees Affected	Whether owner, tenant, or extra-legal	Cash compensation based on type, age and productive value of affected trees plus disturbance allowance. Rehabilitation assistance if required (assistance with job placement, skills training, reestablishment of farming activities, etc.). Wood will be offered to the PAP free of cost for their use.
Loss of Graveyard	Graveyard, individual/familial or communal.	Can be individual, family or community	If falling inside of the Project area, in accordance with Tanzanian law (Graves Removal Act of 1969), relatives will be given the choice of relocating the graveyard themselves, for which a compensation for cost of repair and traditional customs (including pacification and purification) will be provided. Otherwise, the relocation will be done by the government officials. Preservation, compensation and relocation activities will be done in consultation with affected individual / family or relevant Government institutions responsible for cultural heritage or National antiquities The project will cover the costs of the reburial ceremonies, purchase of coffins and construction of tombstones for graves that had tombstones
Loss of Community/Public	Community Borehole (hand- pump, dug wells, Structures, water kiosks).	Users of such resources (can be individual or element of livelihood)	Replacement or restoration of affected facilities (water points, access paths, ponds) to be made in coordination with leaders and members of the community.
Properties	Worship houses (Churches, Mosques and Madrassa)	Priests/ spiritual leaders who manage these properties	Enhancement of community resources. Religious structures will be replaced/Reconstructed and/or augmented in consultation with the local community.





Table 7.1.a RPF Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix

Type of impact	Types of assets	PAPs affected	Compensation/entitlement/benefits
	Schools, and Other Government Offices	Officials in charge of the premises, community	Full Replacement of the affected structure. Conduct consultation with impacted authority, members of the community, or government departments and collaborate with them to restore the affected assets.
Loss of jobs	Jobs	Employees of business that are displaced	Three-month salary allowance to face unemployment. Support for finding new jobs (information on opportunities, possibility of temporarily contracting them on any available position on the project). If mining activities are suspended temporally for more than seven days, affected workers shall receive in-cash compensation equivalent to the average of their last three months of earnings, adjusted for seasonality where applicable. This compensation will be paid directly to workers, when feasible.
Assistance to Vulnerable Group	Identified on the basis of the socioeconomic survey and criteria developed (such as income level, disability, household size, etc.)	Vulnerable people may include the disabled, pensioners, widows, female headed households, homes headed by children or teenagers, people living with HIV/AIDS, and impoverished households.	In addition to compensation for assets lost, a lump-sum equivalent to 6 months -01 year of living subsistence allowances rates provided by government programs; this will be determined based on how they are affected by the impacts. In case this cannot be provided by the government, or if it is insufficient, it shall be covered by TANESCO for permanent impacts or by the contractor in case of temporary ones. In case of loss of land, in-kind alternative land will be offered for livelihood support. In case of replacement of housing or structures for people with disabilities and the elderly, the project implementer will ensure that the new housing will be accessible and adapted for specific needs to a reasonable extent.
Permanent or temporary suspension of mining activities	Land with or without permission for mining exploitation, assets	Small and artisanal miners with or without licenses	 Licensed artisanal or small-scale miners will receive: Compensation for loss of income and disruption of operations, based on estimated daily output and market value of extracted material. Payment for physical improvements (e.g., equipment, temporary shelters). Livelihood restoration assistance, such as skills training, access to credit, or support in obtaining new mining rights elsewhere. Unlicensed or informal miners, while not recognized under Tanzanian law, will be: Included in the compensation scheme, per ESS5 principles of inclusive livelihood protection. Provided with transitional livelihood support, such as cash allowances and integration into resettlement-related economic rehabilitation programs.





Table 7.1.a RPF Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix

Type of impact	Types of assets	PAPs affected	Compensation/entitlement/benefits
			• Offered assistance to formalize their activities, where feasible and consistent with land use plans and mineral zoning.
	Land with permission for mining exploitation, assets	Medium and large-scale miners	 Medium-scale Miners: Compensation for affected mineral reserves, based on declared production data and market values. Reimbursement for infrastructure losses, including processing units, access routes, and support structures. Assistance in relocating or adjusting operations, including support to secure new mining rights or land where applicable. Livelihood restoration support, if loss of access implies long-term business disruption. Large-scale mining operations: Typically hold valid mineral rights, development licenses, and are regulated under Tanzanian investment and environmental law. Their entitlements under national law include compensation for:
Damages to infrastructures, crops and land during construction.	Buildings, improvements in general, damaged due to accidents. Soil damaged due to spills or other accidents.	Owners and users of structures (houses, businesses, public institutions, others) and of assets (communal assets, farmers, others).	Grievance redress mechanism will be disseminated among neighbours. If a grievance regarding damages to improvements or land is communicated, the grievance will be verified, and the infrastructure will be repaired. A detailed assessment will be carried out to identify all damages. Each damage identified must be quantified in terms of loss of agricultural productivity, the cost of repairing or replacing infrastructure, and environmental impacts such as soil erosion or contamination of water bodies. If the





Table 7.1.a RPF Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix

Type of impact	Types of assets	PAPs affected	Compensation/entitlement/benefits
Type of impact	Types of assets	THI 9 uncered	soil has been compacted or degraded, the indenisation must cover the costs of recovery measures, such as soil aeration, nutrient replacement and erosion control. Indenisation can be paid in cash directly to the affected farmers, based on calculated values, or in the form of services (such as the reconstruction of damaged infrastructure) or the provision of goods (such as fertilisers, seeds or new machinery). This method may be preferable if the farmers do not have the resources or expertise to carry out the repairs
			themselves. The PAP will be consulted. Both the process and the agreement will be registered and reported.

Source: Elaboration JGP Consultoria and BENE Consult, August 2024.

^(*) Support measures for integration include previous consultation to the village that will receive them, support in the arrangements with new schools and health facilities, help in obtaining permissions for any changes in the houses, or others. The team will make periodical visits. This support should be provided for a period of up to one year and may be extended in cases of difficulties in readapting families.





7.2 Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Measures

This section specifies main compensation (indemnification) and assistance measures that will comprise the RAP and that have been identified in Table 7.1.a. In the RAP they will be more detailed, clearly indicating the commitment made by the project.

In general terms, the team will promote the inclusion of women in the benefits, trying to involve both members of the couple in the information and education activities and in the access to compensations and support measures. In the case of polygamous families, the team will involve the wife (or wives) who live in the affected area.

Table 7.2.a Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration measures

Measures	Definition
Compensation for land	All land will be appraised according to market value. In case the plot will be partially acquired, an evaluation of the remaining land will be carried out, assessing the extent of loss and its impact on the livelihood and if the remaining land is viable (both in terms of livelihood and of housing). In case it is not, the total plot will be acquired. Those with no legal rights will not be included in this. The team will encourage couples to open joint bank accounts, encouraging that both members of the couples have equal access to the household finances. In case of polygamous families, the wife (or wives) that lives in the area affected will be involved.
Land for land compensation.	In the case of vulnerable population or when the PAP requests it, land for land compensation will be implemented if feasible. This implies that land with similar characteristics, in terms of size and quality, will be provided instead of cash compensation. No costs associated with the transaction will be transferred to the PAP.
Compensations for Constructions and Improvements	All improvements will be compensated. The appraisal will consider market values that allow full reposition. Although depreciation value is considered under Tanzania laws as part of calculating the compensation for the structures/buildings, it will not be included in this case as the project needs to respond to WB standards. PAPs with no legal right to the land will be eligible for this compensation, if any improvements have been built. Tenants will receive compensation for the improvements built by them.
Assisted Resettlement in case of physical displacement	The payment of compensations will be accompanied with support in the search for available units/opportunities in popular housing projects promoted by governmental or private entities, including habilitation support as needed. • Search for legally regularized properties with adequate size and location, in locations that are acceptable to the families to be relocated, and support in the contracting of construction or modification of residential units with the same or higher standard than the one verified in the original condition.
	 Legal advice to verify the legal documentation of the selected property and ensure the correct transfer of rights to the affected party. Other actions to support the implementation of the specific resettlement solution, as applicable to each PAP.





Table 7.2.a Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration measures

Measures	Definition
Relocation of extra-legal	Persons with no legal title, but with no land disputes, will not receive
PAPs.	compensation but will be resettled to another house in case of physical
	displacement, with security of tenure. The house will fulfill legal
	construction standards and will not reproduce situations such as
	overcrowding.
	In the case of economic displacement, the PAPs will be relocated in an
	area where they can develop their economic activity and is acceptable for
	them.
Collective Resettlement	In the specific case of PAPs that have a strong social bond among them in
	their current places of residence, it may be necessary to promote a
	collective resettlement solution with all families being relocated to the
	same place where each has access to an individual solution, but where the
	affected group can remain together or in physical proximity.
	This will be evaluated in consultation with the affected families. In this
	case, consultation at the site of the new collective project should be
	± •
D-1	considered in the initial planning phases.
Relocation assistance and	All PAPs to be resettled will be assisted logistically during the move. This
support for Social	assistance will include making available, free of charge, support for the
Integration	recovery of materials and/or building components at the place of origin
	(doors, windows, etc.). A group of specialized workers will be organized
	to perform this function. Also includes covering the costs of shift, and
	assistance in the process of finding the land or house of relocation.
	In principle, resettlement will be sought within the same village or ward.
	If not possible, additional support measures will be implemented.
	The social reintegration support consists of accompaniment, through
	periodic visits, in the new community where they have been relocated. For
	this purpose, the village council of the host community will have been
	previously contacted to obtain authorization for relocation. In case it was
	necessary to make arrangements (such as a change of school, help in
	obtaining permission to make modifications or extensions to the house or
	others), these processes will be accompanied by the team. This support
	should be provided for a period of up to one year and may be extended in
	cases of difficulties in readapting.
Crop Loss Compensation	Crops used by the PAPs will be compensated, differentiating temporary
	crops and permanent plantations and including the cost of replacing the
	plants or trees to the same state.
Compensation for	All resettled PAPs who carry out economic activities in the land affected
permanent loss of sources	by the project must be able to continue this activity in their place of
of income	destination. If this commercial activity is of a location-dependent nature
	and is not able to be continued with the same intensity in the selected
	resettlement location or if there is a partial loss, the PAPs will also be
	eligible for the measures corresponding to this compensation. In addition,
	these PAPs will be eligible for the Livelihood Restoration or Livelihood
	Enhancement Measure.
Compensation for the loss	Owners or possessors who run businesses, or rent houses or stores, will
of displaced businesses	receive compensations for the transition that elapses between the
and rent.	displacement and the relocation of the business. This will consider a
	maximum of one year's compensation.
Livelihood Restoration	This measure will be applicable for cases in which the PAPs lose their
	livelihoods or source of income totally or partially, and permanently or
	temporarily because of the project. This may include, for example, farmers
	who earn their livelihood from community pasture livestock grazing. It





Table 7.2.a Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration measures

Measures	Definition
11104194163	also applies in the case of PAPs that depend on income generated by the
	affected agricultural activity and small-scale miners.
	Livelihood restoration or reestablishment measures should be detailed in
	the final version of the RAP and should be specific to the condition of
	each PAP, but could include, illustratively and not limited to:
	Support measures to increase the productivity of remaining pastures, or
	even solutions that include confinement of livestock.
	• Support for the implementation of alternative forms of agricultural and livestock land use.
	Training programs in alternative activities.
	• Support to access microcredit programs or other governmental, international development agency, NGO or private programs focused on making income-generating projects viable for rural and/or low-
	income populations in urban areas.
	• Support for job reinstatement or reinsertion in the case of people who lose their jobs due to the closure of businesses or others because of project activities.
	Based on the outcome of the monitoring and verification, the need to implement additional actions to achieve the restoration of living conditions will be determined.
Tenant support	In the case of tenants, it must be ensured that they are informed well in
11	advance that they will have to move. Support in this case will consist of
	help in identifying the new house they will be renting, if they express
	interest in such support. Additional support measures such as assistance
	in the payment of a rental value for up to 6 months in adequate and safe
	housing, in addition to support with the move and accompaniment for
	social reintegration may be applied.
Disturbance Allowance	Disturbance allowance is provided in local standards to offsets all
Distarbance 7 Mio wance	interreferences and disturbances which the property interest holder faces
	from the forced resettlement exercise. Since the exercise is involuntary,
	the affected persons are considered with an above market value
	compensation as a hand-pick from resettlement tremors. The disturbance
	allowance is assessed at a commercial bank rate on fixed deposits into the
	combined sum of land, buildings and crops. The percentage rate used is
	the mean bank fixed deposit rate for banks operating in Tanzania, which
	is currently an average of 7%. Percentage rate fixed by commercial Bank
	x (Value of Land + Improvements (buildings) + Crops/Plants).
Transport allowance	The laws provide that an allowance should be calculated on the basis of
	what might cost an individual to haul twelve tons of belongings to a
	maximum distance of 20 km.
Accommodation allowance	Accommodation allowance is paid in addition to the asset value. It is
	computed on the premise that the displaced person will need utmost 36
	months assisted accommodation while constructing his or her new house.
	The allowance is computed on estimates of rent levels in the affected
D	asset/structure, which usually would be a monthly rent.
Financial education, gender	Training will be provided to the PAPs on how to use the resources they
equality education	will receive, the risks of using them thinking only in the short term and
	immediate needs, explaining the different options they have. Previous to
	the design of this workshop, the social team will gather information on
	what are the common mistakes done by PAPs to address them.
	Gender equality will also be addressed in the trainings to sensitize both men and women on the benefits of inclusive decision-making processes.





Table 7.2.a Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration measures

Measures	asures Definition		
	The team in charge of this activity will promote the participation of		
	women in these activities.		
	Financial education will be given before compensation is given.		
Relocation of graves	The relocation of graves will be carried out according to the Graves		
	(Removal) Act, 1969. According to the provisions of this Act, the		
	relatives will be communicated of the intention of removing and		
	reinstating the grave, indicating where it will be done, and will be given		
	the possibility of doing this themselves or of being done by the		
	government officials. The removal, transportation and re-interment of the		
	grave and body will be done with due regard of the views of the persons		
	interested (relatives) and the religious susceptibilities of the members of		
	the religious community; with due solemnity and respectful treatment; under conditions of privacy; in a manner not injurious to public health;		
	under the accompaniment of a public officer who may permit this process		
	to be accompanied by religious rites or ceremony, among other conditions.		
	Where the removal is undertaken by a person interested, the Ministry may		
	pay a compensation, limited to reasonable expenses related to the removal,		
	transportation, reinstatement and re-interment and rites or other		
	ceremonies.		
	This process will follow the measures mentioned in the ESIA (Table 9.0,		
	Chapter 9):		
	• The process of removal, transportation, reinstatement and re-		
	interment of the grave or dead body and any rite or ceremony		
	accompanying such removal and re-internment is conducted and		
	supervised by local Authority (District Authority) through Land		
	and Health Department or Resettlement Action Plan - RAP		
	expertise. • Refore removal of graves a leaf is obtained from the respective court		
	Before removal of graves a leaf is obtained from the respective court (district court) which makes the local Authority (District Authority)		
	capable of removing the graves.		
	The relatives of the deceased (Interested Person) receive only		
	condolences (costs of the ceremony according to their known		
	traditions) and receive a fixed/equal fee for all relatives of the		
	deceased.		
Mediation and legal	All PAPs that require it will receive legal support to understand the		
support	process of acquisition and resettlement; understand their legal situation		
_	and the steps they need to take to regularize their situation, if feasible; and		
	will also receive accompaniment and support in the process of		
	regularization.		
	Additionally to this, mediation will also be provided for the cases of land		
	conflict, in the cases that is feasible and necessary that the different parts		
	involved reach an agreement.		

Measures that address the impact on the ecosystem services are presented in the Ecosystem Services Impact Mitigation Plan (Annex 13, P.06).





7.3 Potential Land Conflicts Management

As has been mentioned, land conflicts may arise due to different reasons (lack of clarity on borders, familial problems, among others). To deal with this risk, these are the actions that will be taken, some of which have already been mentioned:

- Land Rights Clarification and Documentation: Participatory land mapping and verification will be conducted in collaboration with village leaders, landholders, and local authorities to confirm land boundaries and ownership. Customary rights will be recognized where formal titles are lacking, and efforts will be made to support land documentation.
- Conflict-Sensitive Eligibility Determination: The RAPs and their implementation will ensure that all categories of affected persons—formal and informal—are considered during eligibility assessments. This includes customary landholders, tenants, occupants of disputed land, and people affected by inheritance issues.
- Community-Based Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM): A locally accessible, transparent, and inclusive GRM will be established to receive, assess, and resolve land conflict complaints. The mechanism will involve village leaders, women's representatives, local authorities, and trained facilitators, and will follow time-bound procedures to ensure timely resolution.
- Mediation and Legal Support: Neutral mediators are established to assist in resolving disputes where necessary. Legal awareness sessions and access to legal aid services will be provided to help affected persons understand and claim their rights.
- Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups: Special attention will be given to the rights and participation of women, youth, the elderly, and other vulnerable groups.
- Institutional Coordination: Collaboration is to be strengthened with Village Land Councils, Ward Tribunals, and District Land Offices to verify claims and mediate disputes per national land laws and customary practices.
- Monitoring and Adaptive Management: Land conflict cases are monitored throughout the resettlement process. Indicators such as the number of disputes resolved, resolution time, and stakeholder satisfaction will inform adjustments in implementation





8.0

Institutional and Organizational Framework

8.1

Institutional and Organizational Framework for the RAP Design and Implementation

The institutional arrangement is necessary for effective RAP implementation. This section presents the arrangements that will guide the implementation of the land acquisition, resettlement and proposed livelihoods restoration activities. It also proposes coordination mechanisms to ensure there is a clear flow of information and feedback among the implementers and other key stakeholders.

Institutional Overview

Generally, Developers are responsible for the preparation and implementation of the RAP. 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 RAP implementation are discussed below.

Ministry of Energy

The Ministry of Energy is mandated to formulate and monitor the implementation of policies on energy. In implementing these roles, the Ministry is assisted by the different institutions including TANESCO in areas of power generation and transmission. Despite TANESCO being an independent Government Institution, it still reports to the Ministry of Energy in all matters related to policy guidance and strategic decision-making. As such, the Ministry will be involved in developing and implementing the RAP as part of its supervisory and decision-making roles.

Ministry of Finance (MoF)

The MoF 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, assets. as well as preparing the national budget and executing and controlling approved budgetary resources to MDAs, LGAs and other Government agencies/entities. Considering this mandate, the Ministry is responsible for approving and disbursing the fund allocated or borrowed for the project implementation including compensation claims for resettlement activities as well as the general budget for implementing the RAP.

President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG)

The PO-RALG coordinates rural and urban development management policies and strategies. The Ministry coordinates Regional Secretariats activities and builds their capacity in institutional development strategies for integrated socioeconomic development. The Ministry also coordinates and supervises development planning and





sectorial interventions on donor-funded programmes at the local levels; issues ministerial guidelines to Regional Secretariats and Local Government Authorities; and strengthens the channel of communication and information flow between the national and subnational levels. Through this Ministry, the RAP exercise will closely be implemented by the Regional Secretariats and Local Government Authorities in the respective regions and districts traversed by the project. The Ministry also oversees the Ward Tribunals which are vital in securing peace and harmony in their area by mediating and endeavouring to obtain just and amicable settlement of land disputes.

Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlement Development

The Ministry is mandated to facilitate effective management of land and human settlements development services for the betterment of social and economic well—being of the Tanzanian society. The Ministry coordinates issues related to land administration, survey and mapping, physical planning and housing. The core activities include the registration of titles, property valuation, and land dispute settlement through the District Land and Housing Tribunal. The success of land acquisition and resettlement largely depends on this Ministry. The Ministry in collaboration with TANESCO will have a responsibility to conduct and approve the valuation of the properties to be affected by the project.

Tanzania Electric Supply Company Limited (TANESCO)

TANESCO has an overall responsibility to prepare and implement the RAP by ensuring that Project-Affected People (PAPs) are compensated and resettled according to the applicable Tanzanian legislation and the World Bank ESF. TANESCO is also responsible for implementing the livelihood restoration programs, as well as monitoring and evaluate their performance.

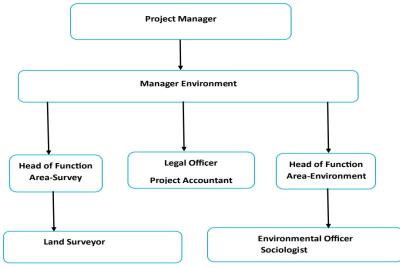
TANESCO has a Resettlement and Compensation Management Unit (RCMU), which structure is the following:





Figure 8.1.a RCMU's flow chart

TANESCO- Resettlement and Compensation Management Unit (RCMU)



Elaboration: TANESCO, 2025.

Table 8.1.a describes the functions of each member of the RCMU's team.

Table 8.1.a

Description of RCMU members' functions

Description o	tion of RCMU members' functions				
Member	Key Role and Responsibilities				
Project Manager	 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 and LRP implementation and other construction activities Supervising and monitoring the performance of other PIU in executing their daily implementation of RAP and LRP 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 and LRP implementation to the high level of TANESCO management 				
Manager Environment	 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, LRP 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 and LRP implementation to Project Manager. 				





