



Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for proposed Mbeya - Tunduma - Sumbawanga 400kV Power Transmission line (TL) (325km) project with associated Tunduma S/S and Sumbawanga S/S and ~4km portion of 330kV overhead transmission line (TL) from Tunduma S/S To Tanzania-Zambia Border



FINAL RAP REPORT

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Prepared by:

TANESCO Environmental & Social Section

LIST OF EXPERTS

The following experts were involved during preparation of this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for proposed Mbeya - Tunduma - Sumbawanga 400kV Power Transmission line (TL) project with associated Tunduma S/S and Sumbawanga S/S and ~4km portion of 330kV overhead transmission line (TL) from Tunduma S/S to Tanzania – Zambia (TanZam) Border.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Description

The Government of Tanzania through Tanzania Electric Supply Company Limited, TANESCO intends to construct 400kV power transmission line from Iringa to Sumbawanga through Mbeya and Tunduma with the objective of interconnection of electricity with Zambia. Also, the transmission line will connect the North West regions of Tanzania to the national grid. The general objective of the project is to increase transit capacities and flexibility of operation of the grid and to improve sustainable electricity supply in Tanzania, Zambia, Kenya and the South African Power Pool (SAPP) as well as East Africa Power Pool (EAPP) countries.

The proposed Iringa – Kisada – Mbeya – Tunduma – Sumbawanga 400kV transmission line is among several proposed 400kV transmission lines to be constructed in the country. The transmission line will interconnect Iringa, Mbeya, Songwe and Sumbawanga regions and will assist in evacuating power from various generation sources and facilitate power distribution in the regions and also facilitate inter-regional power trade and power exchange with Zambia in the south and with Kenya and Ethiopia in the north. The proposed transmission line will have new substations at Kisada, Mbeya, Tunduma and Sumbawanga in addition to the existing substation at Tagamenda Iringa. The proposed transmission line will be 400kV TL double circuit from Iringa to Tunduma substation. Thereafter one circuit will go to Sumbawanga substation and the other circuit (330kV) will interconnect with the Zambian Grid.

The Project is jointly co-financed by the World Bank (WB) through the Financial Agreement signed on 07th September, 2018 between the United Republic of Tanzania and the International Development Association (IDA) of the World Bank. Other financiers are *Agence Française de Development* (AFD) and European Union (EU).

The Financial Agreement requires the beneficiary country (Tanzania) to prepare various appraisal and safeguard documents that must be reviewed and approved by the funding entities mentioned above before the project is implemented. The Government of Tanzania through TANESCO has already embarked on the preparation of these documents such as; The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP); The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) studies for the proposed 400kV Power Transmission line (TL) from Iringa to Mbeya; The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) studies for proposed Mbeya-Tunduma-Sumbawanga and portion of Tunduma Sub-station to TanZam border TL projects and these documents have already been prepared and approved by the World Bank (WB) in April, 2018 and are available at TANESCO website.

After confirmation of the final route, which was approved on 14th March 2018, TANESCO has prepared this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the mentioned portion of Mbeya – Tunduma – Sumbawanga and the respective Sub-station to fulfill the requirements of the laws of Tanzania and the World Bank Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12 with regard to land acquisition and resettlement.

The proposed line traverses 85 villages in six district councils, one town council and one city council namely; Mbeya District Council and Mbeya City Council in Mbeya region; Mbozi and

Momba District Councils and Tunduma Town Council in Songwe region and Sumbawanga District Council and Sumbawanga Municipal Council in Rukwa Region. The 329 km proposed transmission line shall commence from Iganjo proposed substation in Mbeya Region to Sumbawanga Substation via Tunduma Substation. This includes 4km portion of Tunduma Substation to TanZam border TL.

The proposed transmission line will have 52m wide corridor for the alignment of 400kV transmission line. Of approximately 1,812.03 Ha of land, 1,710.8 Ha will be for the transmission line and 101.23 ha for substations will be affected by the proposed transmission line and associated substations. In order to minimise involuntary resettlement effects, the route of the proposed transmission line has avoided densely settled areas as shown in the project route alternatives. Altogether the TL will affect 4,400 people with 434 of them physically while 3,966 will be economically affected.

Objective of Resettlement Action Plan

The main objective of the RAP is to address the adverse impacts on land, people's economic activities and assets due to the proposed project and propose a set of mitigation measures that are commensurate to the extent of impacts in conformance to the requirements of the laws of Tanzania and World Bank standards, including OP 4.12. In line with this, it aims to ensure the following:

- Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities are conceived and executed as sustainable development programmes, providing sufficient mitigation measures.
- Affected people are assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living, or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.
- Affected people are meaningfully consulted and have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programmes and a summary of the views expressed and how these views were taken into account in preparing the resettlement plan.
- A review of the resettlement alternatives presented and the choices made by displaced persons regarding options available to them, including choices related to forms of compensation and resettlement assistance, to relocating as individuals' families or as parts of pre-existing communities or kinship groups, to sustaining existing patterns of group organization, and to retaining access to cultural property (e.g. places of worship, pilgrimage centers, cemeteries); and
- Institutionalized arrangements by which displaced people can communicate their concerns to project authorities throughout planning and implementation, and measures to ensure that such vulnerable groups as indigenous people, ethnic minorities, the landless, and women are adequately represented.
- Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially the poorest of the poor, persons with disabilities, the elderly, women, children and other displaced persons who might not be protected through national land compensation legislation.
- Ensure that all eligible displaced PAPs, regardless of whether they occupy/use the land without any legal or customary claim/title at time of the census cut-off date, receive compensation/resettlement assistance in line with national law and World Bank OP 4.12.

TANESCO has committed to implement resettlement in accordance with the applicable laws of Tanzania and regulations, as well as meeting the World Bank (WB) Operational Policy OP 4.12 requirements. However, it should be noted that where gaps exist between the National Laws and the World Bank Policy on Resettlement requirements, the one which provides greater protection of the people affected will be applied. TANESCO will ensure that TAZA activities are in full compliance with national law, as well as conformance to World Health Organization and World Bank guidance ^[1] regarding the COVID-19 situation in relation to stakeholder consultations, project worksites, and related areas.