Table 8.1.a Description of RCMU members' functions

Member	Key Role and Responsibilities				
Head of	- Sorting Land acquisition issues including valuation, LRP design and				
Function Area	implementation, and reporting to Manager Environment for discussion and actions				
(HOFA)-	- Assigned the task Land surveyor for handling RAP issues.				
Survey	Reporting to Manager Environment on the day-to-day implementation of RAP and LRP				
Head of	- Reviewing the E&S report submitted by environment officer, Sociologist and this				
Function Area	parties during RAP implementation				
(HOFA) -	- Reporting to Project Manager any raised E&S issues				
Environment	- Assigned task to Environmental officer and sociologist				
D : .	- Assists in the LRP design and implementation when necessary				
Project	- Controlling financial issues and preparing budget for implementation of RAP and				
Accountant	LRP 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 and LRP issues				
Legal Officer	- 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	- Reporting HOFA-environment on environment safeguards issues during project				
Officer	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 World Bank ESS requirementsAssists in the LRP design and implementation when necessary				
Sociologist	D 1 77071 1 11 0 11				
Sociologist	 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 and LRP issues				
	- Ensuring compliance on social aspects as indicated in RAP are implemented as				
	Nation Laws and World Bank ESS requirements				
Land Surveyor	- 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 World Bank ESS requirements				

Elaboration: TANESCO, February 2025.

Additionally, to the functions included in the **Table 8.1.a**, the social team will be in charge of communicating with the local governments and leaders, PAPs and the other institutions directly involved with this plan. It will also be in charge of identifying vulnerable population, and in general of defining the support actions that will be implemented to ensure that quality of life is improved or at least maintained. This will include the





definition of the different actions that will be implemented for each PAP, its implementation, accompanying the families affected to monitor if this goal has been achieved. If not, the social team will propose additional actions that will be taken to reach this objective.

The social team will also be in charge of the Grievance Redress Mechanism, especially of its dissemination, register and monitoring of the answers given. This also implies it will be in charge of coordinating with the local authorities and leaders that will be part of each committee that will manage the grievances.

Given the extension of the work, prior to the implementation of the RAP an assessment of the team's capacities will be implemented. To do so, the capacities required will be listed and detailed. From this, it will be defined if any reinforcement is required and if this will be done through training, the incorporation of new staff and/or through the support of third-parties providers.

Chief Government Valuer (CGV)

The office of the CGV under the Ministry of Lands is responsible for involuntary land acquisition. The CGV is responsible for surveying the land required by the Project, as well as the valuation of land and assets in Project-Affected areas. The CGV will have the following roles in RAP preparation and implementation:

- Undertaking sensitization campaigns in the Project-Affected areas;
- Surveying land required for the project.
- Conducting the valuation of land and assets of PAPs, after which the CGV officer is required to compose maps of Project-Affected areas that identify each affected land parcel.
- Disclosure of compensation schedules to entitled PAPs.
- To approve compensation schedules and valuation reports and
- Oversight of grievance redresses mechanism throughout the compensation process.

Local Government Authorities (LGAs)

Local Government Authorities (LGAs) are key stakeholders in the Project as transmission project will affect their areas of jurisdiction. The LGA's will be involved in different stages of project implementation and RAP exercise is fundamental. In any case, the project traversed different districts and therefore, the District Executive Director (DED) offices are mandated to oversee the functioning of the project and RAP activities in the districts. Working together with the District Commissioner's office, the DED enjoys full support from District Administrative Secretary, and other officers including but not limited to the District Land Surveyor (DLS), District Medical Officer (DMO), Agriculture Extension Officer (AEO), Ward Executive Officer, (WEO), and Village Executive Officer (VEO).





Non-Governmental Organizations and Community-Based Organizations

The Project will welcome the involvement of civil society, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Community—Based Organizations (CBOs) that are active in promoting socio-economic development, human rights, the rule of law and environmental management in the Project area. TANESCO will partner with these organizations to ensure the smooth implementation of the project and of the RAP.

RAP Implementation Committee

The Resettlement and Compensation Management Unit (RCMU), that will be responsible for the day-to-day implementation of the RAP activities, will continually coordinate with the Contactor and representatives of the Ministries of Energy, Lands and Finance through the RAP Implementation Committee. In this Committee, all those who have responsibilities in the design and implementation of the RAP will participate to share information, coordinate actions, and analyse the advancements and difficulties found. Results of monitoring and evaluations will also be shared and analysed here.

Coordination and communication mechanisms

Coordination mechanisms encompass the procedural and organizational arrangements to enable the implementation of the RAP. Appropriate coordination mechanisms provide opportunities for cross-sectorial learning and effective sharing of information, lessons and experience for sound decision-making. There will be vertical and horizontal coordination mechanisms for RAP implementation.

Vertical coordination

Vertical coordination includes the establishment of a cooperation mechanism that will link the institutions or the RAP stakeholders from the national to the local level. The mechanisms involve the establishment of a dedicated institution/committee that will help to coordinate and implement/RAP activities at the different levels of the government through consultation, awareness raising and exchange of information. In this regard, RAP Implementation Committee will be responsible for coordinating RPF/RAP activities at different levels of the government. This committee needs to be capacitated to ensure RAP activities including community capacity-building training, communications, and awareness programs are properly implemented at all levels of the government. A National RAP Stakeholder's Forum may be established to ensure relevant stakeholders convene to share knowledge, experience, and lessons on the project implementation.

• Horizontal coordination

Horizontal coordination provides room for collaboration among different departments, units, agencies and other administrative counterparts at the local level. Ideally, this process involves the development of cross-departmental and sector collaboration in the implementation of RAP activities in particular and the project in general. In this regard, RAP Implementation Committee will be responsible for horizontal coordination as well





to ensure all information on RAP activities is shared across the departments and key sectors involved in the /RAP exercise. Working sessions/workshops/seminars should be encouraged or established to enrich the participation and consultation process across the departments as well as other sectorial and societal stakeholders such as NGOs, corporate, civil society and research institutions.

8.2 Institutional Framework for Temporary Land Use

The land that will be temporarily used will be negotiated by the contractor, following the criteria defined in this document. Any land use that has not been identified so far and that will be permanently used will be acquired by TANESCO and not by the Contractor. To do so, TANESCO will follow the guidelines defined in this document. The Contractor will only negotiate/rent land that will be used temporarily. In case any land will have a permanent use, this will be acquired by TANESCO under the standards and procedures defined in this document.

The contractor will negotiate the temporary land use, as per the following requirements:

- The selection of construction site locations must follow the guidelines established in the ESIA, Chapter 10.
- Lease agreements must comply with local legislation and ensure that any environmental or social liabilities caused by the Contractor are addressed before contract termination and land return to the owner.
- The lease contract must explicitly state that the land must be returned to its original condition or an improved state after temporary use. Any degradation caused by project activities must be rehabilitated.
- No land donation will be accepted.
- All environmental control measures established in the ESIA for the construction phase apply to temporary construction facilities, as well as the degraded area recovery measures outlined in the ESIA.
- The Contractor must submit to TANESCO's supervision a land return certificate confirming that all agreements in the standard land lease contract have been fulfilled.
- Affected persons must be consulted before temporary land use is implemented.
- The Contractor will document the negotiations process, ensuring that it is done in a transparent manner.
- Compensations/leases will be paid to commercial value.
- A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) should be in place to address concerns.
- TANESCO and their site inspectors will ensure that all agreed conditions are followed. Active monitoring will ensure that compensation, restoration, and grievance mechanisms are effectively implemented.

TANESCO will retain the responsibility of the land management done by the Contractor, overseeing the negotiations and agreements reached. TANESCO will ensure that they are done under the guidelines defined in this document, following the World Bank





standards. To do so, TANESCO will include in the contract the responsibilities that the contractor will have and implement a supervising procedure. TANESCO will carry out relevant site-specific studies (RAP/Contractor ESMP/Project Briefs) as part of their acquisition, operation, and restoration, once their locations are confirmed. These instruments will require prior approval by relevant national authorities and the Bank. The site-specific RAPs must comply with this RPF.





9.0 Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

9.1

Process for the Design and Implementation of the RAP

Regarding the process for preparing and approving the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), the following steps will be followed:

Internal preparation:

- The team in charge of the RAP (RCMU) will request information on the final characteristics (adjusted location of the T-line and towers, other components, land requirement, type of impact) from the technical team and will coordinate with the Chief Valuer office the initiation of the process. The team will establish contact with the assistant chief valuers and/or district valuers to involve them in the process.
- Based on this, RCMU will prepare an Initial Action Plan that will describe how
 the communities will be contacted and the alignment disclosed and will describe
 the establishment of the cut-off date and the implementation of the census and
 valuation. This will also be coordinated with the assistant chief valuer and/or
 district valuer.
- In coordination with the valuer in charge, RCMU will do a detailed identification of the structures (houses, improvements). The use of drones for this is suggested. This will be done close to the implementation of the consultation where the alignment will be disclosed.

Initial contact and disclosure of the alignment:

- RCMU will contact ward and village authorities and present the alignment, identifying together with them the PAPs. The team will coordinate with the WEOs and VEOs the organization of a consultation meeting.
- The public meeting will be held to disclose the alignment with the participation of members of the community, VEO, WEO and the valuer, among other stakeholders. During the consultation in each village, the valuer and RCMU will be communicate that the structures have been identified, images of the identified structures will be shown. The team will communicate that these structures are the ones that will be considered eligible. The team will explain what the cut-off date is and when it takes place (the day of the consultation itself or the first day of the census/valuation).
- In the consultation, the team will communicate that the socioeconomic census and the valuation will start short after. If feasible, the census and valuation will start immediately. Otherwise, it will start within the fifteen following days at the latest.

Initial direct coordination with PAPs and implementation of the socio-economic census and valuation:





- RCMU will contact the PAPs and will explain the process that will be followed, the measures that will be implemented and forms of participation (including the grievance redress mechanism) the PAPs will be able to access. The team will inform the census and valuation date, which will take place shortly after.
- The team will communicate that in case of disputes over land ownership or possession, this will be solved through the grievance redress mechanism, involving the participation of the local leaders.
- Socio-economic census and valuation will take place at the same time. The social team will coordinate the implementation of the census with the village leaders. The team will ask them if there are any potential PAPs that are not currently present and will register this information to verify it later. The valuer will conduct the valuation.
- RCMU will contact the miners, and a detailed identification of the mining areas will be done, identifying the polygon of their areas of work.
- Throughout this process, RCMU will share information with the technical team to analyse any potential obstacle or risk and will appraise the possibility of introducing adjustments to the alignment (to avoid mining areas, ritual sites or other plots that may have significant impact for the communities).

Design and approval of the RAP:

- Based on this information, RCMU will elaborate the RAP. This will include the
 definition of the compensation and assistance measures; the identification of the
 PAPS; the eligibility and entitlements matrix and the stakeholder engagement /
 communication plans.
- The plan will be presented to the coordination of the project for its approval within TANESCO. The team will incorporate the changes required. It will also be shared with the RAP Implementation Committee and RCMU will receive their inputs.
- Once it is internally approved, it will be sent to the World Bank for its approval.
- The RAP will be disclosed to the communities, and explained, and opinions will be gathered. If pertinent, any situations not properly contemplated in the RAP will be dealt with.
- If during this process, the social team will continue to identify red flags (such as sacred sites not previously identified that cannot be relocated) and will share this with the technical team.

Definition of individual packages:

- Once the RAP is approved by TANESCO and the World Bank, individual packages of measures will be structured, based on the updated eligibility matrix.
- The Resettlement team will contact PAPs to begin the process of dialogue. During this, the social team will explain the PAPs the measures that have been considered, will present options and explain what decisions need to be taken, and will explain the procedure that will be followed to close individual agreements with the PAPs. The social team will also present details of other components of the Compensation





and Resettlement Plan. At this stage, the deadline for choosing between options and signing the respective individual agreements will be agreed with the PAPs.

Implementation:

- Finally, RCMU will detail the Compensation and Resettlement Plan at the executive level, with knowledge of each of the options selected by each of the PAPs.
- Vulnerable people or households will receive priority attention during the RAP implementation. This will include allocation of time for the RAP social team to assure any special needs are provided for, as well as priority in programming of compensation payments and implantation of resettlement and other entitlements. This will have the goal of reducing the transition period for vulnerable persons / household.

Demining Measures and UXO Risk Management in Resettlement Areas:

Given the history of the Tanzania–Uganda war (1978–1979), there is a risk of unexploded ordnance (UXO) and landmines in some districts of the Kagera region, particularly in **Missenyi**, **Kyerwa**, **Bukoba**, **Muleba**, and **Karagwe**. As resettlement activities under the Project may involve relocation of households to areas within these districts, it is critical to ensure that all resettlement sites are assessed for the potential presence of landmines or UXO prior to occupation or construction.

As outlined in the ESIA (Sections 5.4 and 5.5) and in the Occupational Health and Safety Management Plan (ESMP – Annex P.01), the Project will undertake a formal UXO risk assessment and, where necessary, initiate systematic demining procedures before commencing any activities in areas flagged as suspect. This process will include:

- A review of historical military activity and mine incident records.
- Field inspections and non-technical surveys to identify suspected hazardous areas.
- Technical surveys and clearance conducted by licensed and experienced demining contractors, in accordance with International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).
- Use of specialized equipment such as ground-penetrating radar, metal detectors, trained dogs, and manual clearance techniques where appropriate.

In addition, Annex P.02 of the ESMP (Stakeholder Engagement Plan) includes provisions for community awareness and risk communication, particularly targeting communities living in or near suspected mine areas. Affected populations and workers will be informed of procedures, safe behaviors, and reporting mechanisms. Signage and temporary fencing will be used as preventive barriers until demining is complete and sites are declared safe.





TANESCO will ensure that no resettlement or civil works activities commence in any area until a formal clearance certificate is issued by the responsible mine action authority or demining contractor. This process is critical to safeguard the health and safety of Project Affected Persons (PAPs), in alignment with the requirements of ESS4 (Community Health and Safety) and ESS5 (Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement) of the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF).

9.2 Process for the Resettlement Site Selection, Preparation and Relocation

In case TANESCO provides housing, instead of paying a compensation, the following will be considered:

- Relocation will preferably be done in the same village or in a nearby area. To do so, the project will dialogue with the WEOs and VEOs to identify potential lands.
- In case it is not possible to relocate the population in the same village, PAPs will be asked about their preferences. Areas that allow the maintenance of the PAPs' social networks will be prioritized.
- The leaders of the host community will be contacted, the project will be presented, and their help will be requested to identify potential plots. A consultation will be carried out on the acceptance of the resettlement, its location and the conditions and criteria that the host community considers should be fulfilled/respected.
- Preferably, the area selected will have at least the same conditions than the current area inhabited by the PAPs. If services (water, sewerage, electricity) are not available, the resettlement will include measures to tackle this shortage.
- Plots close to services (schools, transportation, health services) and to the locations where the PAPs work will be prioritized.
- The site of relocation will be consulted to the PAPs and will have their approval. If feasible, they will participate in the search.
- The PAPs will be presented with options for the design of the houses and their opinion will be considered.
- The houses will comply with building regulations, and problems such as overcrowding, lack of light or of ventilation will be avoided.
- All the persons who live in a house will be relocated. This is particularly important to be considered in the case of houses that have more than one nuclear family.
- Areas of environmental importance (critical habitats, protected areas) will be avoided.
- PAPs will be informed of the timetable and of any change in it.

9.3 Contents of the RAP

The RAP will contain at least the following:

Description of the project and the components to which the plan relates.





Description of the potential impacts:

- Description of the zones of DAI and IAI.
- Potential impacts related to physical and economic displacement. Include scope and scale of land acquisition and impacts on structures and other fixed assets; any project-imposed restriction on use of, or access to, land or natural resources.

Description of measures taken to avoid or minimize displacements and of the alternatives considered to minimize the displacement, as well as the appraisal made of them. It will also describe the mechanisms established to minimize the displacement during the project implementation.

Description of the previously implemented consultation and its results.

Specific legal and regulatory framework. Regulatory and institutional framework and relevant international policies that specifically apply to the RAP. Identification of gaps between national and international laws and policies.

A Vulnerability Assessment that leads to the definition and implementation of specific measures to support eligible PAPs.

Objectives of the RAP.

Characterization:

- Census survey and socioeconomic baseline studies conducted. Findings of the social baseline and of the census, identification and classification of persons affected by the project (PAP), description of PAPs' categories, their characteristics.
- Vulnerability assessment.
- Description of affected assets. Characteristics of the land and assets that will be affected, public or community infrastructure that will be affected and of natural resources from which people derive their livelihood and sustenance.
- Description of land tenure and of land conflicts, if pertinent.
- Social and cultural characteristics. Description of patterns of social interaction in affected communities.
- Description of affected livelihoods.

Compensation and Support Measures:

- Description of the measures to be implemented. Include information on replacement housing, livelihood restoration plans, relocation assistance to be provided.
- Eligibility and entitlement matrix.
- Cut-off date for compensation (when it will be and how it will be communicated).
- Definition of the Compensation Package, the Measures to be applied to each PAP





- and the signing of the Individual Agreements.
- Specify measures that will be implemented to support vulnerable PAPs.
- In case of land for land compensation, physical displacement, economic displacement, collective resettlement and any other activities that may require detail planning, incorporate specific plans that indicate: how the measure will be defined; the consultation process that will take place; the detail of the activities that will be implemented to bring support and accompaniment.

Communications component: actions to be implemented to inform and educate the PAPs.

Consultation:

- Issues that will be consulted. To whom each of these issues will be consulted. Alternatives that will be presented.
- Activities through which consultation will be done. Who will be reached through each activity.
- Summary of the views expressed so far and how these views were considered in preparing the RAP. Include how this assessment will be updated throughout the RAP implementation.

Grievance Redress Mechanism.

Institutional framework. Identification of agencies responsible for resettlement activities, institutions (such as NGOs) that may provide support. Indicate how the project can enhance them. An assessment of institutional capacities and actions to reinforce them.

Responsibilities and institutional agreements for the implementation of the Plan Implementation schedule.

Monitoring during resettlement and post-resettlement. Include evaluation of stakeholder participation. Institutional arrangements. Description of Third-party monitor's role, if relevant. Identification of performance monitoring indicators.

Arrangements for adaptive management. Provisions for adapting resettlement implementation in response to unanticipated obstacles or changes in the project conditions.

Budget and disbursement schedule.

9.4 Socioeconomic Study to be Implemented

As part of the preparation of the RAP, a socioeconomic census will be carried out. This should be initiated only after the project engineering is sufficiently defined to identify with certainty who will be affected. The risk of communicating a future impact that does not materialize due to project changes must be avoided.





The Socioeconomic Census will always be applied by specialized interviewers and the unit of application will be the social unit, which is the family, nuclear or extended, that lives in each of the houses to be relocated, farms or rural lands to be affected, mines and other affected groups (such as large agriculture). All PAPs will be identified. Prior to the application of the census, specific communication, coordination, consultation and involvement activities must be implemented with the PAPs in order to inform them about the reason for the interview, their participation, the veracity of the data to be declared, the cut-off date and the importance of their reporting what has been requested.

The Socioeconomic Census procedure will include the collection of information on seven thematic categories, as specified below.

a. Personal data:

- Name, position in the family, age and schooling of each of the persons occupying the dwelling or participating in the economic activity
- Place of origin of the family
- Time of residence (or permanence) in the place
- Formal, informal or encroachment titling
- Indication of possible different capacities (physical deficiencies or other limitations) or health problems affecting any of the members

b. Description of buildings, improvements and land:

- Land surface, slope level of the terrain
- Perimeter conditions (walls, fences, no physical barriers)
- Other existing improvements (wells, corrals, etc.)
- Total built-up area (m²)
- Number of floors
- Number of rooms
- Construction material used in each environment (floor, walls, ceilings, etc.)

c. Services / public infrastructure:

- Form of water supply
- Sanitation
- Availability of electricity
- Availability of telephone network or cellular signal
- Waste disposal
- Means of transportation used.

d. Economic activity/livelihood information

This section will identify and size all sources of income that contribute to the household income.





- Salaried sources of income by family member, with quantification of salary
- Income proceeding from agricultural, livestock keeping, mining activities. Goods generated by these activities
- Hours used in work and hours used in transportation.

In the case of agricultural and livestock activities, the information should include:

- Cultivable area and cultivated area
- Infrastructure (irrigation, other)
- Crop types and annual cycle (planting and/or sowing, harvesting, etc.)
- Pasture area and number of cattle
- Permanent crops (fruit trees, others)
- Productivity per hectare (or another unit)
- Commercialization prices and markets to which it sells
- Bartering (with whom, what, how it takes place)
- Production costs (as available)
- Hours spent by each member of the family on agricultural and livestock activities.

In the case of mining, the information will include:

- If it is licensed
- Mineral extracted
- Method used
- Production
- Price
- Market/channels for sale
- Workers (members of the family, employees, type of employment relationship).

In the case of commercial activities, whether these are carried out in independent commercial establishments or within the PAP's dwelling, the information must be sufficiently detailed to allow the PAPs to be classified into one of the eligibility categories. To ensure these results, the information to be requested will include:

- Hours used in commercial activity
- Average monthly gross amount of turnover from commercial activities or service provision that characterizes the household income of PAPs with commercial or service provision activity
- Number and compensation of employees, if any
- Legal status of the activity (incorporated company or informal activity)
- Production and/or service rendering costs to estimate the net margin and the income generated by the activity.
- e. Information on the school situation:
 - Family members studying





- Courses attended
- Name and location of schools, university, or other entity
- Travel time, mode of travel, and number of times per week traveling to the school institution.
- f. Information to estimate the costs that may vary in the event of resettlement:

In this section, the current monthly expenditure of the PAPs will be sized in relation to the following points:

- Water expenses (cubic meters per month, unit cost per cubic meter, etc.)
- Energy expenses and access to these resources
- Telephone and other communications expenses
- Transportation expenses (public or private)
- Payments to local government or others for services
- Other expenses (specify).

Not all the above data will be equally relevant to all PAPs. The Socioeconomic Census questionnaire should be developed in a modular way, so that only the applicable modules are used depending on the characteristics of each PAP.

One of the modules of the questionnaire will be designed to obtain information on the preferences of the PAPs in cases where there will be resettlement and/or material impact of economic activity. The information in this module will be used to find out if there are preferences for the place of destination, type of housing, preference for joint relocation of PAPs for the same premises and other similar situations.

Based on the information gathered, an analysis will be made to identify the PAPs that are in a situation of vulnerability in order to help identify those groups that face greater difficulties in going through a displacement process and require special support measures.

It will be taken into account that, according to ESS 5, vulnerable groups may include those headed by women or children, disabled persons, indigent persons, the elderly, and groups that suffer economic and social discrimination, including minorities and families affected by HIV/AIDS. Other criteria, such as the degree of dependence on the property from which they will be displaced, poverty in general, and level of education are also relevant to this analysis.

9.5 Consultation Process

A consultation process for the elaboration of the ESIA and of the RPF was implemented, as described in Chapter 1. The stakeholders identified included regional and district officers, ward executive officers, village executive officers, members of the villages that will be intercepted by the project and small-scale miners. WEOs and VEOs are, in general, the key stakeholders to establish a relationship with the communities and should always be informed of the work done by the project.





The opinions that participants expressed regarding the displacement and resettlement processes were:

- Land compensation is very critical and should be carefully handled, as it may face resistances. If not properly managed, may create misunderstandings among the PAPs and with the council in general.
- Fair and prompt compensation must be attained *prior* implementation of the proposed TL project construction.
- Expressed concern about the potential losses (land, houses, crops, vegetation), and about the possibility of economic activities (mining, farming, livestock keeping) may be interfered during the construction phase.
- Land conflicts could make the land acquisition more complex. These may include conflicts between farmers and livestock keepers; problems due to the lack of delineation of village boundaries; conflicts with artisanal miners.
- The project may consider bypassing areas and camps sites of miners, since compensations will be complex and costly.
- Participants demanded to receive more information about the project.
- Both authorities and villagers advised that financial education prior to compensation payment shall be provided to the population affected by the project so that they can make the most of the compensations that will be received.
- Local leaders should be consulted in the different stages of the project.
- In some cases, they expressed that it will be better to receive a house instead of cash compensation.

Rationale

The RAP will include a component of consultation, information and participation, through which it will engage with the PAPs. In this way, the RAP will ensure its activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation and the informed participation of those affected, as indicated in ESS5. This will make possible for the RAP to effectively respond to the needs and preferences of the PAPs; increase their active collaboration, gaining social sustainability; incorporate corrective measures when necessary, and to achieve an efficient use of resources. This component will also educate the PAPs on the resettlement process, helping them to understand it and to comprehend how they can participate.

It will be implemented throughout the different phases of the RAP, including the definition of the resettlement measures, the implementation and the monitoring.

The consultations will consist of dialogues (in groups or individual/familial levels) where the PAPs will be able to pose their questions, express their concerns, proposals and engage in negotiations with the projects' representatives. The goal of this is to implement meaningful consultations that ensure that the decisions taken effectively attend the needs and perspectives of the PAPS, and to involver their active participation.

The engagement component will also help to build trust on the actions taken, reassuring PAPs on the fairness of the compensations. To achieve this, PAPs will participate in all





the states of the valuation process.

9.5.1

Conditions to be Fulfilled

To make the consultation efficient and meaningful, it will be necessary to fulfil these conditions:

- PAPs and stakeholders in general will be presented with all the information they need to be able to make decisions.
- Those who conduct the process will present the information in a clear manner and will ensure the information is being understood, asking for feedback. If achieving this requires that the information is presented repeatedly, this will be done. Information will also be presented in an early manner, to give time to process it.
- The communication will be established with the couple, and not only with the man who is the head of the family. In case of areas where polygamy is practiced, the communication will involve the wife or wives who live in the premises that will be impacted.
- Any compromise or agreement reached will be clearly registered.
- Those who conduct the process will be careful to not make any promises beyond their capacities.
- The process will be implemented with transparency. All pertinent information will be presented (such as the results of the valuations) in a timely manner.
- Different options will be presented to the PAPs, so that they can make choices.
- Consultation activities will be done in an ambiance that facilitates participation.
 That is, if women require differentiated spaces to feel more comfortable and freer
 to speak, this will be organized.
- The time that the PAPs need to make decisions will be respected as much as possible. They will be informed of any time deadline in a timely manner.
- If written information can help their recall (if any member of the family, including children, is literate), it will be provided.
- Conditions will be put in place to ensure women are able to fully participate in consultation activities. This has already been considered regarding the dialogue with the couple (and not only the husband) and the appraisal of the necessity of differentiated meetings with women. The team will also constantly evaluate if women are participating, and if they find that this is not the case, they will identify the causes. The team will also receive feedback from women to verify if they are receiving the information, fully understanding it and if they have any additional questions or concerns. Other measures that strengthen women's participation (i.e., special trainings for women) will also be implemented if deemed necessary.





9.5.2

Types of Stakeholders

The stakeholders who will participate in the consultation will include:

- PAPs: The consultation will prioritize them. They include the villagers whose lands, livelihoods and houses will be affected; the landowners who rent land and houses; communities whose assets will be affected; families whose graves will be relocated; miners; public and private institutions and large-scale economic activities.
- Leaders of communities, including VEOs and WEOs, and other leaders that shall be identified.
- Institutions who work with the PAPs.
- Leaders of communities where PAPs will be resettled if a collective resettlement takes place out of the affected villages.

9.5.3 Description of the Consultation Process

Consultations will be carried out throughout the planning, implementation and monitoring of the RAP. A consultation is a continuous and iterative dialogue through which information is provided, questions and opinions are posed and answered, and agreements are reached. Due to this character, the activities are mainly face-to-face. If the RAP team finds out that printed material or the use of local media is necessary to reinforce the reach, comprehension and remembrance of the issues, these activities and others can also be incorporated.

Consultation will include different stakeholders, as presented in **Table 9.5.3.a**. A gender perspective will be included. This will consist of: putting emphasis on inviting women to participate in the communal meetings; inviting them to give their opinion in the different meetings they are present; organizing special meetings with them (separately) if considered necessary and making sure they are present in the meetings carried out with the PAPs. The meetings with women will be necessary if: women are not present in the communal and familial meetings; if, being present, they do not have an active participation and, hence, they are not heard.

Table 9.5.3.a describes the phase; who will be consulted; aspects or issues to be addressed in the consultation, and the means or activities through which it will be done.

Table 9.5.3.a Description of the RAP consultation

Phase	Stakeholder	Aspects/issues	Activities/channels	
Disclosure of	PAPs	. Disclosure of the alignment: First	. Meetings with VEOs	
the alignment	VEOs	step will be to provide information	and WEOs.	
	WEOs	on the exact alignment and ask if	. Communal meetings.	
	Members of the	there are any restrictions to be	. House-to-house visits in	
	villages	considered (i.e., a ritual site not	the TL area.	
		previously identified).		





Table 9.5.3.a Description of the RAP consultation

Phase	Stakeholder	Aspects/issues	Activities/channels
		. Identification of the PAPs and presentation of the project and of the resettlement process Explanation of the census and cutoff date Explanation of the valuation Introduction of the GRM. Conformation of the committee.	. If considered appropriate, written materials will be handled to facilitate remembrance Meetings to verify if the information is clear, if the PAPs have further questions.
Planning and valuation	PAPs, male and female.	. Valuation: information on how the valuation will be done. Clarification of information as required by PAPs Organization of participation of PAPs on the valuers' visits Communication of the results of the valuation. Inquire if they are satisfied or have any concerns Information on the GRM and how to use it in case of disagreement.	. Workshops Group meetings with PAPs House-to-house visits Meetings with groups of affected women.
		. Support measures: Information on the support measures, presenting different options. Inquire about their opinion on them, special requests and preferences. . Options to be consulted: preferences on type of compensation to be received (if in-kind or cash, when possible); place of relocation; characteristics of housing; specific projects for livelihood restoration; facilities required by disabled people. . Information on the GRM and how to use it in case of disagreement.	
	Leaders of communities where PAPs will be relocated.	. Information on UTIP Possibility of resettlement, potential area, process to be followed Inquire about their opinions and concerns, conditions that need to be fulfilled, recommendations they have.	. Individual and group meetings with leaders.
	WEOs VEOs NGOs	Information on the RAP and its evolution. Inquire about their perception of the implementation of the RAP and their recommendations.	. Individual and group meetings with WEOs, VEOs, and NGOs.
Implementation	PAPs, male and female.	Information on the activities that will take place. Dialogue during the implementation, agreeing how the measures will be put in place.	. Group meetings with PAPs House-to-house visits Meetings with groups of affected women.





Table 9.5.3.a Description of the RAP consultation

Phase	Stakeholder	Aspects/issues	Activities/channels
		Monitoring the effectiveness and	
		adequacy of the measures taken,	
		identify if they have grievances and	
		if it is necessary to introduce	
		adjustments or corrections.	
	VEOs	Information on their advancements.	. Individual and group
	WEOs	Inquiry about their perception and	meetings.
	Leaders of host	recommendations.	_
	villages	Implementation of the GRM.	
Monitoring and	PAPs, male and	Adequacy and efficiency of	. House-to-house visits.
closure	female.	resettlement and support measures.	. Group meetings.
	Including	Current life conditions.	. Focus groups.
	different	Restoration of livelihoods.	
	members of the	Advancements, achievements and	
	family.	problems faced in the process.	
	VEOs	If corrective actions are needed.	
	WEOs		
	Leaders of host		
	villages.		

9.5.4 Contents of the Consultation Component of the RAP

The consultation chapter of the RAP will indicate:

- Objectives of the consultation.
- Who will be consulted and on what topics?
 - Object of the consultation: issues to be addressed, generic description of the type of options to be made available for each category of PAP.
 - o Information to be provided, according to the phases of the RAP.
 - o Methodology of the consultation: criteria and guidelines; types of activities.
 - o Activities, explaining which ones will correspond to each type of stakeholder.
 - o Measures to be incorporated to promote women's participation in the consultations process.
 - o General timeline of the compensation and resettlement plan, including defining the date of the meeting to present the options to each of the PAPs.
 - o Deadlines for signing individual agreements.
 - o Budget and responsibilities.

This information will be presented in a written format, at least to the local leaders, to facilitate its remembrance.





10.0

Grievance Redress Mechanism

A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be implemented for the specific handling of complaints and grievances associated with compensation / entitlements and resettlement. This will also include the handling of inquiries and requests.

The GRM will seek to provide timely, transparent and fair solutions to complaints. The mechanism will be implemented from the beginning of the process (first interaction with the PAPs or identification of affected people), as well as during all stages of the RAP, including after the signing of agreements or the implementation of compensation or resettlement, until verification that the compensation, resettlement or restoration of living conditions process has been satisfactorily completed.

The RAP will describe the Grievance Redress Mechanism.

10.1 Objectives

The RAP will indicate the objectives of the GRM, including the reception of grievances, opinions and questions to solve any potential problem on time and make the necessary adjustments.

10.2

Types of Grievances and Treatment

The Grievance Redress Mechanism will identify the grievances and requirements in general that could be presented and will define the procedures that will be followed accordingly to the type of grievance. This may include, among others:

- *Information requirements*, regarding identification of affected plots, current situation of their case, next steps. In this case, the team in charge of the resettlement plan will provide accurate information as quickly as possible.
- Unconformities with the valuation. In this case, the team will provide clear information explaining how the valuation has been done and how the value was reached. If the PAP insists on his or her disagreement, the team will ask him or her to explain why and this will be communicated to a committee where valuation experts will participate. They will review the case, appraising if a verification process is necessary. If necessary, an independent expert will also be involved.
- Grievances related to assistance measurements (inadequacy, non-implementation, delays or others). The team will verify if there is an unconformity or not. The team will provide information for the PAP to understand the process. In case the cause of the grievance was the lack of information from the PAP side, the grievance will be closed. If an actual problem is identified, the grievance will be referred to the responsible persons for its solution.
- Grievances regarding rights to the land and infrastructure / land conflict. In the case of land conflicts between different persons that claim the right to be





compensated, this will be addressed through the grievance mechanism together with the village committee. Their responsibility will be to verify who can be considered the affected part, based in the knowledge the local leaders and members of the community have of the members of the communities. The committee will be careful in verifying the information and listening to the different parties. Once they have all the information they require, the committee will define who is entitled to be considered a PAP and receive a compensation. In case the other party does not accept the solution provided by the committee and insists on its position, the person will be informed that the problem should be solved through the judiciary system. In which case this procedure will be followed, and the compensation will be paid only once this process is completed.

• Damages to infrastructures and improvements. These damages may occur during the construction and can affect houses and buildings in general. For the management of this type of damages, the constructor team will identify and characterize, prior to the construction, the buildings and their conditions before the construction, documenting it. It will include improvements such as fences, roads, and community assets. This report will be shared with the owners and/or occupants of the building or plot, or leaders of the community for the case of community assets. Once the grievance is received, the team in charge of the GRM will promptly visit the area to verify the damage. This will be contrasted with the register of the building or improvement. If the damage is verified, the team will talk to the stakeholder, proposing courses of action. The first option will be to make the repair. If the stakeholder does not accept it and requests an in-cash compensation it can be accepted. Once the damage is repaired, or the compensation paid, the stakeholder will sign a document registering his or her satisfaction.

This mechanism will also be used to register and respond to queries and requests made by the PAPs. When designing the mechanism, the types of queries and requests that may be made should be foreseen, indicating the process to be followed to deal with them, the criteria to be applied, the persons responsible and deadlines, among other relevant aspects.

10.3 Responsible

The GRM will be managed by TANESCO RCMU with the support of the contractor social team. The teams in charge of the components addressed by the grievances will also participate in the procedure. This includes the team in charge of the RAP and the team in charge of construction, who will deal with the damage done to structures and improvements during this phase. The plan will indicate how the coordination will be done with the different teams and those responsible.

The description of responsibilities will include the local committees. Committees will be established at the start of the construction works and before the resettlement starts, to deal with grievances related to land conflicts and valuation. This committee will be composed of three members, namely a Representative of TANESCO, an Independent Valuer with extensive experience in land, housing and crop valuation and a Representative of the





Community who can represent the legitimate interests of the PAPs. Ideally, the committee will be formed in each village, unless the social team considers that it is better to implement it for the ward level. In this committee will participate local leaders and representatives elected by the population. This election will take place in the consultation meeting where the alignment is disclosed.

This grievance committee will receive grievances from the PAPs, will inform of these grievances to TANESCO and the valuer, and will help to resolve them especially in the cases of land dispute. In the cases where TANESCO receives the grievances directly, TANESCO will inform the committee about these grievances and how they are being addressed.

It shall be the function of the Grievances Committee to assess and adjudicate all claims within the stipulated time limits, by applying calculation methods strictly adhering to what is established in this RPF.

All assessments by the committee shall be based on the assessments previously made as part of this RPF, the detailed socio-economic census information to be collected during the preparation of the RAP, and the additional evidence submitted by each affected party with their claim. All decisions of the Committee shall be final as an administrative instance, leaving the affected parties the option of litigation in case of disagreement.

It will also be the Committee's function to justifiably document its decisions through the preparation of Evaluation Forms for each case analysed and the structuring of files with all relevant content.

10.4 Dissemination of the GRM

The GRM will include a dissemination component. Its aim will be to ensure that all PAPs know its existence and channels, objectives, how it works and how they can use it. The dissemination will consider the necessity to reiterate this information, to reinforce its remembrance, and will find ways to motivate the use of the GRM among the PAPs.

The dissemination of the GRM shall start early in the process, together with the initial contacts with the local leaders. The plan will describe how this dissemination will be done (in the different meetings, special visits to present the GRM, others). Special attention will be given to the dissemination among vulnerable PAPs, indicating how they will be reached (i.e., special meetings with women, a higher number of visits to vulnerable households).

Information regarding the GRM will include the legal remedies they can use if required.





10.5

Channels for Receiving Grievances

The grievance Committee will include the use of different channels through which the communications of the PAPs will be received. They will include Project Offices, Grievance/suggestion boxes, community outreach workers, social media, members of the committee. PAPs may also contact the workers and local authorities, such as ward and village executive officers and committees. They will be informed by the social team that, in case they receive any grievance, they should communicate it to the social team.

Project staff will be trained and willing to receive complaints and handle their resolution.

The team in charge of the GRM will ensure that the mechanism is effectively accessible to all PAPs, including vulnerable groups.

10.6 Register of Grievances

A database will be kept recording the complaints. The status of complaints will be monitored, identifying whether there are issues where there are greater difficulties in resolving them to find ways to address them. It will also identify if there are recurring issues, indicating that there is a root problem that needs to be addressed.

The matrix will include: code of the grievance, when it was received, the channel, who presented it, the content of the grievance, to whom and when it is referred and on which date, the response given, corrective actions implemented and when, current state of the grievance, among others.

10.7 Flowchart

A flowchart will be presented, indicating the route that will be followed to answer the grievances. It will indicate the different channels of reception of the grievances, who will register it, to whom it will be referred (according to the issue addressed), who will be in charge of the verification and when it will be done, who will be in charge of implementing the corrective actions if necessary and how it will be closed.

In this section, the timeframe for each step will be indicated.





11.0 Methods of Valuing Affected Assets and Compensation Payments

Valuation is statutorily controlled. It has to comply with the Land Act 1999 and Valuation and Valuers Registration Act of 2016 and specifically with 'The Valuation and Valuers (General) Regulations', 2018 which supersedes the compensation assessment provisions in the Land Regulations of 2001 made under the Land Act, Cap 113. The basis of valuation is 'Market Value' for all assets.

The law and regulations prescribe value (sales), cost and income approaches for valuation. In practice, however, the most common method of valuation used for Building Structures and loose assets is 'Replacement Cost' with depreciation to reflect the respective value of individual assets.

The 2018 Regulations require Chief Valuer (CV) to determine crop and tree rates (S.52) Land Value rate (S.53) and Building rate (S.55), but in practice, a registered valuer does mini research in the respective and before valuation survey, submits to regional valuer (Assistant Chief Valuer). There is one Assistant CV in each of the regions of the area of influence (Kagera, Shinyanga, Geita) for endorsement.

The available rates from the Chief Valuer (District compensation rates) are indicative only.

Depreciation is provided in the local land laws. It is important to note all valuations have to be approved by Chief Government Valuer. Because of this, depreciation requirement must be incorporated. Since this will imply that reposition value may not be reached it may imply the necessity of working with two separate valuations of building structures – (i) the local and (ii) the ESS5.

11.1 **Property Preliminary Identification and Inspections**

To prepare this RPF, a preliminary counting of buildings intercepted by the wayleave strip was carried out based on satellite images (see **Chapter Four**).

Based on this information, the valuation team together with Village/Mtaa leaders inspected the affected properties by identifying the PAPs and their affected properties within the t-line corridor (see detailed report in **Annex**). During site inspection, the process of collecting details of the PAPS was involving Valuers, Surveyors, and Local Leaders. The information gathered by interviewing landowners, observing and counting compensable items. Along with that, local leaders were the main source of information especially where PAPs seemed to give unreliable or false data to the Valuers. Since it is tentative (spotting) valuation; measuring the floor area of the structures and description of internal details of the building was not taken into consideration. The following basic categories of assets and PAPs was assessed during site inspection:

• Buildings & Improvements Valuation





- Valuation of Land
- Crops Valuation
- Cases of extra-legal occupants
- Compensation of Business
- Compensation of mining activities
- Tenants compensation
- Valuation criteria for special cases i.e., Spiritual or Ritual Sites
- Public Properties

The legal criteria for assessing each of these categories are detailed below.

11.2

Buildings & Improvements Valuation

In the case of buildings, the "Replacement cost" was adopted to estimate the replacement values of the different housing units. Payable compensation has been ascertained in respect of building by; Conducting research of building rates within the locality and immediate neighbouring areas so as to establish the likely construction rates of the type of buildings found on the corridor. The research was conducted through consultation with contractors of ongoing construction projects and individual building developers including building owners concerning the costs of different building materials and labour within their vicinities.