Resettlement Audit and Corrective Action Plan

In light of gaps in relation to activities TANESCO had undertaken that were not consistent with World Bank Operational Policy 4.12 and related requirements, TANESCO produced and disclosed a Resettlement Audit and Corrective Action Plan on 17 April 2018 (ReAP). (For text of the ReAP, see Annex 9)

Approach and Methodology

TANESCO experts worked in collaboration with district officials that included valuers, surveyors and land officers from seven district councils traversed by the TL. In order to carry out the field exercise in the shortest period possible they divided themselves into three teams this enabled them to work concurrently. These teams employed both quantitative and qualitative methods to collect the necessary data in addition to the information got from the review of the previous reports such as Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), updated Feasibility study report of September 2020 and updated ESIA report for the Mbeya – Sumbawanga 400kV transmission line for January 2018. The teams followed the requirements of the RAP terms of reference and the World Bank comments of the previous RAP of Iringa-Mbeya portion. The fieldwork which included; stakeholder consultation and socio-economic household interviews for the Mbeya Sumbawanga RAP was conducted from 22nd July, 2020 to 25th August, 2020. Names of team members are found on page 1 of the Executive Summary of this report.

Quantitative methods used included the use of a household questionnaire to collect the socio-economic baseline data of the PAPs. The key information captured in the questionnaires includes: Identification of PAPs, household information, vulnerable people in affected households (*these included; Elderly, orphans, Physical disability, Injury, Prolonged sickness, widow, extreme poverty and child headed households*), land and land size of PAPs, land uses, main sources of income, major agricultural assets/implements, major domestic assets, major source of information, availability, quality and distance to services, type of energy, relocation choices, preferred mode of compensation, cultural properties, the major benefits /positive impacts of the proposed project and common grievance redress mechanisms used in the villages. For this RAP qualitative methods used included the Key Informant Interview with relevant District Officials, NGOs; Focus Group

^[1] World Bank Technical Note: Public Consultations and Stakeholder Engagement in WB-supported operations when there are constraints on conducting public meetings March 20, 2020

Discussions with project affected persons (PAPs); and Public Consultation with the general public.

TANESCO's consultations with the PAPs, held between 22nd July and 25th August 2020, included providing the PAPs with the information about land acquisition, compensation processes and identification of rightful owners of properties such as those with legal documents of ownership. During the consultations, PAPs were presented with resettlement alternatives and the choices made by displaced persons regarding options available to them, including choices related to forms of compensation and resettlement assistance, to relocating as individuals' families or as parts of pre-existing communities or kinship groups, to sustaining existing patterns of group organization, and to retaining access to cultural property (e.g. places of worship, pilgrimage centers, cemeteries). For those who do not have legal documents are considered rightful owners basing on customary land ownership. On this criterion, village leaders are also involved to attest or prove that certain family are the legal owners of the piece of land/ property. The engagements also involved soliciting for the support from all stakeholders who included: PAPs, Local Government Official and community members whose involvement is paramount during RAP/ project implementation. During the consultations, TANESCO also discussed resettlement assistance with PAPs who did not have any recognizable legal (formal or customary) claim to the land they were occupying/using at the time of the commencement of the census.

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

All consultations for the Mbeya – Sumbawanga RAP were undertaken in accordance with national law/protocols, as well as World Health Organization and World Bank guidance, relating to preventing transmission of communicable diseases, including COVID-19.

Project Impacts

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

- Construction of line structures and associated accessories;
- Construction of the 400kV double circuit transmission line from Mbeya - Sumbawanga and associated substations of Tunduma and Sumbawanga;
- Clearing of Way leaves Corridor; and
- Construction of access roads, workers' camps and storage for project materials.

These activities will lead to loss of land and property, loss of crops and trees, loss of burial grounds, increased pressure on health facilities, loss of income/means of livelihood, the emergence of potentially vulnerable people, these include; Elderly, orphans, Physical disability, Injury, Prolonged sickness, widow, extreme poverty and child headed households as well as the risk of increased transmission of HIV/AIDs, COVID-19 and other communicable diseases and of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) involving project workers and project affected persons (PAPs). As shown in the table below, total of 4,400 project affected persons owning various assets will be affected. Given the average household size of 4.4 about 19,360 people are likely to be affected in way or another. Most of these people will be economically displaced mainly losing part of their land that

is currently used for agriculture growing mainly food crops (maize, beans, millet and paddy) for construction of the transmission line and construction of Tunduma and Sumbawanga substations while about 434 PAPs will be physically displaced by losing shelters.

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

A total of 329 graves have been identified within the transmission line corridor out of which 2 graves are located in Mbeya City Council, 185 graves in Mbeya District Council, 124 graves in Mbozi District Council, 15 graves in Sumbawanga Municipal Council, 2 graves in Momba District Council and 2 in Sumbawanga District Council whereas Tunduma Town council had no graves identified by the field team. These graves or cemeteries will be relocated as per The Graves (Removal) Act of 1969 which refers directly to grave removal see Chapter 6 – 6.8 of the RAP report.

NAME OF DISTRICTS	NUMBER OF PAPs	AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE	NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN DISTRICTS	ACQUIRED LAND IN SQM	VALUE OF CROPS	NUMBER OF GRAVES	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS	TOTAL COMPENSATION (TShs)
Mbeya City	445	4.2	424,623	681,452,740.00	385,838,790.00	2	20	1,576,778,388.00
Mbeya DC	1331	4.1	336,498	1,897,341.00	686,165,941.00	185	90	3,850,404,242.10
Mbozi DC	777	4.3	446,339	1,825,676.09	793,590,405.50	124	134	2,709,265,501.29
Momba DC	599	4.6	196,818	4,701,725.31	125,876,355.37	1	31	1,607,622,191.83
Tunduma TC	134	4.0	97,562	897,123.63	4,645,200.00	0	9	439,513,812.00
Sumbawanga DC	623	5.0	305,846	3,900,233.92	316,155,925.00	2	57	956,427,032.12
Sumbawanga MC	491	4.8	209,793	1,582,557.43	120,245,950.00	15	93	2,345,104,124.52
TOTAL	4,400.0	4.4	2,017,479.0	696,257,397.4	2,432,518,566.9	329.0	434.0	13,485,115,291.86

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

Eligibility and Entitlements Criteria

PAPs will be entitled to compensation/other entitlements based on the status of their occupation of the affected area. The entitlements for resettlement are laid down in the entitlement Matrix that reflects the existing laws and practices within the laws of Tanzania while adhering to the Bank's resettlement principles and objectives. The TANESCO field team was able to identify and

determine these PAPs through socio-economic census, assets and legal verification surveys. Information on special groups, such as the vulnerable ones (like the elderly, orphans, physical disability, injury, prolonged sickness, widows, extreme poverty and child headed households); were also identified and further confirmed through the systematic stakeholder consultation process. The team identified various PAPs losing land, crops, trees and other properties who will be entitled for compensation as described in the existing Tanzanian legislation¹ and acceptable practices while adhering to the World Bank's OP4.12² policy on resettlement. Eligibility for compensation and entitlement for resettlement measures is hinged on a "Cut-Off Date" which is a date agreed upon during stakeholder consultations as a date beyond which any other further developments/improvements added on the affected land/properties are not eligible for compensation. TANESCO informed all PAPs about the cut-off date during the public meetings. The agreed cut-off date for eligibility for compensations and related resettlement assistance for the Mbeya – Sumbawanga RAP was established as 22nd July 2020.