Types of affected buildings/Structures based on construction materials

Based on site inspection conducted, the main types of affected buildings/structures in wayleave strips are mostly constructed by using local materials as follows:

- Built of Mud pole walls, roofed with thatch; i.e., mostly found in Shinyanga rural
- Built of Mud pole walls, roofed with CIS
- Built of Mud pole walls, Plastered, roofed with CIS
- Built of Burnt Bricks walls, roofed with CIS
- Built of Burnt Bricks walls, roofed with CIS; Plastered/Rendering
- Built of Cement Block walls, CIS roof, standard finishes i.e., Iselamaganzi village in Shinyanga rural area

Based on research conducted during site visiting; the affected building was preliminary grouped into the following three standards, depending on condition of the affected building:

- Poor/Minimum Standard: which construction cost range from TShs. 70,000/= to TShs. 150,000/=
- Medium Standards: which construction cost range from TShs. 200,000/= to TShs. 300,000/=
- High Standards: which construction cost range from TShs. 350,000/= to TShs.





500,000/=

The images below illustrate this classification of affected buildings/structures based mainly on building materials and construction condition, as detailed in the report presented in **Annex**:

Figure 11.2.a

Poor/Minimum Standard House Type



Photo 01: Houses with minimum standards found in Bulega Village, where compensation cost per square meter ranges from TShs. 150,000/= to 200,000/=



Photo 02: Houses with minimum standards found in Ngemo Village, where compensation cost per square meter ranges from TShs. 150,000/= to 200,000/=

Source: Ures and Associates and Bene Consult, 2024. Inventory (spotting) Valuation of UTIP Project.

Figure 11.2.b Vulnerable House Type



Photo 01: Vulnerable house found in Mwang'Osha Village, where compensation cost per square meter ranges from TShs. 70,000/= to 100,000/=



Photo 02: Vulnerable house found in Ihapa village Shinyanga Dc, where Compensation cost per meter square ranges from TShs. 70,000/= to 100,000/=

Source: Ures and Associates and Bene Consult, 2024. Inventory (spotting) Valuation of UTIP Project.





Figure 11.2.c Medium and High Standard House Types



Photo 01: House of medium standard found in Kalole Village, where compensation cost per square meter ranges from TShs. 250,000/= to 500,000/=



Photo 02: House of high standard found in Iselamagazi Village, where compensation cost per square meter ranges from TShs. 250,000/= to 500.000/=

Source: Ures and Associates and Bene Consult, 2024. Inventory (spotting) Valuation of UTIP Project.

Supplemental Compensation of Building to meet WB ESS5

As mentioned, Tanzanian legislation adopts a market value approach which allows for the depreciation of structures, unlike the International Standards (i.e. WB ESS 5) which adopt replacement cost according to the market value of the assets plus transaction costs and should not take into account depreciation. To bridge this gap, PAPs will receive additional compensation to replace the asset at market value without depreciation, to ensure that compensation amounts for expropriation of properties of low construction standard are sufficient to purchase a property on legalized plot with urban infrastructure and built according to regulations and building codes. This approach would focus on calculating the compensation based on the cost of construction a new house/infrastructure/building in the regions where resettlement will occur by determine the average cost of construction per square meter. This can be obtained from recent construction projects, industry reports, or government statistics. The total cost can be obtained from multiply the average cost of construction by the total area (in square meters) of the new property to be built. This ensures that the compensation covers the actual construction costs based on current market rates.

11.3 Valuation of Land

As detailed in the valuation report in **Annex**, it was adopted the following valuation methods/criteria:





Direct Comparison Method

This was adopted during site visiting by comparing recently sales of comparable parcel of lands so as to determine the value of affected parcel of land. This method was conducted by asking the local brokers within the locality and few landowners within the affected corridor concerning the current price of land per acres. In the project this criterion was used in many places where information's on land transaction are abundantly.

During the implementation of the RAP, the Direct Comparison Methods will be applied only when information regarding the land transaction is available (i.e. information collected through questions to local brokers, neighbours, landowners and some real estate agents).

Indicatives Land Value Rates

This was obtained (i.e., Public Office Documents) from Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlement Development (MLHHSD) through Valuation Department in three regions; Shinyanga, Geita and Kagera. This criterion was used in this RPF (and also will be used in RAP implementation) in place where difficult to get current land transactions data and also land earning potential is difficult to comply. For example, in land near to forest area.

Land Earning Potential

Earning potential refers to the potential gains from land as result of its productivity. In other words, it reflects the largest possible profit that a person can make from its land. This method is used (will also be used during RAP implementation) where it is difficult to obtain current land transactions (no reliable market sales) data or the land price is not included in Crops Compensation Schedule provided by Ministry of Lands Housing and Human Settlement Development; Valuation Department. The method takes the production ability or carrying amount of the land per unit, pricing of the production and capitalizing the net profits to arrive at a surrogate price which is approved as price per unit e.g. per acre. For example, at Miti, Lybusalu and other nearby affected villages the price of land per acre was arrived at by looking at the earning potential per acre.

11.4 Crops Valuation

According to the evaluation report included in **Annex**, the types of crops found were mainly annual and perennial crops, including forest trees. These crops were valued based on the market rates provided in the Crop Compensation Rates (Schedule) of the Ministry of Land Housing and Human Settlement issued in April 2023 based on lake zone.

The most perennial crops are banana and coffee in Kagera, pine trees in Geita and bush trees in Shinyanga region. In the case of annual crops, whenever possible, priority will be given to harvesting what was planted before the areas were acquired by TANESCO, and compensations for annual crops may also be made if this is not feasible.





Parameters for composing compensation prices per acre for trees and crops

Crops and Trees are priced based on rates obtained from Crops Compensation Schedule (2023) are pricing in term of stems, acres and hectares depending on types and nature of affected crops.

A deviation from use of crop schedules occurs where special trees or crops are found within the project corridor. In this scenario, a special assessment is conducted based on the importance of the crop or tree to the particular community. For example, a bamboo plant found among the Wachaga community of Kilimanjaro is given a lower importance as it may only serve as wattle for construction of local structures compared to the same found in among the Wabena and Wahehe community of Iringa region where Bamboo plants are not only used as wattle but more importantly produce a local juice and brew which earns up to T.Shs. 10,000 per stem per day. Therefore giving it the same rate of for example T.Shs. 20,000 per stem as one would do in Kilimanjaro from the crop schedule raises complaints due to the fact that the plant is an economy to the community.

Figure 11.4.a presents photos of the most affected crops or plants found in the Shinyanga, Geita and Kagera regions:

Figure 11.4.a Mostly affected crops or plants found in Shinyanga and Geita Regions



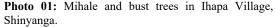




Photo 02: Pines Trees in Bugalagala Village, Geita region.

Source: Ures and Associates and Bene Consult, 2024. Inventory (spotting) Valuation of UTIP Project.





Figure 11.4.b Mostly affected crops or plants found in Kagera Region





Photo 01: Avocado tree in Nyitundu Village, Kagera region.

Photo 02: Shade trees or natural trees in Kabagole Village, Kagera region.

Source: Ures and Associates and Bene Consult, 2024. Inventory (spotting) Valuation of UTIP Project.

Figure 11.4.c

Mostly affected crops or plants found in Kagera Region





Photo 01: Coffee in Lusahunga, Kagera region.

Photo 02: Bananas in Omurushaka, Kagera region.

Source: Ures and Associates and Bene Consult, 2024. Inventory (spotting) Valuation of UTIP Project.

11.5 Cases of Extra-legal Occupants

Land holding in Tanzania has two facets of formal and informal ownership. Most land in villages are held on customary tenure which are recognized by local community and village authorities. Due to some reasons formal owned land (with titles) may be encroached by occupiers /encroachers who possess no rights than their physical presence. The local resettlement standards do not provide any form or redress to encroachers and are sometimes brutally evicted contrary to WB ESS5. A special treatment needs to be set to consider this sometimes-vulnerable group whose livelihood depends on the occupied land but with extralegal rights since compensation to extralegal occupiers is not illegal but at discretion of the project taker and financier on agreed assets.





In the situation of extra-legal occupiers, social economic assessment and inventory valuation of their assets is conducted to obtain their livelihood status and means to sustain after resettlement. Agreements are made between the project taker and financier and the occupiers on which rights to be compensated and which one not. Always the land component is not included in the package but rather developments and other recognized rights.

Under ESS5, encroachers must be compensated for all unexhausted assets on the land using the same method as for all Project Affected Persons (PAPs). A special treatment needs to be established for this vulnerable group to ensure that their livelihood, which depends on the occupied land, is sustained post-resettlement. Persons with no legal title, but with no land disputes, that will be resettled, will be eligible for disturbance, transportation and accommodation allowances. In cases of vulnerability, they will also have the option of receiving a minimum house module with security of tenure in a collective resettlement to be built by TANESCO.

11.6 Compensation of Business

Although no businesses within the wayleave were identified during the selective field surveys carried out for the preparation of this RPF, it is possible to find businesses within the wayleave, especially near urban centers. The valuation of businesses will be categorized as follows:

- Informal Businesses: For informal businesses, a comprehensive socio-economic assessment will be conducted to ensure a robust and fair valuation. This assessment will include:
- Income Surveys: Conducting detailed income surveys to estimate the average income generated by the business. This involves interviews with the business owner and employees, if any.
- Asset Inventory: Compiling a comprehensive inventory of the business's physical and non-physical assets, including equipment, stock, and customer base.
- Market Comparison: Comparing the business's income and assets with similar businesses in the region to establish a baseline for valuation.
- Livelihood Analysis: Assessing the broader livelihood context of the business, including its role in the local economy and its contribution to the owner's household income.
- Verification: Cross-verifying the collected data with local community leaders and other relevant stakeholders to ensure accuracy and prevent overestimation or underestimation.
- Compensation Package: Based on the socio-economic assessment, a
 compensation package will be developed that reflects the business's value,
 ensuring that informal businesses are compensated equitably in line with ESS5
 requirements. This package will include additional support for business reestablishment and livelihood restoration.
- Formal Businesses: These businesses must provide tax audit reports or other financial records to qualify for compensation. The valuation will be based on





- documented income and asset valuation to ensure a fair assessment.
- Industrial Properties: Industrial properties within the corridor will be assessed similarly to other properties, with additional profit allowance details provided if they meet the required criteria. Specifically, they must produce qualifying audited reports to demonstrate their profitability. The additional profit allowance will cover potential losses in profit during the resettlement period.

Proof of tax audit reports needs to qualify the rights, which could not be done in the preliminary planning phase (i.e., during the RPF preparation) but must be considered during the implementation of the RAP. Agreements will be made between the project taker, financier, and business owners on the specific compensation rights. The compensation package for industrial properties will exclude the land component but include developments and other recognized rights. Further, all types of businesses, including informal ones, will be provided with resettlement assistance. This includes the following measures as detailed in **Section 7.2**:

- Assisted Resettlement in case of physical displacement
- Compensation for permanent loss of sources of income
- Compensation for the loss of businesses or economic activity income during transition to new location
- Measures for the Restoration or Improvement of Livelihoods

11.7 Compensation of Mining Activities

Based on the data from Table 7.1.13.a of the ESIA, a total of 37 villages within the Project's Direct Area of Influence (DAI) are associated with mining activities, including both formal and informal operations. This represents approximately 35.2% of the 105 villages located along the transmission line corridor.

Mining activities include both licensed (formal) and unlicensed artisanal (informal) operations. A spatial overlay conducted during the ESIA identified 32 formal mining licenses, of which 20 intersect directly with the transmission line wayleave (Direct Affected Area – DAA). The average affected area represents only 1.25% of each license, with values ranging from 0.30% to 2.82%, indicating a low potential for significant disruption. Nevertheless, where productive infrastructure is directly impacted, compensation will be provided in accordance with national law and the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard ESS5.

Under Tanzanian legislation, mining rights are governed separately from land laws and regulated by the Mining Act of 2017. Minerals are public property held by the President in trust for the nation, and only holders of valid mineral rights—such as prospecting licenses, mining licenses, and special mining licenses—are legally entitled to compensation when their operations are affected. Informal or non-licensed mining activities are not eligible for compensation under Tanzanian law, creating a gap relative to ESS5, which requires that all affected persons, regardless of legal status, receive fair compensation and livelihood restoration support.





To bridge this gap and ensure full compliance with ESS5, this RPF establishes that both formal and informal miners affected by project activities will be eligible for compensation and assistance:

- Licensed operators will be compensated based on the verified value of remaining mineral reserves, projected revenues, and business disruption costs, using standard valuation techniques and net present value (NPV) calculations.
- Informal or small-scale miners without legal title will be compensated based on baseline income estimation, using verifiable information gathered through:
- On-site interviews and self-reported daily or weekly production and income;
- Local market values of the extracted material;
- Cross-validation with neighboring miners and community leaders;
- A reference period of at least 12 months, adjusted for seasonal fluctuations;
- The final compensable value will be calculated by capitalizing the average monthly income over a defined period (typically 12 to 24 months), representing the expected duration of income loss;
- In cases of permanent economic displacement, miners will also receive livelihood restoration support, including assistance with formalizing new mining rights, vocational training, or integration into alternative income-generating activities (see Sections 7.1 and 7.2).
- Additionally, wage workers employed in mining operations—whether formally or informally hired—will be eligible for cash compensation in the event of income interruption. If mining activities are suspended for more than seven days due to project impacts, affected workers will receive compensation equivalent to the average earnings from the previous three months, adjusted for seasonality. Compensation will be paid directly to the workers, when feasible.
- In terms of locations, informal mining was identified in community consultations across several villages, including:
- Bukulu, Bukwimba, Busiri, Busonzo, Buyange, Ibadakuli, Igwamanoni, Ilogi, Isonda, Kabagole, Kalole, Katanda, Kayenze, Kihanga, Kishoju, Mkunkwa, Mulamba, Mwasenge, Mwabasabi, Mwongozo, Nakayenze, Nampalahala, Nalusunguti, Ntono, Nyabugombe, Nyakanazi, Nyantakara, Nyitundu, Rwakalemera, Shahende, Songambele, among others.
- While these villages have been flagged as potentially affected, the exact location and extent of informal mining sites will be determined during the Socioeconomic Census and Asset Inventory, which will be carried out for all assets impacted by the project. This activity is part of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) to be implemented by TANESCO, as outlined in **Section 11.6** of this RPF.
- Where technically feasible, the project may consider minor adjustments to the alignment or wayleave width to minimize disruption to mining activities, as also foreseen for sensitive ecological areas in Chapter 8 of the ESIA. Additionally, Figure 7.1.13.a of the ESIA, which maps affected villages and formal mining rights, will be annexed to this RPF to ensure transparency.

164





11.8

Tenants Compensation

Tenants are likely in commercial centres and or urban areas such as Misenye. These must be dealt with during RAP implementation. As detailed in the Eligibility Matrix presented in **Chapter Seven**, tenants should be packaged with rent assistance for 36 months and transport allowance from the resettled properties.

11.9

Valuation Criteria for Special Cases i.e., Spiritual Site

These are traditional shrine sites mostly located in the concentrated trees or areas specifically set by the community for spiritual issues. In local practices these sites are not compensated rather they are given an amount that facilitates the transfer of the site. Resettlements in Tanzania have faced grievances from community when shrines are affected and must be displaced. Despite fixed amounts provided from market rate researches during implementations special consultations to owners and beneficiaries must be conducted so as to conclusively arrive at a convenient means to resettle the shrines.

For example, in Mwajiji village in Lybusalu area, Shinyanga region; preliminary consultations indicate that transferring spiritual shrines from one place to another include sacrifice of goat or cow and other ceremonies which must be considered during project implementation. In this case, we adopted a rate of 500,000/= shillings per each shrine to facilitate its removal and reinstatement.

11.10 Public Properties and Community Assets

Public properties are among interests which are affected by resettlement projects. Within the proposed Tanzania – Uganda, 400KV Transmission Line, several public properties i.e. buildings, land and crops/trees are also earmarked for resettlement. Public properties are valued similar to private assets, but a difference arise when payments are to be made. Public properties are resettled with packages sent from the treasury to the responsible entity. Recent practices direct that public properties are valued and reported differently producing their values separately i.e. may be a separate report of public properties. Where the acquiring authority i.e. project taker is a public entity in this case such as TANESCO, the valued assessed are taken to the treasury who direct the same to resettle the property to another area or find land to develop the property with same money. Public money is not directly given to the acquiring authority but rather is allocated to resettle the affected property by the respective owner. For example, if a Village Primary School is affected, the compensation is paid to the District Council responsible for building another school or resettling the affected part.

Community assets such as churches, schools, and other communal facilities will be compensated through the replacement of the improvements rather than through financial compensation. This ensures that the community retains essential infrastructure and services. The same valuation rules applied to Buildings & Improvements, as outlined in





Section 11.2, will be strictly followed. This involves calculating the compensation at full replacement cost, determined at market value without applying depreciation. By adopting this approach, TANESCO will ensure that the affected communities receive fair and adequate compensation, which maintains the quality, utility, and functionality of their communal assets without any financial shortfall. This method is intended to preserve the social and structural fabric of the community, ensuring continued access to critical services and facilities that are vital for their daily lives and well-being.

11.11 How Compensation will be Ensured to Reflect up-to-date Market Values?

The compensation of crops should follow the current price of affected crops so as to reflect up to date market values. The legal challenge which remains unanswered is to get current price of these agricultural crops since Crops Compensation Schedule is stagnant in specific time for example: this RPF was used Crops Compensation Schedule provided in February 2023 so in order to reflect up-to-date market value of these crops inflation rate of these agricultural prices should be included. Thus, it is advised to update the schedules due to the fact that the rates provide in 2023 have fallen as compared to the stable currency USD by 10.9% over the last 15 months. Using the 2023 rates will therefore lead to under compensation and griefs.

For buildings, replacement value or values amounting /synonymous to replacement values must be adopted to enable adequacy and fairness, further transaction and urgency /contingency proportions must be considered to capture for any inconveniences which may occur.

Land has been a great concern when it comes to resettlements due to non-clarity on the rates per unit and also specific considerations to arriving at compensable values. Apart from MLHHSD and market rates, caring of land market stigmas and arbitrage factors must take consideration. It is experienced that during resettlements land prices within the locality increase with expectations of resettlements money increasing land seekers. This disqualifies off the reliability of land market values as of the date of valuation and not compensation payment as only land compensable without including costs of searching, transacting land and consolidating ownership by accessing legal documents such as land titles.





12.0 Costs and Budgets

12.1 Introduction

The RPF itself includes a high-level estimate of total costs to implement the RAP and its compensation measures. This budget is a preliminary estimate in order to anticipate as much as possible the information necessary for financial planning by TANESCO.

These costs were preliminarily estimated mainly as part of the Inventory (spotting) Valuation of UTIP Project carried out by local valuation experts (i.e., Ures and Associates and Bene Consult, 2024), as detailed in **Annex**. It is important to emphasise that this study considered 1015 affected buildings that were initially mapped based on satellite images during the Scoping Study stage. During the ESIA development stage and on the basis of a more detailed assessment (i.e., social baseline and refinement of the final T-line alignment), new buildings were identified, and this figure rose to 1106 (+91) affected buildings, of which 1088 will be affected by the t-line's wayleave and 18 will be affected by the extension of the Kyaka substation, as detailed above in **Table 4.1.a** (**Chapter Four**).

The adjustment of this 'extra cost' difference was made by defining a global pro rata value, i.e. the total costs identified in the study were divided by 1015 to determine the total average compensation value per affected building and multiplied by the new buildings identified (i.e. +91 units), which resulted in an increase of approximately **USD 159,941.16** (Tshs. 435,806,970).

Total compensation, according to preliminary estimates based on local legislation, carried out by local valuation experts amounts to **USD 7,042,584.43** (Tshs. 19,189,603,349.29) including depreciation of buildings and without mining rights compensations, as detailed below in **Table 12.1.a**.

Table 12.1.a Proposed RAP Budget including Building Depreciation

110poseu 1211 Budget metading Bunding Depreciation							
Commencetion Main	Summary of Compensation Amounts by Region						
Compensation Main Category	Shinyanga Region (Tshs.)	Geita Region (Tshs.)	Kagera Region (Tshs.)	Total (Tshs.)			
Buildings Value	1,166,837,500.00	408,360,825.00	3,285,725,575.00	4,860,923,900			
Land Value	3,628,291,800.00	1,166,856,000.00	5,457,664,000.00	10,252,811,800			
Crops Value	203,150,672.00	440,484,804.00	768,456,663.00	1,412,092,139			
Accommodation Allowances	231,540,737.00	94,903,261.00	577,440,000.00	903,883,998			
Transport Allowances	8,640,000.00	4,400,000.00	9,600,000.00	22,640,000			
Graves Relocation	9,600,000	8,800,000	30,800,000	49,200,000			





Table 12.1.a Proposed RAP Budget including Building Depreciation

Componentian Main	Summary of C				
Compensation Main Category	Shinyanga Region	Geita Region	Kagera Region	Total (Tshs.)	
Category	(Tshs.)	(Tshs.)	(Tshs.)		
Disturbance Allowances	421,364,225.95	184,420,341.00	646,459,975.00	1,252,244,541.95	
Grand Total	5,669,424,934.95	2,308,225,231	10,776,146,213	18,753,796,378.95	
	Additional value for new 91 buildings identified after the Inventory (spotting) Valuation of UTIP Project carried out by local valuation experts (1)				
	19,189,603,349.29				
			USD (2)	~ 7,042,584.43	

Source: Ures and Associates and Bene Consult, 2024. Inventory (spotting) Valuation of UTIP Project, with adjustments to the final number of buildings affected.

Notes:

12.2 Proposed Budget Summary Excluding Building Depreciation

Total compensation as per local laws, according to preliminary estimates and excluding building depreciation as per WB ESS5, amounts to **USD 7,854,016** (Tshs. 21,400,590,371), without mining rights compensation, as detailed in **Table 12.2.a**.

Table 12.2.a Proposed RAP Budget excluding building depreciation

Item	Replacement cost value	Transactio n cost rate (+10%)	Contingency rate (+ 5%)	Revaluation rate (+10%)	Inflation rate (+5%)	Total (Tshs.)
Total Buildings; Add transaction cost i.e., 10% Cost & Contingency	5,116,762,000	511,676,200	255,838,100	-	-	5,884,276,300
Land Value	10,258,811,800	-	-	1,025,281,180	-	11,278,092,980
Crops Value; Add inflation rate (5%)	1,412,092,139	-	-	-	70,604,606	1,482,696,746
Accommodation Allowances	903,883,998	-	-	-	-	903,883,998
Graves Relocation	49,200,000	-	-	-	-	49,200,000
Disturbance Allowances	22,640,000	-	-	-	-	22,640,000
Grand Total (Tshs.)					20,873,034,565	
Additional value for new 91 buildings identified after the Inventory (spotting) Valuation of UTIP Project carried out by local valuation experts (1)				527,555,806.20		
	Adjusted Grand Total (Tshs.)					21,400,590,371.20
					USD (2)	~ 7,854,016.67

Source: Ures and Associates and Bene Consult, 2024. Inventory (spotting) Valuation of UTIP Project, with adjustments to the final number of buildings affected.

Notes:

⁽¹⁾ Based on the revision of the number of buildings affected from 1015 to 1116 (+91 buildings) due to adjustments to the layout in the ESIA preparation stage and the counting of houses affected by the extension of the Kyaka substation (18 of the +91) which had not been taken into account in the ESIA Scoping Study stage.

⁽²⁾ TZS = 0,000367 USD (August 22, 2024).

⁽¹⁾ Based on the revision of the number of buildings affected from 1015 to 1116 (+91 buildings) due to adjustments to the layout in the ESIA preparation stage and the counting of houses affected by the extension of the Kyaka substation (18 of the +91) which had not been taken into account in the ESIA Scoping Study stage.

^{(2) 1} TZS = 0.000367 USD (August 22, 2024)





12.3 Supplemental Budget for Compensatory and/or Support Measures not Included in the Valuation Report to Meet World Bank ESS 5 Requirements

The following are the costs of drawing up and implementing the RAP, which are not included in the spot valuation previously detailed in **Sections 14.3**.

A RAP team will be mobilized by TANESCO and should consist of 1 (one) RAP Coordinator for 6 months and a Social and Building / Asset Survey Teams composed by 6 (six) Social / RAP Experts and 6 (six) Field Assistances / Drivers for 3 months. This team will be supported by 1 (one) Valuation Expert and 1 (one) Surveyor for 4 months.

Cost estimates for the preparation of the Resettlement Plan (RAP)

As detailed in the **Table 12.3.a** below, total budget for the preparation of the RAP is estimated at **USD 353,678** (Tshs. 962,651,061).

Table 12.3.a Cost estimates for the preparation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

Professional	Cost (USD)	Unit Cost	Duration (months)	Quantity	Total (USD)	
1.0 Staff expenses						
1.1 RAP coordinator (1)	6,500	Month	6	1	39,000	
1.2 Social and Building / Asset Survey Teams (2)						
1.2.1 Social / RAP Expert	2,200	Month	3	6	39,600	
1.2.2 Field Assistances / Drivers	600,00	Month	3	6	10,800	
1.3 Valuation Expert (1)	6,000	Month	4	1	24,000	
1.4 Surveyor ⁽¹⁾	4,000	Month	4	1	16,000	
2.0 Logistics expenses						
2.1 Car rental with gasoline for Building / Asset Survey Teams	3,600	Month	3	6	64,000	
2.2 Car rental with driver and gasoline for other activities	4,000		4	1	16,000	
2.3 Accommodations and per diem for RAP Coordinator, Valuation Expert and Surveyor ⁽³⁾	120,00		6	324	38,880	
2.4 Accommodations and per diem for Social and Building / Asset Survey Teams (4)	100,00		3	792	79,200	
3.0 Other operational costs						
3.1 Miscellaneous (8% total)					26,198	
			Grand T	otal (USD)	353,678	
			Grand Tota	l (Tshs.) (5)	962,651,061	

Source: Prepared by JGP Consultoria, 2024.

Notes:

⁽¹⁾ Based on hiring a consultant.

⁽²⁾ Based on a productivity of 3 cadastral units per day for a total of 1,200 cadastral units, for which it is estimated that 6 teams will be needed for 3 months. Each of the 6 teams will be made up of 01 Social / RAP Expert and 01 Field Assistant and will have one 4x4 vehicle throughout this period.

⁽³⁾ Based on 03 professionals working in the field for 6 months with around 18 days per month in field activities, totaling 324 days.

⁽⁴⁾ Based on 12 people working full time in the field for 3 months, with around 22 working days per month, totaling 792 per diems.

^{(5) 1} TZS = 0.000367 USD (August 22, 2024)





Cost estimates for the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

As detailed in the **Table 12.3.b** below, total budget for the implementation of the RAP is estimated at **USD 435,240** (Tshs. 1,180,370,880).

Table 12.3.b Cost estimates for the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

Professional	Cost (USD)	Unity Cost	Quantity	Duration (months)	Total (USD)
RAP Coordinator	6,500	Month	1	10	65,000
Social / RAP Expert	2,200	Month	6	10	132,000
Car rental with driver and gasoline	4,000	Month	2	10	80,000
Accommodations and per diem (1)	120,00	day	1050	10	126,000
Miscellaneous (8% total)					32,240
Grand Total (USD)					435,240
	Grand Total (Tshs.) (2)				

Source: Prepared by JGP Consultoria, 2024.

Notes

Ex-Post Audit of the RAP Process

As detailed in the **Table 12.3.c** below, total budget for the implementation of the Ex-Post Audit of the RAP Process is estimated at **USD 229,068** (Tshs. 621,232,416).

Table 12.3.c Cost estimates for the Ex-Post Audit of the RAP Process

Professional	Cost (USD)	Unity Cost	Quantity	Duration (months)	Total (USD)	
RAP Coordinator (1)	6,500	Month	1	3	19,500	
Social / RAP Expert (2)	2,200	Month	6	3	39,600	
Field Assistances / Drivers	600,00	Month	6	3	10,800	
Car rental with driver and gasoline	4,000	Month	6	3	72,000	
Accommodations and per diem (3)	120,00	day	585	3	70,200	
Miscellaneous (8% total)					16,968	
Grand Total (USD)					229,068	
		Grand Total (Tshs.) (4)				

Source: Prepared by JGP Consultoria, 2024.

Notes:

⁽¹⁾ Based on an estimate of 50% of the time spent in the field, i.e. 15 days travelling per month.

 $^{^{(2)}}$ 1 USD = 2,712 TZS (August 22, 2024)

⁽¹⁾ Based on an effort of around 45 days for general coordination and drafting of the report.

⁽²⁾ Based on a productivity of 3 cadastral units per day for a total of 1,200 cadastral units, for which it is estimated that 6 teams will be needed for 3 months. Each of the 6 teams will be made up of 01 Social / RAP Expert and 01 Field Assistant and will have one 4x4 vehicle throughout this period

⁽³⁾ Based on an estimate of 50% of the time spent in the field, i.e. 15 days travelling per month.

^{(4) 1} USD = 2,712 TZS (August 22, 2024)





<u>Cost Estimates for Implementing Other Extra-legal Compensation Measures to Meet WB ESS5</u>

The following are cost estimates for implementing extra-legal compensation measures that are not provided for by local legislation. These measures are detailed in **Chapter 7**. It is preliminarily estimated that the costs associated with implementing these measures could result in a budget in the order of **USD 1,485,121** (Tshs. 4,027,648,152), as detailed in **Table 12.3.d** below:

Table 12.3.d Cost Estimates for Implementing Other Extra-legal Compensation Measures to Meet WB ESS5

Compensation Measures	Basis	Assumptions	Contingency budget (USD)
Collective Resettlement or Housing Unit Built by TANESCO	Social assessments revealed that community cohesion is a priority in several areas, particularly among households with extended family networks. The 10% increase reflects standard practice in development projects to cover rising costs in materials, labor, and logistics, especially in rural regions with limited infrastructure.	Assumed to be applicable to 15% of 1106 affected buildings (i.e., ~166 units). Assumed cost per replaced building to be 10% higher than the average cost of buildings in the valuation (i.e., USD 7,092.67 x 1,10 x 166).	1,295,121
Support for Social Integration at new location		As part of the cost of the RAP implementation (Table 12.3.b)	-
Compensation for the loss of rental income		As part of the cost of the RAP implementation (Table 12.3.b).	-
		Have assumed that if rental income from residential units is affected, this would be adequately compensated with the accommodation allowance.	
Supplementary Measures for the Restoration or Improvement of Livelihoods	The project's socioeconomic baseline indicated significant dependency on subsistence agriculture and informal business activities. These sectors are vulnerable to disruption from land acquisition, especially among PAPs who rely on local ecosystems and traditional livelihoods. To meet ESS5's aim of no net loss in income or quality of life, an allowance for livelihood restoration aligns with observed needs to reinstate economic stability for affected individuals.	Have included a contingency value in addition to the compensatory measures already included in the RPF Eligibility Matrix (Table 7.1.a).	60,000





Table 12.3.d Cost Estimates for Implementing Other Extra-legal Compensation Measures to Meet WB ESS5

Compensation Measures	Basis	Assumptions	Contingency budget (USD)
	Consultations with affected communities highlighted concerns about long-term economic impacts on farming and informal trade, emphasizing the importance of a contingency fund for unforeseen challenges in livelihood restoration.		8 \
Tenant support	The economic displacement of tenants, who often lack security of tenants, who often lack security of tenure, warrants special consideration due to their limited legal protections. Local rental markets indicate that compensation must cover several months to facilitate relocation or adaptation without compromising financial stability. By addressing short-term disruptions, this measure reflects ESS5's mandate for comprehensive assistance to all affected parties. Compensation for renters has been recommended in past projects where temporary income support facilitates adaptation and ensures that tenants do not face disproportionate impacts relative to landowners.	As part of the cost of the RAP implementation (Table 12.3.b)	-
Compensation for artisanal miners	Small-scale, informal miners operate in areas designated for the project and are vulnerable due to their lack of formal land rights. ESS5 principles emphasize inclusivity, ensuring that individuals without formal tenure are supported. Past impact assessments in regions with artisanal mining activities demonstrate that economic displacement without compensation leads to significant hardship, reinforcing the need for budget allocation. Community consultations identified mining as a significant livelihood source, with concerns about how displacement may affect miners' incomes. Including this compensation reflects a commitment to ESS5's social inclusivity	Not enough information. Have included contingency value.	120,000
Outplacement Assistance in case of loss of employment due to resettlement	Providing training aligns with global standards for supporting PAPs in adapting to new economic opportunities. This component was informed by assessments indicating	Mostly included in RAP implementation cost. Have included limited allowance for specific training program.	10,000





Table 12.3.d Cost Estimates for Implementing Other Extra-legal Compensation Measures to Meet WB ESS5

Compensation Measures	Basis	Assumptions	Contingency budget (USD)
of business.	that individuals displaced from small		
	businesses or agricultural work often		
	require support to transition		
	successfully. Training programs have		
	proven effective in similar		
	resettlement scenarios, reducing		
	long-term dependency on aid. This		
	measure upholds ESS5's goal of not		
	only restoring but improving PAPs'		
	resilience and adaptability through		
	enhanced skills, ensuring sustainable		
	outcomes beyond immediate		
	compensation.		
		Grand Total (USD)	1,485,121
		Grand Total (Tshs.)	4,027,648,152

Source: Prepared by JGP Consultoria, 2024. Notes: 1 USD = 2,712 TZS (August 22, 2024).

Cost estimates for operating the Grievance Redress Committee

A resettlement committee must be established as previously detailed in **Chapter Ten.** Some members of this committee will carry out paid professional activities. It is preliminarily estimated that 1 Valuer (that did not participate in the project valuation process) and 1 Representative of Civil Society (who can impartially represent the interests of the population affected by the project) will have to be remunerated for their activities during the approximately 10 months of implementation of the RAP.

It is preliminarily estimated that each person will devote around 80 hours per month for 10 months, which results in around 1,600 hours, at a rate of approximately USD 60/hour, totaling around USD 96,000. It will also be necessary to make provision for travelling and attending meetings in the field, with an estimated value of USD 15,000 for the 10 months of RAP implementation. 8% of the total is applied to miscellaneous, which represents a total cost of **USD 119,880 (Tshs. 326,292,868).**

Estimated costs of compensation for temporary loss of income during resettlement of affected businesses

Although no commercial activities have been identified to be resettled, it is recommended that resources be provisioned as a contingency to compensate at least 2-3% of the affected buildings that may house some economic activity that could not be identified during the spot valuation carried out to prepare this RPF. Based on a total of 1,106 buildings affected and applying this criterion, a total of around 34 businesses could be affected. A compensation budget of around USD 500 per month for 6 months has been estimated for these situations, giving a total cost of approximately **USD 102,000** (Tshs. 276,624,000).





12.4 Preliminary Consolidated Budget to Develop and Implement the RAP

The preliminary global consolidated budget for developing and implementing the RAP, as detailed above in Sections 14.1 to 14.3, was estimated at around **USD 10,579,003** (Tshs. 28,192,492,800), as detailed below in **Table 12.4.a**.

Table 12.4.a
Preliminary Consolidated Budget to Develop and Implement the RAP

Compensation Measures / Activities	Overall budget (USD)	Overall budget (Tshs.)
Legal Valuation Compensation excluding building depreciation	7,854,016	21,400,590,371
Cost estimates for the preparation of the Resettlement Plan (RAP)	353,678	962,651,061
Cost estimates for the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)	435,240	1,180,370,880
Ex-Post Audit of the RAP Process	229,068	621,232,416
Cost Estimates for Implementing Other Extra-legal Compensation Measures to meet WB ESS 5	1,485,121	4,027,648,152
Cost estimates for operating the Grievance Committee	119,880	326,292,868
Costs estimates of compensation for temporary loss of income during resettlement of permanently affected businesses	102,000	276,624,000
Grand Total	10,579,003	28,192,492,800

Source: Prepared by JGP Consultoria, 2024. Notes: 1 USD = 2,712 TZS (August 22, 2024).

12.5 Final Budget and Disbursement Schedule

Once the process of signing the individual agreements has been completed, it will be possible to draw up the final budget for the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). This budget may consider the values actually agreed with the PAPs and those foreseen for each of the complementary compensation measures.

The final budget will be structured by PAP, by project (grouping cases of PAPs that opted for individual solutions) and by compensation and/or support measure.

The joint analysis of the final budget with the plan's implementation schedule will also allow for a detailed disbursement schedule to be drawn up, enabling the cash flow to be planned well in advance.

The final budget will be linked to the planned implementation schedule for all key resettlement and rehabilitation activities. This schedule will, in turn, be synchronized with the project's construction schedule.

RAP development and implementation will be attentive to the agricultural and employment cycles of PAPs and avoid scheduling key resettlement activities at times that may disrupt these cycles.





13.0

Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements

RCMU will design and implement a process of monitoring the implementation of the RAP, starting before the beginning of activities and only concluding after the formal closure of the process. Monitoring will be done internally on a monthly basis, and every three months by independent resettlement and compensation experts.

During the implementation

An important component of the RAP will be the specification of management, monitoring and supervision procedures to be adopted during the implementation phase. These procedures will include a clear definition of the methodology and periodicity of monitoring to be carried out in relation to the following aspects:

- Monitoring of the negotiation process with the PAPs, verifying that accurate, clear and timely information was provided; that the PAPs were presented with options; that they had the possibility of participating in the decisions and that their concerns were heard and attended, and if not, an explanation was provided.
- Monitoring and technical control of collective resettlement project works to ensure the quality of the construction, and the attendance of vulnerable population's needs (such as accessibility).
- Monitoring of works carried out individually by contractors or by the PAPs themselves when they have opted for individual resettlement solutions.
- Follow-up of the attention and/or discussion of all claims formulated by the PAPs during the implementation process.
- Follow-up and monitoring of the correct execution of the planned support measures.
- Monitoring of the application of resources and their correct application in each of the measures, as foreseen in the final budget.
- Monitoring conflicts and their resolution.

Where relevant, performance indicators will be used to monitor key aspects of the work. These indicators include:

For the implementation of the consultation:

- Number and percentage of PAPs (heads of households) who received information prior to the census on the project and the RAP.
- Number of women (wives) who received information on the project and the RAP.
- Percentage of households where both (husband and wive, or affected wives) received information on the project and the RAP.

For the implementation of the resettlement plan:

• Number and percentage of households who received the compensation before





- handling over the land.
- Number and percentage of households who chose to be relocated in planned relocation sites.
- Number and percentage of households that received legal support/advice.
- Number and percentage of households that received relocation assistance.
- Number and percentage of households that received disturbance allowance.
- Number and percentage of households that received compensation and were able to purchase or build a house or business of similar or better characteristics.
- Number and percentage of households that reached security of tenure in their new homes and lands.
- Number and percentage of households where at least one of its members received financial training.
- Number and percentage of women who received financial training.
- Number and percentage of households that received work training.
- Number and percentage of women that received work training.

Grievance mechanism:

- Number and percentage of PAPs that received information on the GRM.
- Number of GRM committees functioning vs number of GRM committees planned.
- Number of grievances received vs. grievances closed
- Number of corrective actions taken.

Conflict management:

- Number of land conflicts identified (per districts and regions).
- Number of land conflicts solved.
- Lapse of time for conflict resolution (define time ranges).

Construction phase/temporary impacts:

- Number of houses that were inspected prior to the construction vs. total number of houses neighbouring the construction sites.
- Number of PAPs/households that received the report with the information registered during the inspection vs. number of houses visited.
- Number of grievances received regarding impacts during construction vs. number of grievances answered.
- Number of corrective measures implemented.

In addition, monitoring, documentation and reporting of the RAP shall contemplate at least the following aspects:

- Documentation of the proposed resettlement solutions (including technical, legal, and economic documentation)
- Valuation reports





- Legal documentation of the land/properties to which PAPs were resettled
- Documentation demonstrating the effective implementation of the assistance measures foreseen
- Documentation of the construction process of individual and/or collective works
- Grievance records and response analysis
- Management of temporary impacts during construction phase
- Records of post-resettlement monitoring

Documentation also includes the creation of individual files for each PAP, to be delivered to them at the end of the process. These files will include the pertinent legal documentation (titles, construction permits, etc.).

Post Resettlement Monitoring

A robust Post-Resettlement Monitoring after RAP implementation will be required. This will be a repetitive process if necessary and will seek to document PAP ex-post conditions comparatively with their initial condition to confirm this is equivalent or better. Post-resettlement monitoring will also verify PAP adaptation to the new environment, possible unforeseen needs and possible conflicts with the host communities.

Ex-post audits will be conducted on all *Compensation and Resettlement Plans* (i.e., each of the compensation measures) and will be scheduled three months after completion of the implementation of each component (i.e., physical resettlement, livelihood restoration). These audits will be based on a detailed review of the plan documentation. They will also be based on selective interviews with resettled PAPs and representatives of the host communities.

The records of claims that occurred during the planning and implementation stage of each *Compensation and Resettlement Plan* will be analysed in detail, verifying the attention and/or denial of the claims, with the respective justifications.

In the case of the PAPs interviewed, a comparison of the current situation with the initial situation as documented will be made, as well as comparative evaluations of the current situation versus the previous situation in terms of the cost of living and also in relation to the profitability and/or importance of the commercial activities linked to the new dwelling.

After the completion of the construction phase, a evaluation to verify that all damages were repaired will also be carried out.

Completion audit

A Completion Audit of the RAPs should be conducted after the conclusion of the oneyear post-resettlement monitoring period, or longer in case of the need for agricultural activities to be re-established. This audit will be based on a detailed review of the plan documentation. It will also be based on interviews with resettled PAPs and those who were subject to economic activity affectation and a detailed statistical analysis, comparing





individual PAP pre-impact conditions with post-impact conditions. The most important aspect to analyse in the closure audit is whether the PAPs have re-established their livelihoods and social relations. For this, outcome or achievement indicators will be used to provide evidence of this. They may, for example, consider aspects related to access to services, overcrowding, security of tenure, among others.

Records of complaints that occurred during the planning and implementation stage of RCPs will be analysed in detail, checking whether they have been handled appropriately. In the case of the PAPs interviewed, the current situation will be compared with the original documented situation, and comparative evaluations will also be made in terms of the cost of living and the profitability and/or importance of the commercial activities they carry out.