TANESCO is committed to implement resettlement in accordance with the applicable laws of Tanzania and regulations, as well as meeting the World Bank (WB) policy requirements. However, it should be noted that where gaps exist between the National Laws and the World Bank Policy on Resettlement requirements, the one which provides greater protection of the people affected will be applied.

Some Gaps related to Eligibility identified and measures to bridge these gaps include:

- Identification of Land Owners with legal or customary titles including women: The lost assets in the laws of Tanzania are restricted to land and developments on land, and where relevant. Under OP 4.12, what constitutes lost assets is much broader than land and includes loss of access to livelihoods, income and standard of living and seeks to improve the livelihood and standards of living or at least to restore them to pre-displacement levels. To bridge this gap, TANESCO will provide training for the proper use of compensation money paid in order to help PAPs utilize their money prudently and TANESCO will be responsible for ensuring that the local leaders follow up and ensure that the PAPs benefit from the compensation funds in order to restore their previous standard of living and also develop further for a sustainable livelihood. In addition, TANESCO will have a monitoring mechanism to ensure that no PAP is left worse-off, and which conforms to the requirements of national law and World Bank OP 4.12
- **Census Cut-off Date:** On the Cut-off date the Tanzanian law has no clear guidance on the cut-off date in the national legislation. In practice it requires that a Cut-Off Date is ideally agreed between parties and enacted following the inventory of all assets. Whereas OP 4,12 clearly establishes the cut-off date as the first day of the census. TANESCO followed the

¹ The Land Act No.4, 1999, The Village Land Act No. 5 of 1999, The Local Government (District Authorities) Act, 1982, The Land Acquisition Act, 1967 (Act No 47/1967), The Land (Assessment of the Value of land for compensation) Regulations, 2001, The Land Compensation Claims Regulations, 2001.

² OP 4.12 paragraph 15 (c) on eligibility criteria relates to persons who have no recognizable legal right or claim to be on the land they are occupying. This is in line with the Tanzanian acceptable practice which recognizes a squatter and those having customary titles to be entitled for compensation.

OP4.12 requirements and the cut-off for this RAP is 22nd July, 2020 which was the commencement date of the census survey.

- **Eligibility for Persons with No Recognizable Formal or Customary Claim:** On the eligibility of tenants/ squatters, WB OP 4.12 recognizes a wider spectrum of PAPs while the Tanzania spectrum is limited to those who can prove proprietary rights, it does not recognize squatters whether they are landlords or tenants. TANESCO will conform to the OP 4.12 policy and compensate all the PAPs, including squatters (landlords or tenants) and persons who were occupying/using land to which they have no legal/customary claim of right at the time of the commencement of the census, in line with OP 4.12, which provides greater protection of the project affected persons. For further details on the comparisons between laws of Tanzania and the OP 4.12 refer to table 34 of this report.

Preferred Mode of Compensation

During the household survey and stakeholder consultations, intra-household dynamics between men and women in decision making especially those requiring choice of kind of compensation (cash vs. kind) were discussed. Results from the household survey showed that 98% of the PAPs preferred cash compensation as the mode of payment while only 2% of the PAPs preferred in-kind compensation. This is in line with Tanzanian common practice on other projects where majority of the PAPs are paid cash as opposed to in-kind compensation.

For those PAPs who will be relocated by TANESCO, during the identification of relocation sites, TANESCO will be mindful of and pay special attention to ensure availability and close proximity of social and economic infrastructure, such as schools, health facilities, water sources among others.

For details of the entitlements refer to the table 7 in the main report below.

As part of mitigation measures, the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) compensation calculations have followed the guidelines as per the laws of Tanzania ³and OP 4.12 as indicated below:

- i. Compensation payment for buildings based on replacement cost as defined by the WB OP 4.12 (i.e. market value without deductions for depreciation or salvage materials) plus applicable allowances (i.e. accommodation for 36 months, transport allowance of moving 12 tons up to 20km from the point of displacement, disturbance allowance of 8% of the total compensation of land, housing and crops;
- ii. According to laws of Tanzania; The Land Act No.4 1999: Section 34⁴, PAPs must be compensated for the loss of land and for other losses. Compensation for crops was based on the comparison between the area market price and schedules provided by the Ministry of Agriculture which was developed in 2012 and updated in 2018. In order to reflect the reality valuers updated the compensation schedules to ensure that PAPs are paid compensation based on the current rates. Valuation of crops was done for permanent/perennial crops. During valuation and sensitization meetings, Valuer informed PAPs that for all annual and seasonal crops valuation will not be done. Instead, the Valuer informed PAPs that they will be allowed to harvest their crops when they are ready for harvest. This has been done even in previous projects and PAPs normally agreed that because before any construction activity you find that all the crops have been harvested. (*See footnote 4*). During valuation PAPs were informed that after harvesting they will not be allowed to plant crops and notice not allowing them to plant crops will be given. In addition, during construction the contractor will be responsible for compensating all crops destroyed by project construction and related activities based on the market price. However, TANESCO will be responsible for ensuring that contractor must also allow the PAPs to harvest mature crops before destruction is done.

Additional mitigation measures also involve:

- i. Awareness on the prudent use of compensation money;
- ii. Contractor will be obliged to participate in further mitigation measures such as property damage, avoidance of damaging properties where necessary and providing jobs to willing and able PAPs, in particular for PAPs who are members of vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, the poorest of the poor, women and women who are household heads.

Details of eligibility categories are obtained in the eligibility and entitlement matrix in the table in

³The Land (Assessment of the Value of land for compensation) Regulations, 2001 and The Land Compensation Claims Regulations, 2001 Section 4.2.8 & 4.2.9 of this report respectively.

⁴ Section 34 of that Act also states that where a right of occupancy includes land which is occupied by persons under customary law, and those persons are to be moved or relocated, they must be compensated for loss of interest in the land and for other losses. They also have the right to reap crops that are sown before any notice for vacating that land is given.

the Executive Summary (above) and table 35 of the main report.

Income and Livelihood Restoration

Income and livelihood restoration is an international standard and a requirement as set out in Section 6 of the OP 4.12 Bank's policy on resettlement which states that; Measures to ensure that displaced persons are: offered support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living; and, provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures, such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities.

Although, laws of Tanzania do not categorically provide for Income and Livelihood Restoration, there are some sections in the National Land Policy, 1977 (Policy Statement on Compensation 4.2.20) and the Village Land Act No.5 1999 Section 3(g) and 34(3) b (i) that requires that compensation be paid in full, fair and prompt. It instructs the compensation payment for lost assets be done within one hundred eighty (180) days from the date of approval of valuation report. In addition, it provides disturbance allowance, transport allowance, accommodation allowance and loss of profits. After being given notice PAPs are allowed to take all valuable materials from the existing buildings such as windows, doors, roofing materials, bricks, timber and those PAPs who own land only will also be allowed to cut trees and harvest all fruits and crops before demolition and clearance of wayleave.

However, TANESCO will adopt the OP 4.12 (6) Bank's policy on resettlement because it provides greater protection of the PAPs and argument on laws of Tanzania to ensure that income and livelihood restoration measures are implemented. During the stakeholder consultations that took place between 22nd July and 25th August 2020, TANESCO field team and PAPs, Local Government Administrators and Non-Government Organizations discussed about income and livelihood measures that can be adopted in the different areas traversed by the TL. (See consultation notes details in Annex 3 of this report)

Income and Livelihood Measures

Provision of Jobs and On-Job Training to PAPs

It is a known practice in TANESCO project that casual jobs are to be provided to the community members and priority is for PAPs of every location where the project construction activities will be taking place. On-job training to PAPs who will apply for and obtain casual labor, unskilled and semi-skilled jobs for the project. TANESCO will ensure that the unskilled workers will be drawn primarily from local project-affected communities, and TANESCO will use best efforts to ensure that contractors/subcontractors and primary suppliers also engage/employ semi-skilled and skilled labor, where available, from the local communities in relation to project activities. In recruitment for unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled labor, TANESCO will ensure that contractors/subcontractors and primary suppliers give particular priority to PAPs displaced as a result of project resettlement activities. In the recruitment of unskilled labor, the project, and contractors/subcontractors will give priority to national workers from local communities in and in particular, persons directly affected by the project who are members of vulnerable groups, including women, and persons with disabilities. This is in line with WB requirements (WB OP 4.12) which call for and advocate the provision of job opportunities to PAPs.

Financial Management Awareness Training

TANESCO will hire a financial consultant to train the PAPs on prudent ways of utilizing their compensation and related funds. The financial consultant will be required to ensure that all PAPs including women, widows, PWD, other vulnerable groups, and youth participate in the training sessions. The mobilization of the PAPs for the training session will be done by the financial consultant supervised by TANESCO. The information about the training will be disseminated using Education, Information Communication (EIC) materials such as posters that will be translated in local languages. The PAPs will receive the information about the training venues through local radio announcements, local leaders, telephone messages local administrative notice boards and local leaders verbal information in churches, burial ceremonies and trading centres.

TANESCO will ensure that the financial awareness training takes place one month prior to the cash compensation exercise and it will take a maximum of two weeks (14 days). Given the long distance covered by the TL (325KM) the training will be sequenced in a such a way that the PAPs that will receive the training first will also be the first to receive their compensation.

The training components will include but not limited to:

- Assistance for opening and management of a bank account;
- Planning of investments related to the household's participation in livelihood restoration programs;
- Saving strategy;
- Management of existing debts;
- Credit facilities;
- Financial planning for the household.

Provision of Technical Assistance

TANESCO project implementing team will work with District Agricultural Officers to provide technical assistance and training on agricultural development to assist displaced PAPs, with a special focus on vulnerable PAPs, to restore their livelihoods/incomes through proper land preparation, improved farming/crop growing and animal husbandry techniques/processes, use of better quality seeds/plant material and breeds of livestock. In order to ascertain PAP specific preferences and needs in relation to the provision of this technical assistance for livelihood/income restoration, before implementation of the technical assistance activities, TANESCO will undertake a needs assessment consultation with PAPs.

Provision of Skills in Entrepreneurship

TANESCO will work together with the District Community Development Officers (DCDOs) of the affected district to assist the PAPs in identifying the gaps and carrying out needs assessments for the PAPs in order to come up with the best options of supporting PAPs skills in entrepreneurship. The DCDOs report to the District authorities but for this project activities they will be supervised by the TANESCO project implementation team.

Provision of Corporate Social Responsibility by both TANESCO and Contractor

TANESCO's Communication and Public Relations Department carries out CSR in order to maintain cordial relationship with the community. During the implementation of the TAZA project, TANESCO will carry out a needs assessment study to identify the projects to develop under CSR. TANESCO will also put a clause in the bidding documents that require the Contractor

to provide CSR to the communities traversed by the TL. On other similar projects the contractors have worked with local leaders to identify the projects that can serve all the community members such as; improving a water source, maintenance of existing roads, repair of bridges, extension of some blocks in Health Center and Schools etc. Although the CSR is not a direct livelihood restoration for the PAPs it enhances the income and livelihood restoration activities. (Details of the Income and Livelihood Restoration measures are in section 7.1 of this report).

Before implementation of the above-mentioned measures, TANESCO will hold a Needs Assessment stakeholder consultations with PAPs. These consultations will provide the PAPS with the opportunity to discuss their livelihood restoration needs and decide among the options suggested by TANESCO and the district agriculture officers, which ones they want to undertake for restoring their livelihoods/living standards. TANESCO will also direct the Contractor to carry out a Needs Assessment consultations with PAPs regarding the CSR activities that they need in their areas.