14.0 Implementation Schedule

The schedule has been described in different sections of this document. It will comprise the following stages:

Activities/ Phases	Project start	Previous to construction	During the construction	After the RAP implementation if finalized
RAP design	X			
- Disclosure of the alignment,				
identification and initial contact with the PAPs.				
- Communication of the valuation				
process, census, cut-off date and GRM.				
- Valuation and census.				
- Elaboration of the RAP.				
- Consultation with PAPs and				
stakeholders				
- Final version of the RAP and				
individual packages.				
RAP implementation		X		
- Implementation of compensation and support measures for resettlement.				
- Handling of land to construction team,				
that will enter the area only when the				
PAPs have received their				
compensation and have been resettled.				
Management of impacts during			X	
construction				
- Inspections of houses, handling reports				
to neighours.				
- Impelementation of corrective				
measures. Implementation of the RAP after			x	
resettlement:			Х	
- Accompaniment for insertion in new				
communities.				
- Implementation of livelihood				
restoration.				
Grievance Reddress Mechanism	X	X	X	X
- Design				
- Dissemination				
- Functioning				
Monitoring	X	X	X	
Completion audit				X





15.0 Bibliography

Tanzania Ministry of Finance and Planning, National Bureau of Statistics and Presidents' and Office Finance and Planning Office of The Chief Government Statistician. Administrative Units Population Distribution, 2022.

Age And Sex Distribution Report. Tanzania Ministry of Finance and Planning, National Bureau of Statistics and Presidents' and Office Finance And Planning Office Of The Chief Government Statistician, 2022.

Biharamulo District Council Socio-Economic Profile. Ministry of Finance, National Bureau of Statistics and Biharamulo District Council, 2020.

Bukombe District Council Socio-Economic Profile. National Bureau of Statistics and Bukombe District Council, 2020.

District Profile 2021. Shinyanga District Council, 2021.

Geita District Council Profile.

Human Development Report 2013 The Rise of The South: Human Progress in a Diverse World. UNDP, 2013.

Investment Profile for Shinyanga Municipal Council. United Republic of Tanzania Prime Minister's Office Regional Administration and Local Government, 2017.

Kagera Region Socio Economic Profile. Ministry of Finance and Planning, National Bureau of Statistics and Kagera Regional Secretariat, 2018.

Mbogwe Strategic Plan.

Missenyi Strategic Plan 2018-2022.

Missenyi_District Council Socio-Economic Profile 2015. Ministry of Finance, National Bureau of Statistics and Missenyi District Council.

Msalala District Council Strategic Plan 2018/2019- 2022/2023. Presidents' Office Regional Administration and Local Government.

Ngara District Council Socio-Economic Profile 2015. Ministry of Finance, National Bureau of Statistics and Ngara District Council.

Ngara District Council Strategic Plan 2016/2017-2020/2021. Presidents' Office Regional Administration and Local Government, 2017.





Nyang'hwale District Council Socio-Economic Profile. National Bureau of Statistics and Nyang'hwale District Council.

Shinyanga Municipal Council Profile 2013 (Vol 2).

Shinyanga Municipal Council Strategic Plan 2018/2019-2022/2023. Presidents' Office Regional Administration and Local Government, 2018.

Shinyanga Region Socioeconomic Profile Draft Report, 2020.

Strategic Plan for The Years 2020/21 – 2024/25. Presidents' Office RegionalAdministration and Local Government, Geita Region and Nyang'hwale District Council.

Tanzania Human Development Report 2017 Social Policy in the Context of Economic. UNDP, 2013.

United Republic of Tanzania, President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government, Misungwi District Council, Socio-Economic Profile 2021.

United Republic of Tanzania, President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government, Shinyanga District Council, Socio-Economic Profile 2021.

United Republic of Tanzania, President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government, Kahama Municipal Council, Socio- Economic Profile 2021.

United Republic of Tanzania, President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government, Msalala District Council, Socio- Economic Profile 2021.

United Republic of Tanzania, President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government, Geita Town Council, Socio-Economic Profile 2020.

United Republic of Tanzania, President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government, Geita District Council, Socio- Economic Profile 2020.

United Republic of Tanzania, President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government, Nyang'wale District Council, Strategic Plan 2017/18 to 2021/22.

United Republic of Tanzania, President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government, Bukombe District Council, Socio- Economic Profile 2020.

United Republic of Tanzania, President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government, Mbogwe District Council, Socio- Economic Profile 2020.

United Republic of Tanzania, President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government, Chato District Council, Strategic Plan 2021/22 – 2025/25





United Republic of Tanzania, President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government, Biharamulo District Council, Socio- Economic Profile 2021.

United Republic of Tanzania, President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government, Muleba District Council, Socio- Economic Profile 2018.

United Republic of Tanzania, President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government, Karagwe District Council, Socio- Economic Profile 2018.

United Republic of Tanzania, President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government, Ngara District Council, Socio- Economic Profile 2018.

United Republic of Tanzania, President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government, Misenyi District Council, Socio- Economic Profile 2018.

Water Sector- Status Report 2015-2020. Tanzania Ministry of Water.





Annex – Inventory (Spotting) Valuation of UTIP Project

PROVISION OF CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR PREPARATION OF ESIA, RPF AND OTHER SAFEGUARD STUDIES FOR UGANDA – TANZANIA TRANSMISSION INTERCONNECTOR PROJECT (UTIP) UNDER TANZANIA – ZAMBIA TRANSMISSION INTERCONNECTOR PROJECT (TAZA)

RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK, RPF (Planning Stage)

INVENTORY (SPOTTING) VALUATION

SHINYANGA, GEITA AND KAGERA REGIONS



Version 0, August 2024

CONSULTANCY:



Urafiki Industrial Estate, Block 1 Ground Floor, Ubungo P.O.Box 32776, Dar es salaam, Tanzania

el: +255 22 2451 334 ax: +255 22 2451 354 dobile:+255 755 789225 : +255655 789225



in association with BENE - Consult (T) Ltd





1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.0 INSTRUCTION

We, URES AND ASSOCIATES LTD, have been instructed by BENE – Consult (T) Ltd of P.O. Box 72,139 Dar es Salaam - Tanzania to identify, locate and spotting (value) the properties to be affected by the Proposed Tanzania – Uganda, 400Kv Transmission line for project feasibility Study (i.e., Environmental Impact Assessment) preparation purposes. The transmission lines pass through in three regions, Shinyanga, Geita and Kagera.

Accordingly, the scope of work covered the following;

- i. To identify households and /or businesses to be affected by the project.
- ii. To determine entitlements to compensation payable for loss of assets based on market value.
- iii. To advice the client on the compensation sums payable for the identified properties /or household in accordance with the local laws relating to compulsory acquisition of land and resettlement of the affected persons and also how is complies with international laws and WB ESS 5.

1.1 OPINION AND SUMMARY OF VALUE

Taking into account the terms of reference, types of assets spotted, category of properties and land holdings, together with other silent factors affecting value of assets and property rights, we are of the opinion that the tentative values for planning compulsory Land Acquisition of the proposed Tanzania – Uganda 400Kv Transmission line is ascertained at T.Shs. 21,000,000,000¹ which is Twenty-One Billion (USD: 7,777,778)².

1.2 CERTIFICATION



This Valuation report has been prepared by URES and Associates Itd and is here signed and certified by:



Emmanuel F. Mrema, – PhD Cand, MSc. L.M (KTH -Stockholm), BSc. LMV (UDSM), F-AREPTA FRV (VRB- FRV/048/2019). Emmanuel Francis Mrema Fully Registered Valuation Surveyor FRV - VRB Tanzania FRV/048/2019 Date: ... 2.0.2.-‡.



Lead Valuer

² USD @2700 T.SHS.





¹ Excluding Mining Rights

1.3 NEED FOR an RPF

The Resettlement Policy Framework, (RPF) is prepared to address project impacts especially those associated with displacement of people and or economic activities. The proposed construction of the transmission line (Tanzania – Uganda interconnector project) will involve land acquisition specifically where the proposed route/ line will be constructed; currently the proposed route is utilized for various social and economic activities that will require client to compensate those affected properties and ensure that the project does not impact those affected negatively as a result of involuntary resettlement.

Land acquisition and resettlement to be conducted in this project will be based on Tanzania laws and regulations. In the case of donor funding projects (i.e., **World Bank**), appropriate considerations and provisions for environmental and social issues as requested by donor policies will be included in the scope of the Project's Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), based on the requirements of the World Bank's ESS 8, as detailed in the UTIP-TAZA RPF Inception Report, approved by TANESCO and World Bank. for a project RAP implementation.

1.4 OBJECTIVES OF THE RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK, (RPF)

The main objective of this Resettlement Policy Framework, (RPF) is to provide an agreed plan that will be followed by TANESCO for the preparation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the resettlement and compensation of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) affected by the proposed transmission line to be implemented in Shinyanga, Geita and Kagera region where an estimate total of **898** buildings affected in all villages as shown in the table below;

Table 1.0

Region	District	Total Structures
Shinyanga	Shinyanga Municipal Council (former Shinyanga Urban)	57
	Shinyanga District Council (former Shinyanga Rural)	204
	Msalala	34
Geita	Geita DC	7
	Nyang'hwale	16
	Mbogwe DC	126
	Bukombe DC	86
	Chato DC	14
Kagera	Karagwe DC	120
	Biharamulo DC	224
	Ngara	10
	Missenyi	117
Total	•	1,015

Source: (i) National Bureau of Statistics

(ii) Information Obtained during Site Investigation/Inspection; June, 2024

The table above shows; total number 1,015 of affected building/structures in all villages within the easement strips; where in Shinyanga region is 295, Geita region is 249 and Kagera region is 471; This data was taken in actual ground during site visit and inspection in June,

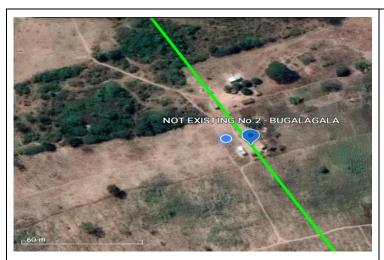




2024 which is similar with the data taken by satellite image (roof count) which show total number **1,015** of affected building/structures in all villages within the easement strips (corridor).

Some challenges that happened during building/structure counting in site:Some affected buildings were demolished by natural calamities (i.e., Floods, Windstorms and etc) For example, in Bugalagala village, Mbogwe Dc

- i) Some home owners within the affected corridor have decided to shift permanent from their place to another place (ie. Pastoralists) For example, in Bugalagala village, Mbogwe Dc
- ii) Some rock stones seemed like roof cape in satellite images; For example, in Miti Village, Karagwe DC.





The satellite image in Bugalagala village that shows the existing of affected building by looking roof cape but in actual ground the building were demolished by natural calamaties.





The satellite image in Miti village that shows the rock stone that seemed like roof cape in left side and right-side satellite image in Old shinyanga village that shows the existing of affected building by looking roof cape but in actual ground the building were demolished by home owner.





2.0 VALUATION PROCESS

2.1 PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION AND INSPECTIONS

Valuation team together with Village/Mtaa leaders inspected the affected properties by identifying the PAPs and their affected properties within the corridor. During site inspection, the process of collecting details of the PAPS was involving Valuers, Surveyors, and Local leaders. The information gathered by interviewing land owners, observing and counting compensable items. Along with that, local leaders were the main source of information especially where PAPs seem to give unreliable or false data to the Valuers. Since it is tentative (spotting) valuation; measuring the floor area of the structures and description of internal details of the building did not take into consideration.

PHOTO No1



The photo shows collecting of PAPs information and identification concerning the affected property by interviewing the landowner.

PHOTO No2





The photos show collecting of PAPs information and identification concerning the affected property and easement strips by using surveyors.





2.2 VALUATION METHODOLOGY

The main basis of Valuation for Compensation is the "Market Value". This includes the market values of land, buildings, crops, trees and other unexhausted improvements. The local standards insist on arriving at market value which is simulated to the value only as of the date of valuation of the particular affected interest. WB ESS5 unlike local standards contends the main basis of this method is Replacement cost. Replacement cost "is the method of valuation of assets which asses at Replacement value mimicking sufficient and secured amount to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs while sustaining livelihood. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account".

Therefore, the following basic categories of assets was valued during site inspection:

- 2.2.1 Buildings & Improvements Valuation;
- 2.2.2 Land Valuation;
- 2.2.3 Crops Valuation;
- 2.2.4 Graves

2.2.1 BUILDINGS & IMPROVEMENTS VALUATION:

• In the case of buildings, the "Replacement cost" was adopted to estimate the replacement values of the different housing units. Payable compensation has been ascertained in respect of building by; Conducting research of building rates within the locality and immediate neighboring areas so as to establish the likely construction rates of the type of buildings found on the corridor. The research was conducted through consultation with contractors of ongoing construction projects and individual building developers including building owners concerning the costs of different building materials and labour within their vicinities.

Types of affected buildings/Structures based on use

Based on site/field inspection conducted, the main types of buildings/structures affected in easement strips are mostly residential buildings with both local and purchased building materials, few Industrial building and institutions both public (Administrative building) and privates (i.e., Church) as illustrated in the table below:

Table 1.0

Types of affected building	Shinyanga	Geita	Kagera	Total
Residential buildings	293	248	461	1002
Private institution	01 (i.e.,Ihapa Village)	01 (Kabagole Village)	08 (Busiri, Nyabugombe and Ngara)	10
Public institution	01 (i.e. Iselamaganzi Village)	0	01 (Rwamugurusi primary school)	02
Industrial buildings	0	0	01 (Dongo Industrial, Miti Village)	01
Total	295	249	471	1,015

Source; Information Obtained during Site Investigation/Inspection; June, 2024





URES/BCTL/2024

The table above shows; Different types of affected building/structures in all villages within the easement strips; where Residential type is 1,002 Institutional Buildings i.e., both Private and Public are 10 and 02 respectively and Industrial building which is 01; This implies that 1,007 of residential buildings and 08 Institutional building except industrial building which is partial affected (Not full affection) will require physical displacement and full, fair and prompt compensation due to local laws requirement.

• Types of affected buildings/Structures based on construction materials

Based on site inspection conducted, the main types of affected buildings/structures in easement strips are mostly constructed by using local materials as follows;

- (i) Built of Mud pole walls, roofed with thatch; i.e., mostly found in Shinyanga rural area
- (ii) Built of Mud pole walls, roofed with CIS
- (iii) Built of Mud pole walls, Plastered, roofed with CIS
- (iv) Built of Burnt Bricks walls, roofed with CIS
- (v) Built of Burnt Bricks walls, roofed with CIS; Plastered/Rendering
- (vi) Built of Cement Block walls, CIS roof, standard finishes i.e., Iselamaganzi village in Shinyanga rural area.

Based on above classification of different type of affected buildings/structures; we adopted construction rates ranging from T.Shs. 70,000 up to T.Shs. 500,000 depend on construction materials and building standard (i.e. vulnerable standard, medium standard and high standard) of affected properties as shown on the table below.

	Type of Construction	Rate
01	Built of Mud pole walls, thatch; Vulnerable Standard	70,000
02	Built of Mud pole walls, CIS; Vulnerable Standard	100,000
03	Built of Mud pole walls, Plastered, CIS; Minimum Standard	150,000
04	Built of Burnt Bricks walls, CIS; Fair finish; Medium Standard	200,000
05	Built of Burnt Bricks walls, CIS; Plastered/Rendering; Medium Standard	250,000 – 300,000
06	Built of Cement Block walls, CIS roof, Fair finishes; High Standard	350,000
07	Built of Cement Block walls, CIS roof, standard finishes; High Standard	400,000 – 500,000

Source; Data from Field Visit, June 2024

Based on research conducted during site visiting; We grouped the affected building into three standards; Poor/Minimum Standard which construction cost range from TShs. 70,000/= to TShs. 150,000/= Medium Standards which construction cost range from TShs. 200,000/= to TShs. 300,000/= and High Standards which construction cost range from TShs. 350,000/= to TShs. 500,000/= depending on condition of the affected building, as shown on the table above. The pictures below illustrated classification of affected buildings/structures-based building materials;





PHOTO No.1





The photos show vulnerable house found in Mwang'osha village in left side and right side found in Ihapa village Shinyanga Dc where Compensation cost per meter square range from 70,000/= to 100,000/=

PHOTO No.2





The photos show houses with minimum standards found in Bulega village in left side and right side found in Ngemo Village where Compensation cost per meter square range from 150,000/= to 200,000/=

PHOTO No.3





The photo left side shows house of medium standard found in Kalole village, and High Standard in right side found in Iselamagazi village Compensation cost per meter square range from 250,000/= to 500,000/=.





Compensation cost of building based on local legislation;

Location	Replacement Cost	Depreciation (5%)	Depreciated Replacement Cost
Shinyanga	1,228,250,000	61,412,500.00	1,166,837,500.00
Geita	429,853,500.00	21,492,675.00	408,360,825.00
Kagera	3,458,658,500.00	172,932,925.00	3,285,725,575.00
TOTAL COMPENSATION	l		4,860,923,900.00

Source; Data from Field investigation; June, 2024

The above table show the compensation cost of affected buildings within the easements based on local legislation which include depreciation. The total calculation of built-up area for all affected building has illustrated in Appendix One. We take little depreciation rate (5%) so as to reflect up to date the compensation amount of building at the time of implementing the project. This is due to the fact; that the high depreciation rates the low amount to be compensated and vice versa is true. Local standards however include allowances and specifically for building disturbance, accommodation and transport allowances are added.

Compensation cost of building based on WBESS5;

Location	Replacement Cost	Transaction Cost i.e 10%	Contingency i.e 5%	Depreciation Replacement Cost
Shinyanga	1,228,250,000.00	122,825,000.00	61,412,500.00	1,412,487,500.00
Geita	429,853,500.00	42,985,350.00	21,492,675.00	494,331,525.00
Kagera	3,458,658,500.00	345,865,850.00	172,932,925.00	3,977,457,275.00
	TOTAL COMPENSATION	ON		5,884,276,300.00

The above table show the compensation cost of affected buildings within the easements based on local legislation which excludes depreciation. The total calculation of built-up area for all affected building has illustrated in Appendix One. We include transaction costs (i.e., fees charged for legal services and cost for purchasing) after PAPs displaced from their home to look for new home. Also, we include contingency (i.e., unforeseen impacts during RAP implementation all of which are proportioned to the commercial bank rate) for example inflation of building materials. Therefore, Transaction costs and Contingency will reflect the up-to-date compensation amount of building at the time of implementing the project which can comprehensively shelter compensation capable of sustaining all livelihood thresholds.

RESETTLEMENT OF PUBLIC PROPERTIES

Public properties are among interests which are affected by resettlement projects. Within the proposed Tanzania – Uganda, 400KV Transmission Line, several public properties i.e. buildings, land and crops/trees are also earmarked for resettlement. Public properties are valued similar to private assets but a difference arise when payments are to be made. Recent practices direct that public properties are valued and reported differently producing their values separately i.e. may be a separate report of public properties. Where the acquiring authority i.e. project taker is a public entity in this case such as TANESCO, the valued assessed are taken to the treasury who direct the same to resettle the property to another area or find land to develop the





property with same money. Public money is not directly given to the acquiring authority but rather is allocated to resettle the affected property by the respective owner. For example, if a Village Primary School is affected, the compensation is paid to the District Council responsible for building another school or resettling the affected part.

2.2.2 VALUATION OF LAND

In assessing the value of parcel of land, we have adopted the following valuation methods/criteria;

• Direct Comparison Method

This was adopted during site visiting by comparing recently sales of comparable parcel of lands so as to determine the value of affected parcel of land. This method was conducted by asking the local brokers within the locality and few land owners within the affected corridor concerning the current price of land per acres. In our project this criterion was used in many places where information's on land transaction are abundantly.

Indicatives Land Value Rates

This was obtained (i.e., Public Office Documents) from Ministry of Lands Housing and Human Settlement Development (MLHHSD) through Valuation Department in three regions; Shinyanga, Geita and Kagera. This criterion was used in place where difficult to get current land transactions data and also land earning potential is difficult to comply. Forexample; The land near to forest area.

Land Earning Potential

Earning potential refers to the potential gains from land as result of it's productivity. In other words, it reflects the largest possible profit that a person can make from its land. We method is used where it is difficult to obtain current land transactions (no reliable market sales) data or the land price is not included in Crops Compensation Schedule provided by Ministry of Lands Housing and Human Settlement Development; Valuation Department. The method takes the production ability or carrying amount of the land per unit, pricing of the production and capitalizing the net profits to arrive at a surrogate price which is approved as price per unit e.g. per acre. For example, at Miti, Lybusalu and other nearby affected villages the price of land per acre was arrived at by looking at the earning potential per acre.

Parameters for composing compensation prices per acre for trees and crops

Crops and Trees are priced based on rates obtained from Crops Compensation Schedule (2023) are pricing in term of stems, acres and hectares depending on types and nature of affected crops. For example, crops cultivated together like seasons crops, annual crops i.e., Bananas, Coffee, rice, maize and others are priced in term of acres. Another parameter





for composing compensation prices per acres; is that many information/data are represented in acres or hectares; For example, Land Cover and Use from JGP are presented in Ha, so it is easy to quantify the data into acres.