Entitlement Matrix for Project Affected Persons in relation to national law and OP 4.12

Category of Project Affected People	Type of Loss	Compensation for Loss of Land	Compensation for Loss of Structures and Assets	Compensation for Loss of Crops	Allowances
Households / persons that have/occupy residential plots with houses and / or non-residential buildings (including buildings used for storage of crops and other materials) in the project area, regardless of whether they have formal legal or customary title or any claim of right to the land/structures they occupy/have.	<i>Loss of residential land Loss of housing and non-residential building assets</i>	Compensation of the residential land plot at local replacement value.	Cash compensation according to subject area, type of building and materials used and condition. Resettlement assistance/compensation will include all costs for affected persons to obtain new land ownership documents.	N/A	Disturbance allowance at 8% of estimated land value. Accommodation allowance equivalent to 36months rent for the displaced house. Transport allowance at cost to move 12 tons for 20 km (not applicable for backward relocation of houses.
Household/person that owns non- residential buildings	Loss of non- residential buildings	Compensation of the residential land plot at local replacement value	Cash compensation according to subject area, type of building and materials used and condition.	N/A	Disturbance allowance at 8% of estimated land value.
Households / persons that have building assets and own land and cultivate crops (annual and perennial / tree crops) in the project development sites.	<i>Loss of residential land Loss of housing and non-residential building assets Loss of fruit and timber/shade trees and other perennial crops</i>	Compensation of the residential and agricultural land inside the corridor for Transmission Line according to area and local land market prices.	Cash compensation according to plinth area, type of building and materials used and condition. Resettlement assistance/compensation will include all cost for obtaining new land ownership documents.	Cash compensation for fruit and timber/shade trees and other commercially valuable standing crops (sisal, banana, etc.) at the time of valuation according to the growth. Other crops PAPs given time to harvest	Disturbance allowance at 8% of estimated land value. Accommodation allowance equivalent to 36months rent for the displaced house. Transport allowance at cost to move 12 tons for 20 km (not applicable for backward relocation of houses.
Households / persons that own land and cultivate crops (annual and perennial / tree crops) land within the TL corridor.	<i>Loss of fruit and timber/shade trees and other perennial crops</i>	Compensation of agricultural land inside the TL corridor according to area and local land market prices. The affected household / person will not be allowed to continue cultivating annual (low) crops inside the TL corridor.	Resettlement assistance/compensation will include all costs for obtaining new land ownership documents.	Cash compensation for fruit, timber/ shade trees and other commercially valuable standing crops (sisal etc.) at the time of valuation according to growth. Annual crops (maize, sorghum etc. are left for the PAP to harvest and will not be compensated	Disturbance allowance at 8% of estimated land value.
Households / persons that lease land and cultivate crops (annual and perennial / tree crops) within the corridor for Transmission Line;	<i>Loss of fruit and timber/shade trees and other perennial crops (long-term leases)</i>	The compensation will be paid to land owner for the land while the trees will be compensated to the persons leasing the land The affected household / person leasing the land will not be allowed to continue cultivating annual (low) crops inside the corridor for Transmission Line		Cash compensation for fruit and timber/shade trees and other commercially valuable standing crops (sisal etc.) at the time of valuation according to growth. Annual crops (maize, sorghum etc. are normally not compensated but are left for the PAP to harvest	Disturbance allowance at 8% of estimated land value.

Category of Project Affected People	Type of Loss	Compensation for Loss of Land	Compensation for Loss of Structures and Assets	Compensation for Loss of Crops	Allowances
Institutions / authorities that own buildings and land within the corridor for Transmission Line	<i>Loss of buildings</i> <i>Loss of developed land</i>	Compensation of the lost land plot in-kind	Cash compensation according to plinth area, type of building and materials used and condition. Or In kind compensation for the building structures. TANESCO will ensure that the replacement building/facility is re-established/re-built before the existing structure is removed is demolished.		Disturbance allowance at 8% of estimated land value. Accommodation and transport allowance may be applicable if buildings are also used for residential purposes (e.g. building owned by congregations and schools). Project assistance with organizing and supervising construction of replacement houses and buildings if requested
Village/Mtaa/ Sub-village	Loss of common property such as wells, school, etc.)		Compensation by replacement of common property resource with improvements		
Household/ Person/ owning a bare land	Loss of bare undeveloped land	Compensation for land at replacement value			Disturbance allowances at 8% of estimated land value shall be given
Households / persons outside the TL way leave who will be affected by temporary access roads and construction activities.	<i>Loss and damage to building assets</i> <i>Loss of standing crops</i>		Negotiated cash compensation according to cost of repair of damaged building assets (contractor to pay)	Negotiated cash compensation according to replacement value of lost crops. During construction, when the contractor destroys/damages the crops before they reach maturity for harvest. the contractor will negotiate and pay compensation for loss of the crop as it would be valued at the time of maturity for harvest.)	No allowances given
Households / persons that have graves on land that they own within the TL corridor.	<i>Loss of burial site (grave yard) inside the corridor for TL.</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	Cash compensation as required by the Graves Removal Act No. 9 of 1969 to cover for the ceremonies costs Grave relocation costs (coffin, reburial work, etc.) to be Stipulated and negotiated by relevant District Health Official shall be borne by the project. Village councils shall allocate replacement burial plots.
Household that lose part of the land less than 20% or the land or more	<i>Loss of partial land</i>	Compensation for the lost land at replacement value	N/A	N/A	Disturbance allowances at 8% of estimated land value shall be given

Category of Project Affected People	Type of Loss	Compensation for Loss of Land	Compensation for Loss of Structures and Assets	Compensation for Loss of Crops	Allowances
Household that suffer the partial loss of building but can utilize part of the building	<i>Loss of partial main residential building(s)</i>	Compensation for the lost land at replacement value	Compensation for the loss of complete structure at replacement value regardless whether the household can salvage the building material and do renovations to still remain and utilize the building	N/A	Disturbance allowances at 8% of estimated total compensation value shall be given Accommodation allowance equivalent to 36months rent for the displaced house. Transport allowance at cost to move 12 tons for 20 km (not applicable for backward relocation of houses.
Existing or Project Induced Vulnerability PAPS who are members of vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, the elderly, persons with serious illnesses, the very poor, squatters etc._Who may not be protected through national compensation legislation.	<i>Identified existing & potentially vulnerable households</i>	Not Applicable	Transitional hardship assistance determined in a case-by-case basis		TANESCO will give special attention to the needs and interests of such vulnerable groups in relation to compensation. PAPS will be eligible for participation in Transitional Hardship Program, employment priority where possible, and fast-tracking to livelihood restoration program where possible. TANESCO will also assist identified vulnerable PAPS 1) in opening bank accounts for compensation payments; and; 2) in taking legal steps necessary for undertaking a process for recognizing claims to legal rights to land—including claims derived from customary law and traditional usage.
PAPs who are tenants especially residential (with or without legal rights)	<i>Loss of accommodation and dwelling places</i>	Not Applicable	TANESCO will request the landowners to offer tenants a rent-free period of 3 months to allow these tenants to save money, identify new premises to rent. cash compensation will be provided at full replacement cost for all immovable assets owned and improvements done by renter Assistance to find a replacement housing will be provided for vulnerable households.	Not Applicable	Disturbance allowances at 8% of estimated total compensation value shall be given Accommodation allowance equivalent to 36months rent for the displaced house. Transport allowance at cost to move 12 tons for 20 km (not applicable for backward relocation of houses.
Tenants with permanent/perennial crops and commercial trees	<i>Loss of perennial crops and commercial trees</i>	Landowners will be paid for loss of land	Not Applicable	Tenants will be paid for loss of perennial crops/ commercial trees.	Tenants will be allowed to harvest the crops that are ready for harvesting and they will also be allowed to cut and take the trees.

Note: (1). TANESCO will conform to the OP 4.12 policy and compensate all the PAPs for the lost assets, including squatters (property owners or tenants) and persons who were occupying/using land to which they have no legal/customary claim of right at the time of the commencement of the census.

(2). TANESCO will compensate all landowners with or without legal or customary titles according to replacement cost. 'All cost for obtaining new land ownership document is paid during compensation

Consultation and Participation

Between 22nd July, 2020 and 25th August,2020, TANESCO field team held altogether (99) extensive stakeholder engagement, (11) with all the Local Governments’ Administrative Offices (Regional Offices, City Authorities, Municipal Authorities, Town Councils and Districts), (13) with Non-Government Organizations and (75) with Project Affected Persons in all villages traversed by the TL as shown in the table below. Consultations were conducted to all PAPs including the vulnerable PAPs such as Elderly, Orphan, Physical Disability, Injury, Prolonged Sickness, Widows, the very Poor, Child headed households and those with Albinism. The lists of attendances have been compiled separately and presented as volume 2 due to the bulkiness, *(it will be titled as Lists of Attendances and will be submitted together with this main RAP report)*.

TANESCO field team armed with their introduction letters approached the stakeholders and after introduction explained to them about the project and its international cross-country importance. They used maps to show the stakeholders the extent of the project and informed them that their views regarding the project are very important for the smooth implementation of the project. Cognisant of the COVID 19 pandemic, all consultations were held in the open places like under trees and strict Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) such as washing of hand with soap, use of sanitizers were followed. Details of all stakeholder consultations are found in Annex 3 of this report.

Category of Stakeholder	Pertinent Issues Raised	Response From TANESCO
Local Government Administrators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Your Valuers reported to this office before they began work, so we are aware and we support the project TANESCO to scan all RAP documentation Involve all members of the affected families Pay in time to avoid conflicts Provide notice to vacate land after payment Demarcate the way leave to avoid encroachers Pay in kind to all public Institutions affected. We have experience with airport project where many PAPs were not paid compensation fairly. In that project there were a lot of complaints from PAPs. How are you going to assure us that compensation for this project will be paid as per current land value? There is high social interaction between communities in Tunduma -Tanzania side and Zambia side, so ensure all PAPs are well informed during RAP implementation 	<p>Very grateful for the support</p> <p>Noted Noted Noted and TANESCO appreciates the efforts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TANESCO has special Unit to address all disputes. Stakeholder Engagement Plan covers consultation of all potential stakeholders including public and local non-governmental organizations and CBOs Sensitization programs is well coordinated
Non-Governmental Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We advise TANESCO and contractors to provide HIV/AIDS training to workers and community surrounding the project area. During implementation of big projects like this one there are a lot of impacts such as early pregnancies, diseases such as HIV/AIDS and STDs and most affected people are children and women. There are some cases of GBV, if you visit the Police Office Gender desk you will get more information. There are rape cases and sometimes family tend to hide these cases. It is also advised to provide GBV training to communities surrounded by TL project Before paying compensation, it is good if TANESCO will sensitize PAPs on the proper use of money because some of men have habits of leaving their wives and children and move to another woman for spending the compensation paid. This will frustrate the family and will cause a lot of burdens to women. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The awareness on HIV/AIDS shall be provided and in case contractor will need an NGO for HIV/AIDS training TANESCO will recommend you The Contractor will be required to provide HIV/AIDS awareness training and sensitize nearby community and workers on how to prevent themselves and proper use of condoms during construction phase of the project Noted, awareness sensitization will be given to all PAPs before paying the compensation. Noted, awareness sensitization will be given to all PAPs before paying the compensation

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaborate with ward and village officials to solve all disputes that might raise after land acquisition processes • At least consult some CBO's and NGO's that would address community issues during project implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All compensation claims and grievances shall be addressed accordingly, • Noted
Project Affected Persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valuation was done 6 months ago when is TANESCO going to compensate us. Time frame between valuation & payment, what does the law say? • Is TANESCO going to connect electricity to our houses • Some people missed the valuation how will our photos be captured • After TL construction shall we be allowed to cultivate under the line • Can a PAP know the compensation amount before payment day? • During implementation of the project, we are requesting TANESCO to consider our village for temporary works as we have many youths who can work with contractors as casual labourers' • Some of us have graves in the affected area, we used to bury our relatives in that land and we were informed that after valuation exercise we are not allowed to use that area for burial sites. It is good if compensation will be paid early to allow us to buy another land • Some of us did not receive the valuation forms what should we do? • We accept this project because it is for our national development. It is expected that through this project many new industries will be established and most of the villages will be electrified. • Wanted to know if the project has taken a large portion of the land and left with a small piece will TANESCO pay compensation for the whole piece of land or will allow PAP to utilize it? • Most of people owns land parcels of one acre in the village and if project is to take 52m corridor that means most of our farms will be small pieces so we are requesting valuer to check the situation of PAPs to be compensated the whole acre because the remaining parcels will be useless • Valuation form which was left to each PAPs are in English language whereby most of PAPs are not understanding English. • What is mode of payment? are we going to be paid through Bank account or cash? What will happen for those who doesn't have bank account? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation waiting for approval from CGV & interest will be paid after 6 months • Although this is out of the scope for this project. You will liaise with REA which the government entity concerned with rural electrification. These high voltage lines, • Yes, Valuation was done for only perennial crops because PAPs will be allowed to harvest seasonal crops. • Arrangements will be made to take their photos • The field team will come back • Yes, the amount will be disclosed before payment. • Employment opportunities will be available and during construction the community will benefit. • Noted, currently you are not allowed to use that land as burial sites because it is going to be acquired for project. • All PAPs who did not receive their forms were requested to write their names and Valuer promised to bring those forms to each PAP. • We assure you that compensation for this project will be fair because before valuation research were conducted in order to assess current value of the land in the village • The Valuer used applicable valuation laws and common sense to decide whether the remaining part is supposed to be included in the compensation • The valuer will explain to the PAP in local language or in Kiswahili • Normally TANESCO pays cheque to each PAPs through Bank. Before payment TANESCO with Bank staff will come to streets/villages office to assist all PAPs who do not have bank account to open the account.

Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

GRM describes the path through which PAPs will follow to raise their complaints/grievances related to land acquisition and compensation, stages and procedures to be followed during grievance management. PAPs can submit their grievances by letter, phone, text message, email or in person. World Bank approved the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) document which was disclosed on the TANESCO website on 26th October, 2020 (English Version) and 25th November, 2020 (Swahili version) and disclosed to District Offices on December, 2020.

Before having GRM document that were approved by the bank, there were grievance procedures that all PAPs are aware of because they were informed during previous studies conducted before having GRM document. TANESCO has offices in all Regions and Districts and PAPs were informed to channel their complaints through those offices. In line with the publicly disclosed GRM for the Project, TANESCO will ensure that all project affected persons, including persons directly affected by the resettlement activities, are provided with sensitization sessions/consultations and information on the purposes of the GRM and how to access it in a

culturally appropriate and accessible manner.

Objectives of GRM

- To create accessible, responsive and demonstrably fair channels to resolve communities' grievances and complaints in a mutually acceptable process.
- To implement effective dialogue and open lines of communication with the public.
- To create an extra channel for receiving information about community grievances and complaints with the company.
- To serve as a release valve for community and worker grievances and complaints stemming from a project and provides early warning of potential problems that are developing.
- To prevent and address all forms of Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Sexual Harassment (SH) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) incidents that potentially happen at workplace and community level. (For more information, please see section 7 of chapter 9, in main text of this RAP)
- To prevent unrealistic expectations or negative perceptions from the local population towards the Project.
- To prevent grievances and complaints from accumulating and escalating to conflicts such as protests, sabotage or strikes that can be very costly to a company in terms of its reputation and in terms of work time, land access or additional demands.
- To allow the company to understanding the project risks associated with a grievance. Protests, campaigns and strikes can arise from 'unfounded' grievances or misunderstandings as well. The grievance mechanism provides one channel that a company can use to rectify these sorts of misunderstandings or explain why a grievance is unfounded or is not within the company's jurisdiction.
- To improve the Project social performance through the analysis of grievances and complaints.
- To maintain confidentiality for stakeholders who may need to raise comments/concerns anonymously.

Structure of Grievance Mechanism

PAPs

- PAPs or their representatives

Village office

- Village Chair Person
- Village Executive Officer
- Members of Village Council/ Committee
- PAPs

TANESCO District Office

- District Manager
- District Technician
- Project Engineers
- Invited Stakeholders

TANESCO Environment Section

- GRM Specialist – Sociologist, Land Surveyors and Environmentalists

Grievance Committees

- District Commissioner
- District Executive Director
- NGOs
- TANESCO representative

Grievance Procedures

Roles and Responsibilities

The GRM will be managed by the Environmental Section who will be trained on GRM, GBV, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment (SH) handling. TANESCO staff i.e. Sociologists, Environmental Experts and Land Surveyors under the section will be dedicated for documenting all grievances/complaints received and preparing a narrative summary of the complaints for the company information keeping. Complainant(s) will channel their complaints through their respective Village Offices. All complaints will be documented in a grievance register (either physical or in a database). The Village Office together with GRC's will resolve the complaint(s) and refer all unresolved complaint(s) by writing a letter to the Managing Director TANESCO Head Office, P.O. Box 453 Dodoma via TANESCO District or Regional offices (TANESCO has branches in all Regions and Districts). PAPs will also be able to write a letter himself/herself directly to TANESCO. In order to fast track, the received complaints will be scanned from the Regional or District level and will be sent to Project Coordinator, designated staff i.e. Sociologist and other staff who will be involved in compensation payment process such as Finance Officer, Legal Officer, Surveyor etc.

The GRM specialists (Sociologist, Surveyor and Environmental Officer) will record and start working on it and the hard copy will be directed to the Managing Director so as to follow normal procedures. At the end both hard copies and all responses will be kept in files specific for TAZA project for record and references. There will also be a file at Regional and District levels and they will keep copies of all received letters from PAPs. The complainant may refer the matter to the appropriate level of land courts or the High Court of Tanzania whose decision will be final. Complaints can be made anonymously and confidentiality will be ensured in all instances, including when the person making the complaint is known. In resolving the grievance investigation will be made and TANESCO will keep records of all the investigation and resolution reached.

Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Grievances

For GBV, SEA and SH names will not be indicated anywhere and there will be high level of confidentiality. All records for GBV/SEA/SH cases will be filed in a secure location with limited access to ensure confidentiality. Contractors needs orientation training on WB GBV best practice note. And they are expected to develop their own GBV action plan as well as (Code of Conduct) CoC to be used during the project implementation period to prevent and address workplace and community level GBV incidents. After recording GRM specialist will determine if it is related to the project development. All grievances related to the project development will be responded on

the spot and offered immediate resolution while those non-project grievances will be submitted into different body/institution. (For more details see Chapter nine (9) of the main report page 110-119).

Grievance Management Process

The steps taken by the company for receiving and handling any such concerns are outlined below.

STEP 1: Submitting a grievance to TANESCO

Under the Project, a grievance can be submitted to the Project in a number of ways.

- During regular meetings held between communities and the Project;
- Direct contact to the site office/ TANESCO District or TANESCO Regional Office;
- During direct contact with GRM specialist and local authorities;
- During visits and informal meetings with local communities;
- Submitting complaints, anonymous or otherwise, at TANESCO's headquarters office or TANESCO local offices (Regional or District offices) and substation sites.

STEP 2: Logging the grievance

Once a grievance has been received it must first be logged in the grievance database register. Registers will be available at the village level and at TANESCO. The village chairperson will transmit the grievance details to the Project, the GRM Specialist, within 24 hours.