A deviation from use of crop schedules occurs where special trees or crops are found within the project corridor. In this scenario, a special assessment is conducted based on the importance of the crop or tree to the particular community. For example, a bamboo plant found among the wachaga community of Kilimanjaro is given a lower importance as it may only save as wattle for construction of local structures compared to the same found in among the wabena and wahehe community of Iringa region where Bamboo plants are not only used as wattle but more importantly produce a local juice and brew which earns up to T.Shs. 10,000 per stem per day. Therefore giving it the same rate of for example T.Shs. 20,000 per stem as one would do in Kilimanjaro from the crop schedule raises complains due to the fact that the plant is an economy to the community. The deviation scenarios MUST be clearly identified and addressed during Resettlement Policy Framework implementation to avoid possible complains and grievances.

• Amount of area (acres) to be acquired per Village.

In this project; Affected village land has been inspected, measured at large and valued per acres as shown in the table below:

1. Shinyanga Region

S/No.	VILLAGE/MTAA	AFFECTED AREA in ACRES	PRICE in ACRE	VALUE FOR LAND
01	IBADAKULI	46.26	3,000,000/=	138,780,000/=
02	UZOGORE	34.69	3,000,000/=	104,070,000/=
03	OLD SHINYANGA	89.95	1,200,000/=	107,940,000/=
04	IHAPA	16.7	1,200,000/=	20,040,000/=
05	SESEKO	61.68	1,200,000/=	74,016,000/=
06	MWANG'OSHA	73.24	810,000/=	59,324,400/=
07	MWABAGEHU	65.53	900,000/=	58,977,000/=
08	BUKAMBA	29.55	900,000/=	26,595,000/=
09	LYABUSALU	17.99	900,000/=	16,191,000/=
10	MWAJIJI	73.26	900,000/=	65,934,000/=
11	IPANGO		1,080,000/=	
12	ZUNZULI	52.68	1,080,000/=	56,894,400/=
13	MWONGOZO	64.25	1,080,000/=	69,390,000/=
14	SHILABELA	60.39	900,000/=	54,351,000/=
15	PANDAGICHIZA	60.39	900,000/=	54,351,000/=
16	ISELAMAGAZI	62.96	6,069,000/=	382,104,240/=
17	ICHONGO	39.83	900,000/=	35,847,000/=
18	MWAMAKARANGA	74.53	900,000/=	67,077,000/=
19	MWABUKI	62.96	1,260,000/=	79,329,600/=
20	SOLWA	64.25	1,260,000/=	80,955,000/=
21	MWISEME		1,260,000/=	
22	MWASEKAGI	48.83	1,260,000/=	61,525,800/=
23	NZOZA	56.54	1,800,000/=	101,772,000/=
24	NYANG'OMBE	1.28	1,620,000/=	2,073,600/=





S/No.	VILLAGE/MTAA	AFFECTED AREA in ACRES	PRICE in ACRE	VALUE FOR LAND
25	MWASENGE	52.68	1,620,000/=	85,341,600/=
26	KALOLE	43.69	1,000,000/=	43,690,000/=
27	BUYANGE	51.4	4,000,000/=	205,600,000/=
28	ILOGI	101.51	4,000,000/=	406,040,000/=
29	IGWAMANONI	84.81	4,000,000/=	339,240,000/=
30	BUSULWANGILI		4,000,000/=	

Source; Ministry of Lands Housing and Human Settlement Development; Valuation Department;

CLARIFICATION OF THE TABLE ABOVE;

The measurement of land was done in acres; land data obtained from UTIP of all villages which show total affected land of each village then it converted into meter square multiplied by the width of easement strip which is 52m then the result is converted into acres. For example; Ibadakuli Village has 3.6km affected distance then multiply by 1,000 which equal to 3,600m² then multiplied by width 52m which is equal to 187,200m² and final converted into acres which is 46.26 acres. Price per acres was obtained from market research, indicative land value from ministry of land and earning potentials of the land. Therefore, in order to get value of village land (i.e.; Ibadakuli Village) we multiplied affected land in acres 46.26 by price of land in acres 3,000,000/= which led us to 138,780,000/= as a Market value of land of Ibadakuli Village as shown in the table above.

2. Geita Region

S/No.	VILLAGE/MTAA	AFFECTED AREA in ACRES	PRICE PER ACRE	VALUE FOR LAND
01	NTONO	20.56	1,000,000/=	20,560,000/=
02	SHAHENDE	29.56	1,000,000/=	29,560,000/=
03	ISONDA	115.67	700,000/=	80,969,000/=
04	KASUBUYA	53.98	700,000/=	37,786,000/=
05	BUKWIMBA	60.41	700,000/=	42,287,000/=
06	KAYENZE	0.00	700,000/=	-
07	BUKULU	25.70	700,000/=	17,990,000/=
08	IGEKA	32.13	700,000/=	22,491,000/=
09	NAMBUBI	39.84	700,000/=	27,888,000/=
10	BWENDANSEKO	37.27	700,000/=	26,089,000/=
11	MWANZA	48.84	700,000/=	34,188,000/=
12	NYITUNDU	34.70	700,000/=	24,290,000/=
13	BWENDAMWIZO	19.28	700,000/=	13,496,000/=
14	BULONGO	37.27	700,000/=	26,089,000/=
15	KADOKE	65.55	700,000/=	45,885,000/=
16	KAGONGO	46.27	700,000/=	32,389,000/=
17	BUGALAGALA	74.54	700,000/=	52,178,000/=
18	BUSABAGA	5.14	700,000/=	3,598,000/=
19	KASHELO	68.12	1,500,000/=	102,180,000/=
20	ILOLANGULU	100.25	700,000/=	70,175,000/=
21	BUTINZYA	98.96	800,000/=	79,168,000/=
22	IBAMBILO	60.41	800,000/=	48,328,000/=
23	BULEGA	93.82	800,000/=	75,056,000/=





S/No.	VILLAGE/MTAA	AFFECTED AREA in ACRES	PRICE PER ACRE	VALUE FOR LAND
24	NAMPALAHALA	62.98	800,000/=	50,384,000/=
25	NALUSUNGUTI	34.70	800,000/=	27,760,000/=
26	BUSONZO	25.70	800,000/=	20,560,000/=
27	KABAGOLE	32.13	800,000/=	25,704,000/=
28	NAKAYENZE	51.41	800,000/=	41,128,000/=
29	MNEKEZI	44.98	1,000,000/=	44,980,000/=
30	MWABASABI	6.43	1,000,000/=	6,430,000/=
31	SONGAMBELE	37.27	1,000,000/=	37,270,000/=

Source; Ministry of Lands Housing and Human Settlement Development; Valuation Department;³

KAGERA REGION

S/No.	VILLAGE/MTAA	AFFECTED AREA in ACRES	PRICE PER ACRE	VALUE FOR LAND
01	KATANDA	168.36	1,000,000	168,360,000
02	KIHANGA	30.85	1,000,000	30,850,000
03	KISHOJU	65.55	1,000,000	65,550,000
04	MULAMBA	163.22	1,000,000	163,220,000
05	MITI	97.68	2,500,000	244,200,000
06	OMURUSHAKA	6.43	2,500,000	16,075,000
07	NYAKAHANGA	21.85	2,500,000	54,625,000
08	CHAGATI	28.27	2,500,000	70,675,000
09	BUJURUGA	5.14	2,500,000	12,850,000
10	KISHAO	20.56	2,500,000	51,400,000
11	RWANDAO	24.43	2,500,000	61,075,000
12	BISHESHE	116.96	2,500,000	292,400,000
13	IHEMBE	24.42	1,000,000	24,420,000
14	RUKALE	10.28	1,000,000	10,280,000
15	NYAKAYANJA	68.12	1,000,000	68,120,000
16	KASHESHE	42.41	1,000,000	42,410,000
17	NYAKASIMBI	62.97	1,000,000	62,970,000
18	BUJARA	37.27	1,000,000	37,270,000
19	KAHANGA	386.85	1,000,000	386,850,000
20	MUUNGANO	69.4	1,000,000	69,400,000
21	NYABUGOMBE	296.89	1,200,000	356,268,000
22	NGARARAMBE	101.53	1,200,000	121,836,000
23	BUSIRI	32.13	960,000	30,844,800
24	MABARE	92.54	1,800,000	166,572,000
25	RUGESE	116.96	1,800,000	210,528,000
26	NYAKANAZI	104.1	3,000,000	312,300,000
27	KABALE	35.99	3,000,000	107,970,000
28	LUSAHUNGA	71.97	1,200,000	86,364,000

 $^{^{\}rm 3}$ Clarification nd approach presumed the same as of the previous table.





URES/BCTL/2024

S/No.	VILLAGE/MTAA	AFFECTED AREA in ACRES	PRICE PER ACRE	VALUE FOR LAND
29	KIKOMA	115.67	1,800,000	208,206,000
30	MAVOTA	91.25	720,000	65,700,000
31	MKUNKWA	35.99	720,000	25,912,800
32	MGERA	210.78	720,000	151,761,600
33	NYANTAKARA	101.53	720,000	73,101,600
34	NYAKAYENZE	73.26	720,000	52,747,200
35	RWAKALEMERA	412.56	1,000,000	412,560,000
36	BYAMUTEMBA	48.84	1,200,000	58,608,000
37	NGANDO	89.97	1,200,000	107,964,000
38	BYEJU	110.53	3,000,000	331,590,000
39	MUTUKULA	28.27	3,000,000	84,810,000
40	BUNAZI	28.27	3,000,000	84,810,000
41	NYABIHANGA	28.27	3,000,000	84,810,000
42	OMUDONGO	42.41	3,000,000	127,230,000
43	KYAKA	87.39	3,000,000	262,170,000
				5,457,664,000

Source; Ministry of Lands Housing and Human Settlement Development; Valuation Department;

2.2.3 CROPS VALUATION

- In our field investigation we found major types of crops namely; perennial crops and forest trees. These crops were valued based on the market rates provided in the Crop Compensation Rates (Schedule) of the Ministry of Land Housing and Human Settlement issued in April 2023 based on lake zone.
- The most perennial crops are Banana and Coffee in Kagera, Pines Tree in Geita and bush trees in Shinyanga region.
- The table below show the total length in which affected crops intercepted based on districts.

T-line Segment	Location	Total Length	Km of crops intercepted	Ha of crops intercepted	Acres of crops intercepted
Mutukula-Kyaka	Missenyi	31km	12.0 km	62.4Ha	154.11Acres
Kyaka-Nyakanazi	Biharamulo Karagwe				
Nyaka-ivyakariazi	Ngara				
	Biharamulo	235.65km	33.8 km	175.76Ha	434.08Acres
Nivelenne i Headaladi	Bukombe Chato Geita DC Mbogwe				
Nyakanazi-Ibadakuli	Nyang'hwale				
	Msalala Shinyanga MC	283.4km	165.5 km	860.6Ha	2,125.46Acres
	Shinyanga DC				
		550.05km	211.3km	1,098.76Ha	2713.65Acres

Source; JGP/BENE Consult via satellite image

The above table show the total length that intercepted in cultivated crops where in Missenyi DC total length of 62.4Ha which is equal to 154.11Acres intercepted by the project, Biharamuro, Bukombe and Mbogwe DC total length of 175.76Ha which is equal to 434.08Acres of crops intercepted by the project and Nyang'hwale, Msalala, and Shinyanga DC total length of 860.6Ha which is equal to 2,125.46 Acres.





• Compensation of Bananas and Coffee Crops in Kagera (Perennial Crops and Annual Crops)

Affected Villages	Ha of crops intercepted	Acres of crops intercepted	Price in Acres (Cluster:6)for Banana	Value for Bananas
Bisheshe	7.940	19.62	3,505,010.00	68,768,296.20
Bujara	1.534	3.791	3,505,010.00	13,287,492.91
Bujuruga	0.851	2.103	3,505,010.00	7,371,036.03
Chagati	1.951	4.821	3,505,010.00	16,897,653.21
Ihembe I	1.575	3.892	3,505,010.00	13,641,498.92
Kahanga	1.457	3.6	3,505,010.00	12,618,036.00
Kasheshe	2.430	6.005	3,505,010.00	21,047,585.05
Kishao	0.547	1.352	3,505,010.00	4,738,773.52
Kyaka	3.552	8.778	3,505,010.00	30,766,977.78
Miti	4.691	11.592	3,505,010.00	40,630,075.92
Nyabugombe	2.428	5.999	3,505,010.00	21,026,554.99
Nyakasimbi	4.150	10.255	3,505,010.00	35,943,877.55
Nyakayanja	10.160	25.106	3,505,010.00	87,996,781.06
SUM	43.266	106.914		374,734,639.14

Source: JGP/BENE Consult via satellite image

The table above shows total length 106.914 (in Acres) which lead to TShs. 374,734,639.14 Total Value of Bananas; This is computed by taking Banana per cluster i.e., 6 which divided by population per acres which is 444; the result is 74 clusters in Acre which then multiplied by price per cluster which is TShs. 47,365 (74 x Tshs.47,365) the result is 3,505,010. This is due to local legislation and the price of bananas is taken from Crops Compensation Schedule obtained by Ministry of Lands Housing and Human Settlement Development; Valuation Department (Public documents).

Compensation of Bananas and Coffee Crops in Kagera (Perennial Crops and Annual Crops)

Affected Villages	Ha of crops intercepted	Acres of crops intercepte	Price in Acres (2 by 2)for Coffee	Value for Coffee
Bisheshe	7.940	19.62	12,747,911.00	250,114,013.82
Bujara	1.534	3.791	12,747,911.00	48,327,330.60
Bujuruga	0.851	2.103	12,747,911.00	26,808,856.83
Chagati	1.951	4.821	12,747,911.00	61,457,678.93
Ihembe I	1.575	3.892	12,747,911.00	49,614,869.61
Kahanga	1.457	3.6	12,747,911.00	45,892,479.60
Kasheshe	2.430	6.005	12,747,911.00	76,551,205.56
Kishao	0.547	1.352	12,747,911.00	17,235,175.67
Kyaka	3.552	8.778	12,747,911.00	111,901,162.76
Miti	4.691	11.592	12,747,911.00	147,773,784.31
Nyabugom be	2.428	5.999	12,747,911.00	76,474,718.09
Nyakasim bi	4.150	10.255	12,747,911.00	130,729,827.31
Nyakayanja	10.160	25.106	12,747,911.00	320,049,053.57
SUM	43.266	106.914		1,362,930,156.65

Source; JGP/BENE Consult via satellite image

The table above shows total length 106.914 (in Acres) which lead to TShs. 1,362,930,157 Total Value of Coffee; This is computed by taking Coffee coverage ratio per stem i.e., 2*2 which divided by population per acres which is 1,012; the result is 253 in Acre which then multiplied by price per stem which is TShs. 50,387 (253 x Tshs.50,387) the result is 1,362,930,156.65 per acres. This is due to local legislation and the price for coffee is taken from Crops Compensation Schedule obtained by Ministry of Lands Housing and Human Settlement Development; Valuation Department (Public documents).

• Compensation of Pines Trees in Geita (Commercial Trees)

Affected Villages	Ha of crops interc	Acres of crops intercepted	Price in Acres for Pines	Value for Pines				
Bugalagala	0.185	0.457	29,250,000.00	13,367,250.00				
Bwendanseko	1.860	4.596	29,250,000.00	134,433,000.00				
Ibambilo	0.267	0.66	29,250,000.00	19,305,000.00				
Kashelo	0.145	0.358	29,250,000.00	10,471,500.00				
SUM	2.457	6.071		177,576,750.00				

Source; JGP/BENE Consult via satellite image





URES/BCTL/2024

The table above shows total length 6.071 (in Acres) which lead to TShs. 177,576,750 Total Value of Pines trees; This is computed by taking Pines coverage ratio per stem in acre which is 650; which then multiplied by price per stem which is TShs. 45,000 (650 x Tshs.45,000) the result is 29,250,000 per acres. This is due to local legislation and the price for pines are taken from Crops Compensation Schedule obtained by Ministry of Lands Housing and Human Settlement Development; Valuation Department (Public documents).

• Compensation of Bush Trees i.e., shrub, mihale in Shinyanga (Bush land)

Affected Villages	Ha of crops intercepted	Acres of crops intercepted	Price in Acres for Mihale/Bush	Value for Mihale/Bush trees
Bugalagala	0.403	1.00	13,000,000.00	12,945,569.00
Bukulu	1.390	3.43	13,000,000.00	44,650,970.00
Bukwimba	1.114	2.75	13,000,000.00	35,785,022.00
Bulongo	0.398	0.98	13,000,000.00	12,784,954.00
Ibadakuli	0.986	2.44	13,000,000.00	31,673,278.00
Igeka	0.406	1.00	13,000,000.00	13,041,938.00
Ihapa	1.323	3.27	13,000,000.00	42,498,729.00
Ilogi	3.489	8.62	13,000,000.00	112,077,147.00
Ilolangulu	0.158	0.39	13,000,000.00	5,075,434.00
Isonda	1.584	3.91	13,000,000.00	50,882,832.00
Kabagole	2.079	5.14	13,000,000.00	66,783,717.00
Kalole	1.595	3.94	13,000,000.00	51,236,185.00
Kasubuya	1.528	3.78	13,000,000.00	49,083,944.00
Kayenze	0.438	1.08	13,000,000.00	14,069,874.00
Mkunkwa	0.649	1.60	13,000,000.00	20,847,827.00
Mwasenge	0.745	1.84	13,000,000.00	23,931,635.00
Mwongozo	0.764	1.89	13,000,000.00	24,541,972.00
Nakayenze	2.265	5.60	13,000,000.00	72,758,595.00
Nalusunguti	2.907	7.18	13,000,000.00	93,381,561.00
Nambubi	0.314	0.78	13,000,000.00	10,086,622.00
Nampalahala	9.483	23.43	13,000,000.00	304,622,409.00
Nyakayenze	4.791	11.84	13,000,000.00	153,901,293.00
Nzoza	0.418	1.03	13,000,000.00	13,427,414.00
Old Shinyanga	1.597	3.95	13,000,000.00	51,300,431.00
Pandagichiza	0.303	0.75	13,000,000.00	9,733,269.00
Shahende	0.241	0.60	13,000,000.00	7,741,643.00
Shilabela	0.116	0.29	13,000,000.00	3,726,268.00
SUM	41.484	102.507		1,332,590,532.00

Source; JGP/BENE Consult via satellite image

The table above shows total length 102,507 (in Acres) which lead to TShs. 1,332,590,532 Total Value of bush trees; This is computed by taking Pines coverage ratio per stem in acre which is 650; which then multiplied by price per stem which is TShs. 20,000 (650 x Tshs.20,000) the result is 13,000,000 per acres. This is due to local legislation and the price for bush trees are taken from Crops Compensation Schedule obtained by Ministry of Lands Housing and Human Settlement Development; Valuation Department (Public documents).

Pictures of mostly affected crops or plants found in Shinyanga, Geita and Kagera regions



Mihale and bust trees in Ihapa Village, Shinyanga



Pines Trees in Bugalagala Village, Geita region









Avocado in Nyitundu Village, Kagera region

Shade trees or Natural trees in Kabagole Village, Kagera region





Coffee in Lusahunga, Kagera region

Bananas in Omurushaka, Kagera region





• The table shows Crops Compensation Schedule form Ministry of Lands Housing and Human Settlement Development;

CROP COMPENSATION RATE (SCHEDULE) VALUES - LAKE ZONE (MWANZA, KAGERA, MUSOMA, SIMIYU, GEITA AND SHINYANGA)								
	Seedling Plant (15%)	Early Growth (25%)	Young (50%)	Early Maturity Tree/Plant (75%)	OPTMUM PROD'NG PLANTS 100% PER ACRE/STEM	Old Stage (30%)	PLANT POPULATION PER ACRE	PLANT POPULATION PER HECTARE
TABLE NO.1 PERENNIAL CROPS (MAZAO Y	(A KUDUMU)							
CASH CROP			PRICE	PER STEM				
Sisal boundary (6 cluster)	750.00	1,250.00	2,500.00	3,750.00	5,000.00	1,500.00	2,024	5,060.73
Coffee (Arabica)	7,558.03	12,596.72	25,193.43	37,790.15	50,386.87	15,116.06	1,012	2,529.38
Coffee (Robusta)	6,802.23	11,337.05	22,674.09	34,011.14	45,348.18	13,604.45	450	1,125.00
TABLE NO.2 FRUITS TREES								
FRUITS TREES			PRICE	PER STEM				
Avocado Local	14,022.68	23,371.13	46,742.25	70,113.38	93,484.50	28,045.35	449.67	1,111.13
Avocado (improved)	10,549.75	17,582.92	35,165.83	52,748.75	70,331.67	21,099.50	100.00	247.10
Mango Local	17,913.75	29,856.25	59,712.50	89,568.75	119,425.00	35,827.50	40.49	100.04
Mango	37,639.81	62,733.02	125,466.04	188,199.06	250,932.08	75,279.62	40.49	100.04
Mango improved	20,729.73	34,549.55	69,099.11	103,648.66	138,198.22	41,459.47	64	158.14
Bananas Cruster (6)	7,104.75	11,841.25	23,682.49	35,523.74	47,364.98	14,209.49	444	1,097.12
Pawpaw	2,990.38	4,983.96	9,967.92	14,951.89	19,935.85	5,980.75	600	1,482.60
Pawpaw (Improved)	3,678.50	6,130.84	12,261.68	18,392.52	24,523.36	7,357.01	600	1,482.60
TABLE NO 3 FOREST TREES (MISITU/MITI)								
FOREST/TREES			PRICE	PER STEM				
Shade trees	3,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	15,000.00	20,000.00	6,000.00	650	1,606.15
Mhale	3,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	15,000.00	20,000.00	6,000.00	650	1,606.15
Lucina	4,500.00	7,500.00	15,000.00	22,500.00	30,000.00	9,000.00	650	1,606.15
Pines tree	6,750.00	11,250.00	22,500.00	33,750.00	45,000.00	13,500.00	650	1,606.15
Gravelia	6,750.00	11,250.00	22,500.00	33,750.00	45,000.00	13,500.00		
Mashokishoki	3,750.00	6,250.00	12,500.00	18,750.00	25,000.00	7,500.00		

Source; Public documents i.e., Ministry of Lands Housing and Human Settlement Development; Valuation Department;

The table above; Show mostly affected crops, trees and plantations during site visit. The marked yellow column shows the price of affected crops when it is at maturity stage (100% of growth rate), early stage is given 25% of growth rate, young stage is given 50% of growth rate, early maturity is given 75%, old stage is given 30% of growth rate. This data is important in implementation of RAP since it present the impact of loss of crops in monetary term. It is a practice that the crop schedule is always used. However as pointed above in some special crops deviation s are applied with qualifiable factors.

Valuation criteria for special cases i.e., Spiritual Site

These are traditional shrine sites mostly located in the concentrated trees or areas specifically set by the community for spiritual issues. In local practices these sites are not compensated rather they are given an amount that facilitates the transfer of the site. Resettlements in Tanzania have faced grievances from community when shrines are affected and must be displaced.





URES/BCTL/2024

Despite fixed amounts provided from market rate researches during implementations special consultations to owners and beneficiaries must be conducted so as to conclusively arrive at a convenient means to resettle the shrines.

For example, in Mwajiji village in Lybusalu area, Shinyanga region; preliminary consultations indicate that transferring spiritual shrines from one place to another include sacrifice of goat or cow and other ceremonies which must be considred during project implementation. In this case, we adopted a rate of 500,000/= shillings per each shrine to facilitate its removal and reinstatement.

Note: we tried our best in due diligence to make sure the spiritual sites inspected are true sites. The sites emerged after the commencement of valuation process was not included in compensation schedule.

How compensation will be ensured to reflect up-to-date market values;

The Compensation of crops should follow the current price of affected crops so as to reflect up to date market values. The legal challenge which remains unanswered is to get current price of these agricultural crops since Crops Compensation Schedule is stagnant in specific time Forexample; Now we use Crops Compensation Schedule provided in February, 2023 so in order to reflect up-to-date market value of these crops inflation rate of these agricultural prices should be included. Thus, it is advised to update the schedules due to the fact that the rates provide in 2023 have fallen as compared to the stable currency USD by 10.9% over the last 15 months. Using the 203 rates will therefore lead to under compensation and griefs.

For buildings, replacement value or values amounting /synonymous to replacement values must be adopted to enable adequacy and fairness, further transaction and urgency /contingency proportions must be considered to capture for any inconveniences which may occur.

Land has been grief concern when it comes to resettlements due to non-clarity on the rates per unit and also specific considerations to arriving at compensable values. Apart from MLHHSD and market rates, caring of land market stigmas and arbitrage factors must take consideration. It is experienced that during resettlements land prices within the locality shoot with expectations of resettlements money increasing land seekers. This disqualifies off the reliability of land market values as of the date of valuation and not compensation payment as only land compensable without including costs of searching, transacting land and consolidating ownership by accessing legal documents such as land titles.





3.0 ALLOWANCES ASSESSMENT

a. Allowable Allowances which were used in our project include;

i. Disturbance Allowance

Disturbance allowance is provided in local standards to offsets all interreferences and disturbances which the property interest holder faces from the forced resettlement exercise. Since the exercise is involuntary, the affected person are considered with an above market value compensation as a hand-pick from resettlement tremors. The disturbance allowance is assessed at a commercial bank rate on fixed deposits into the combined sum of land, buildings and crops. The percentage rate used is the mean bank fixed deposit rate for banks operating in Tanzania, which is currently an average of 7%. Percentage rate fixed by commercial Bank x (Value of Land + Improvements (buildings) + Crops/Plants).

ii. Transport allowance

The laws provides that; allowance should be calculated on the basis of what might cost an individual to haul twelve tons of belongings to a maximum distance of 20 km. in the absence of clear indication of the distance to what may be resettlement areas and difficulties of estimating to weight/volume of one's belonging, it was decided to consider a flat rate for all asset owners who will have to move. From the ongoing car hiring rates in Shinyanga, Geita and Kagera region. It was found out that the cost of 12 tons hauled over a distance not exceeding 20 km would not be more than T. Shs.360,000.

iii. Accommodation allowance

Accommodation allowance is paid in addition to the asset value. It is computed on the premise that the displaced person will need utmost 36 months assisted accommodation while constructing his or her new house. The allowance is computed on estimates of rent levels in the affected asset/structure, which usually would be a monthly rent. Since most houses in the project areas are referred to number of rooms and that it is usual for individual in the area to transact in room lettings rather the whole building, therefore room monthly rents will be considered in our project.

Accommodation Allowances = Market Rent (Monthly) x 36Months

The table below shows the allowances provide to the affected PAPs:

ALLOWANCES	KAGERA	GEITA	SHINYANGA	TOTAL
ACCOMMADATION ALLOWANCES	577,440,000	94,903,261	231,540,737	903,883,998
TRANSPORT ALLOWANCES	9,600,000	4,400,000	8,640,000	22,640,000
DISTURBANCE ALLOWANCES	646,459,975	184,420,341	421364226	1,252,244,542
TOTAL ALLOWANCES	1,233,499,975	283,723,602	661,544,963	2,178,768,540





Source; Data obtained from filed investigation; June, 2024

4.0 GRAVES ASSESSMENT

Graves are among land interest which are affected during resettlement. Compensation rates for graves are estimated as per the requirements of the Graves (Removal) Act, 1969. The law defines grave "includes a burial vault, tomb, mausoleum or coffin and any gravestone, tablet, inscription, monument or memorial to the dead associated therewith"



POWER OF MINISTER TO CAUSE REMOVAL OF GRAVES;

Subject to the provisions of this Act, where any land on which a grave is situated is required for a public purpose the Minister may cause such grave and any dead body buried therein to be removed from the land and, in such case, shall take all such steps as may be requisite or convenient for the re-instatement of the grave and the re-interment of the dead body in a place approved by him for the purpose.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO REMOVE GRAVES;

- a. If the Minister is satisfied that any land on which a grave is situated is required for a public purpose he shall before causing
 a grave or dead body to be removed therefrom, give notice of his intention to do so and every such notice shall;
 - i. be served on persons interested as shall, after reasonable enquiry, be known to him;
 - ii. where the land is or forms part of a cemetery appropriated to the burial of members of a particular religious community, be served on the controlling body of the religious community concerned; and
 - iii. be published in Gazette as soon as may be practicable after the Notice has been served.





- b. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1), where the President has certified that any land on which a grave is situated is urgently required for a public purpose, he may direct that such notice of intention be dispensed with or be published in such manner or served on such persons as he may specify.
- c. A notice required by this section to be served on any person shall be served either personally or shall be left at his last usual place of abode or business, if any such place can after reasonable enquiry be found, and in case that person is absent from the United Republic or if that person or his last usual place of abode or business after reasonable enquiry cannot be found, such notice shall be affixed upon some conspicuous part of the land in respect of which the notice is given.
- d. Where a notice under this section has been published in the Gazette the removal of a grave or a dead body buried therein from the land in respect of which the notice is given shall not be invalid by reason only of any irregularity in the service of the notice or by reason of it having been published prior to its service on the persons required to be served therewith.

CONTENTS OF NOTICE;

- a. Every notice under this Act shall include;
 - i. a description of the land from which it is intended to remove the grave or dead body;
 - ii. an address at which particulars of the graves and dead bodies may be inspected;
 - iii. the name or description of the cemetery or burial ground where it is proposed to re-inter such dead bodies and the manner in which it is proposed to re-instate such graves or any parts thereof;
 - iv. a statement as to the right of a person interested (A relatives of deceased person)

CONDITIONS OF REMOVAL OF GRAVES:

The removal, transportation and re-instatement or re-interment of a grave or dead body authorized under this Act shall be undertaken:

- i. as far as is possible, with due regard to the views of the persons interested and the religious susceptibilities of the members of the religious community to which the person belonged whose grave or dead body it is;
- ii. with due solemnity and respectful treatment of the dead;
- iii. so far as is practicable, without unnecessary damage to the grave and the dead body;
- iv. so that a dead body which is disinterred is transported and re-interred without undue delay;
- v. under such conditions of privacy as ensures that no dead body is exposed to public view;
- vi. in a manner which is not injurious to public health; in accordance with such directions as may be given by a public officer appointed by the Minister to supervise the undertaking.





APPROVAL OF PLACES TO WHICH GRAVES MAY BE REMOVED;

- i. The Minister may approve places to which graves or dead bodies may be removed under this Act and where he proposes to approve a cemetery as such a place he shall, before approving the cemetery, consult the authority which appointed or set aside the area as a cemetery as to its suitability for that purpose.
- ii. Notwithstanding any other written law, where the Minister has approved a place for the purposes of subsection (i) no permission or approval of an authority referred to in that subsection and no permit of any other person shall be required for the re-interment of a dead body in such place in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

• COMPENSATION PAYABLE IN CERTAIN CASES:

- a. Where the removal of a grave or dead body is undertaken by a person interested, the Minister may, on behalf of the Government, pay in respect thereof, out of moneys provided for the purpose by Parliament, such compensation as may be agreed upon or determined in accordance with the provisions of this section.
- b. The compensation payable under this section shall be limited to the reasonable expenses incurred in the removal, transportation, reinstatement and re-interment of the grave or dead body and any placatory or expiatory rites or other ceremony accompanying such removal and re-interment.
- c. A claim for compensation may be made by a person interested where he has duly notified the Minister that he himself would undertake the removal of the grave or dead body and the undertaking has been approved by the Minister and carried out in accordance with the provisions of this Act and any directions given thereunder.
- d. Every claim for compensation shall be submitted in writing by the person interested, to the public officer appointed by minister who may, after requiring the production of any evidence in support thereof or otherwise satisfying himself that such claim is reasonable, agree to the claim.
- e. If any dispute or disagreement arises as to the right of any person to claim compensation, the amount of compensation or the apportionment of compensation between the persons entitled where there is more than one person interested, the dispute or disagreement shall be determined by the Minister whose decision shall be final and conclusive.

PENALTY FOR OBSTRUCTION;

Any person who willfully hinders or obstructs any person duly authorized by the Minister from entering upon any land in pursuance of the provisions of this Act or exercising any of the rights or powers conferred by minister, or who molests, hinders or obstructs any person carrying out any of the duties imposed upon him by or under this Act, commits an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding four thousand shillings or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both such fine and imprisonment.





IN PRACTICES;

The process of removal, transportation, reinstatement and re-interment of the grave or dead body and any placatory or expiatory rites or other ceremony accompanying such removal and re – internment is conducted and supervised by local Authority (District Authority) through Land and Health Department or RAP expertise. Before removal of graves a leaf is obtained from the respective court (district court) which makes the local Authority (District Authority) capable of removing the graves. The relatives of the deceased person (Person interested) are only paid condolences (ceremony costs according to their known traditions) and is paid flat rate/the same to all relatives of the deceased persons.

S/N	Expenditure Item	(TShs.)
	Grave per household	
1.	Amount will Payable to Family/household of the deceased for Placatory and Expiatory	400,000/=
	Rites, and ceremony.	

GRAVES IN SHINYANGA REGION

Table show; Number of Affected Graves per Wards and their amount payable as condolences

Affected Villages	No. of Affected Graves	Amount Payable
IBADAKULI	00	0.00
OLD SHINYANGA	00	0.00
MWAMALILI	01	400,000/=
NYAMALOGO	01	400,000/=
LYABUSALU	03	1,200,000/=
MWENGE	02	800,000/=
PANDAGICHIZA	00	0.00
ISELAMAGAZI	03	1,200,000/=
SOLWA	08	3,200,000/=
SALAWE	01	400,000/=
MWAKITOLYO	00	0.00
LUNGUYA	00	0.00
BUGARAMA	05	2,000,000/=
BULYAN'HULU	00	00
TOTAL	24	9,600,000/=





Source: Data from Field Visit, June 2024

GRAVES IN GEITA REGION

Affected Wards	No. of Affected Graves	Amount Payable
BUKOLI	00	00
BUTOBELA	00	00
NYUGWA	00	00
BUKWIMBA	00	00
KAFITA	00	00
NUNDU	00	00
MBOGWE	00	00
NGEMO	03	1,200,000/=
USHIRIKA	00	00
IKOBE	02	800,000/=
LULEMBELA	00	0.00
ILOLANGULU	03	1,200,000/=
BUTINZYA	02	800,000/=
BULEGA	04	1,600,000/=
BUSONZO	03	1,200,000/=
IPARAMASA	05	2,000,000/=
TOTAL	22	8,800,000/=

Source: Data from Field Visit, June 2024

GRAVES IN KAGERA REGION

Affected Wards	No. of Affected Graves	Amount Payable
KIHANGA	00	00
KAYANGA	05	2,000,000
BUGENE	11	4,400,000
NYAKAHANGA	12	4,800,000
IHEMBE	00	00





URES/BCTL/2024

Affected Wards	No. of Affected Graves	Amount Payable
NYAISHOZI	01	400,000
RUGU	01	400,000
NYAKASIMBI	09	3,600,000
NYAKAHURA	03	1,200,000
LUSAHUNGA	04	1,600,000
KANIHA	00	00
NYANTAKARA	00	00
KASULO	00	00
NSUNGA	07	2,800,000
MUTUKULA	13	5,200,000
KASSAMBYA	08	3,200,000
KYAKA	03	1,200,000
TOTAL	77	30,800,000/=

Source: Data from Field Visit, June 2024





4.0 TIMING OF COMPENSATION BASED ON LOCAL LEGISLATION;

- The government can, under the law, take possession of acquired land at the end of the notice to acquire period. Current practice and from previous experiences; is that the possession or acquisition of land is usually after payment of compensation whereby displaced persons are given time to vacate the land, which is usually as soon as possible normally three months (90 Days) or within 6 months depending on urgently and sensitivity of the project and readiness of the affected persons.
- Based on local legislation; Valuation compensation schedule is valid for 6 months only from the date of approval by the Government Chief Valuer. After the elapse of this period, the value of the properties is subject to an interest rate set by commercial banks on fixed deposits. Failure to pay compensation within two years from the date of approval the valuation report shall be nullified and the client should start afresh a request of the said land and new valuation assignment will be executed as per S. 52 of Valuation and Valuers Registration Act, 2016). However, this provision faces critics due to inadequacy addressing the time lags and obsoleting of the valued assets in the 2 elapsed years.
- Interest rate on delayed land compensation; There are four laws which prescribe the interest rate payable upon delay to pay compensation for loss of interest on land. These laws are as follows:
 - i. Land Acquisition Act [Cap.118 R.E 2019];
 - ii. The Valuation and Valuers Registration Act, 2016;
 - iii. The valuation and Valuers Registration Regulation 2018.
 - iv. The Land (Assessment of the Value of Land for Compensation) Regulations, 2001 and
 - v. The Village Land Regulations, 2001.
- Local laws recognize interest rates at average percentage rate offered by commercial banks on fixed deposits. Deposit interest rate varies from time to time and from bank to bank and current is likely to be more than 7 percent. The legal challenge which remains unanswered is when does the interest become payable under the Laws; According to section 52(8) of the Valuation and Valuers Registration Act, the interest accrues after the expiration of six months from the date the Chief Valuer approved the valuation. A critic into this is that a valuation exercise can be completed and takes long time before it is approved by the Chief valuer due to various reasons such as court cases and others. This affects the PAPS because according to the valuation for resettlement procedures, after the cut off date not more activities are allowed within the targeted land even maintenance or rebuilding of fallen buildings. Thus, PAPS find themselves in tough livelihood situations which are not easily curable.





Cases of extra-legal occupants

Land holding in Tanzania has two facets of formal and informal ownership. Most land in villages are held on customary tenure which are recognized by local community and village authorities. Due to some reasons formal owned land (with titles) may be encroached and steeled by illegal occupiers /encroachers who possess no rights than their physical presence. The local resettlement standards do not provide any form or redress to encroachers and are sometimes brutally evicted contrary to (WBESS5), (4)(d). A special treatment needs to be set to consider this sometimes-vulnerable group whose livelihood depends on the occupied land but with extralegal rights since compensation to extralegal occupiers is **not illegal but at discretion** of the project taker and financier on agreed assets.

In the situation of extra-legal occupiers, social economic assessment and inventory valuation of their assets is conducted to obtain their livelihood status and means to sustain after resettlement. Agreements are made between the project taker and financier and the occupiers on which rights to be compensated and which one not. Always the land component is not included in the package but rather developments and other recognized rights.

Mining Activities

Mining rights in resettlement exercises are treated separately according to the Mining Act 2017 as these are not part of the land laws. Generally mining rights are resettled at cost of the operations conducted. Mining rights that may be granted in Tanzania include prospecting licenses, special mining licenses, mining licenses and primary mining licenses. In resettlements affect9ng mining properties, formal rights are the only ones considered. minerals in Tanzania are public property held by the president in trust for all citizens of Tanzania. To engage in any form of activity in the mining sector, whether it be prospecting or mining, one is required to obtain the appropriate mineral right that is issued by the mining commission.

Tanzania mining laws on resettlement is limited to those who can prove de jure or de facto formal mining rights Illegal or non-formal miners are not covered under Tanzanian laws. This is contrary to WBESS5 which portrays inclusion of displaced miners who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the mining activities they conduct. Under WBESS5 all affected persons should be entitled to some form of compensation whether or not they have legal title thus a mechanism must be put in place to accommodate even non formal mining rights.

Valuation of mining properties for resettlement follows a procedure which first requires identification and verification of mining rights, followed by estimation of mining reserve. i.e. volume of minerals, assessment based on price revenue traded off from the costs, capitalization or discounting into the net profits to arrive at the value. For informal mining where evidences and recognition of rights is blurred, estimated income may be used and capitalized to arrive at compensable value. It should be understood that any failure to consider and redress informal mining rights (which are livelihood to miners) leads to persistent complain and





aversions to the project such as the North mara Gold Mine versus Nyamongo village which has persisted with bloody confrontations since 2011 without clear solutions.

VALUATION SUMMARY AND CERTIFICATION;

5.1 VALUATION SUMMARY Based on Local Laws;

Item	Shinyanga Region	Geita Region	Kagera Region	Total
Buildings	1,166,837,500.00	408,360,825.00	3,285,725,575.00	4,860,923,900.00
Land Value	3,628,291,800.00	1,166,856,000.00	5,457,664,000.00	10,252,811,800.00
Crops Value	203,150,672.00	440,484,804.00	768,456,663.00	1,412,092,139.00
Accomadation Allowances	231,540,737.00	94,903,261.00	577,440,000.00	903,883,998.00
Transport Allowances	8,640,000.00	4,400,000.00	9,600,000.00	22,640,000.00
Disturbance Allowances	421,364,225.95	184,420,341.00	646,459,975.00	1,252,244,541.95
Graves	9,600,000.00	8,800,000.00	30,800,000.00	49,200,000.00
Grand Total	5,669,424,934.95	2,308,225,231.00	10,776,146,213.00	18,753,796,378.95
Say	5,700,000,000.00	2,300,000,000.00	10,800,000,000.00	18,800,000,000.00

Total Compensation based on local laws is Tshs. 18,800,000,000 which is Eighteen Billion Eight Hundred Million. (without mining rights)

5.2 VALUATION SUMMARY Based on International Standard;

ltem	Replacement Cost	Transaction Cost i.e., 10%	Contingency i.e., 5%	Revaluation rate i.e., 10%	Inflation rate 5%	TOTAL COMPENSATION
Total Buildings; Add Transaction cost i.e., 10% Cost & Contingency	5,116,762,000	511,676,200	255,838,100	-	-	5,884,276,300
Land Value	10,252,811,800.00	-	-	1,025,281,180	-	11,278,092,980
Crops Value; Add Inflation rate 5%	1,412,092,139.00	-	-	-	70,604,606.95	1,482,696,746
Accomadation Allowances	903,883,998.00	-	-	-	-	903,883,998
Transport Allowances	22,640,000.00	-	-	-	-	22,640,000
Disturbance Allowances	1,252,244,541.95	-	-	-	-	1,252,244,542
Graves	49,200,000.00	-	-	-	-	49,200,000
GRAND TOTAL						20,873,034,565.90
Say						21,000,000,000.00

Total Compensation based on WBESS5 is Tshs.21,000,000,000 which is Twenty-One Billion. (without mining rights).