STEP 3: Providing the initial response

The person/community/stakeholder that lodged the initial grievance will then be contacted within 5 days to acknowledge that the Project has logged the complaint. The Project or village office will determine whether the grievance is related to the project or not. The project grievance mechanism will be used for complaints that are related to the project and for those which are not related to the project they will be channeled to relevant departments or institutions.

The acknowledgement form will be provided as an initial response and will include details of the next steps for investigation of the grievance, including the person/department responsible for the case.

STEP 4: Investigating the grievance

Then the grievance should be investigated by TANESCO under the direction of the GRM Specialist, will aim to complete investigation within two weeks of the grievance first being logged. Depending on the nature of the grievance, the approach and personnel involved in the investigation will vary. Grievance Committee will lead the investigation of the grievances, together with the TANESCO environment section, with support from TANESCO District and other entities as necessary. The Project will regularly update the complainant on the progress of the investigation and the timeline for resolution.

STEP 5: Concluding/resolving the grievance

The grievance should then be concluded the Project will outline the steps taken to ensure that the grievance does not re-occur. Consultation with aggrieved parties will be undertaken and views sought about Project recommendations. If complainant is satisfied, then GRM specialist should seek their sign off from the TANESCO environment section.

STEP 6: Taking further steps if the grievance remains open

If, however the grievance cannot be resolved then the GRM Specialist, together with the environment section will initiate further investigation as relevant. Protracted grievances will be discussed with the TANESCO district, Project Manager/Project Coordinators and together with will determine the steps for future action.

Record Keeping

Reporting and feedback on GRM implementation will be made through normal project reporting. Project reports (progress, quarterly and annual) will include a dedicated section on the GRM which will include number of complaints received, number of grievances resolved to the satisfaction of all parties within the proposed time frame, nature and categories of complaints, number of all complaints and any particular issues and challenges in relation to the GRM.

Monitoring

All management systems need to be monitored and analyzed regularly so that problems can be identified and corrective measures implemented. The aim of the GRM is to provide project-affected parties with accessible and inclusive means to raise issues and grievances, and for TANESCO to respond and manage such grievances. The GRM is to be used as an effective feedback mechanism to prevent issues and concerns from escalating into protests and reputational issues for the company. To do this effectively it needs to be trusted by community members as a channel for resolving issues, and it has to receive and resolve grievances effectively. A clear sign of a dysfunctional grievance process is one that receives no (or extremely few) grievances.

The Grievance Resolution Committees (GRC's) was formed comprising of 3 to 8 members depending on the number of PAPs in the village. Responsibilities of these GRCs are to start working on the complaints together with local leaders. For those complaints that will not be solved in the GRC level, they will be forwarded to TANESCO District or Regional Offices who will communicate with responsible officer at TANESCO head Office and the complaint will be resolved.

Preparations are now ongoing in November 2021 in order to make sure that all GRCs and Local Leaders are well trained on how to resolve some of the complaints that are within their capacity such as boundaries cases, misunderstanding between husband and wife after paying compensation etc. After having approved GRM document safeguard team will train all Grievance Redress Committees (GRC's) on the procedures to be followed. Grievance resolution procedures are stated clearly including time, transparency and where unsatisfied grievances may be referred to when resolution of grievance has not been achieved. Basing on the experience of the previous project, Grievances usually comes up during RAP implementation over issues of unsatisfactory compensation amounts, ownership of land especially after the loss of the household head, disputes over boundaries and so many others. Brochures have been prepared and they will be used during the training. Training will be conducted before compensation payment and they will be trained on the procedures to follow when handling grievances received and how they should report all unresolved grievances to TANESCO.

TANESCO as project proponent will use the PIU (Safeguard officers) under TAZA and other staff under Environment Section, Legal Section and Finance Section such as Land Surveyor, Finance Officer and Legal Officer. The specialist will aggregate data on the grievances received from village and district level grievance committees and ensure that these grievances are responded properly and timely manner.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The World Bank OP 4.12 standard stipulates that the implementer (TANESCO) of the project shall be responsible for Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) activities provided for by this RAP. TANESCO is responsible for adequate monitoring and evaluation of the activities set forth in the RAP. Upon completion of the project, TANESCO will undertake an assessment to determine whether the objectives of the resettlement instrument have been achieved. The assessment will take into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. If the assessment reveals that these objectives may not be realized, TANESCO will propose follow-up measures that may serve as the basis for continued Bank supervision, as the Bank deems appropriate.

The full funding for the M&E activities shall form part of the project cost. To ensure that the implementation of the land acquisition and resettlement is carried out in accordance with the relevant requirements of the RAP and to guarantee the progress and quality of the resettlement actions, both internal and independent external monitoring and evaluation procedures will be adopted as shown below;

The TANESCO resettlement unit will use the following tools to carry out performance monitoring include:

- Carry out Public Consultation and Informative Meetings to obtain PAP satisfaction rate from the RAP activities;
- Perform Simple Random Sampling to obtain the current household socio-economic conditions to be used as monitoring benchmarks;
- Carry out Key Informant Surveys;
- Carry out Formal and Informal meetings with PAPs and other relevant stakeholders;
- Carry out Focus Group Meetings with Vulnerable Groups;
- Field Observations by RU experts;
- Review of Land Acquisition and Allocation Plans;
- Review of Grievance and Grievance Close out forms;
- Review of Project Progress Reports.

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

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

- Proper operation of the GRM.

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

RAP budget and implementation costs

TANESCO has made the necessary budget provisions to ensure that the mitigation commitments, including compensation and the monitoring programs will be fully implemented before any project construction-related activities are undertaken in line with OP 4.12 and other World Bank requirements. Full compensation will be paid for land and assets lost including loss of income and livelihood as per OP 4.12 paragraph 3. The budget describes the estimated cost for the resettlement activities aspects: operations, compensation, resettlement, and monitoring. The total costs of the project include the full costs of all resettlement activities necessary to achieve the objectives of this project in line with OP 4.12 and related World Bank requirements. TANESCO will provide financing for RAP activities. The funds will be prepared and issued by TANESCO in collaboration with respective district councils and local leaders. The estimated budget for implementation of the RAP is TShs. **26,651,100,326.53** out of which TShs. **13,667,230,936.69** being the cost for compensation of affected properties and TShs. **12,983,869,389.84** being cost for administration, grievance redress committees, stakeholder participation, graves relocation, income and livelihood restoration, restoration of public infrastructures, monitoring and evaluation external and internal and contingency as indicated in the table below.

S.No.	Category	Amount (TShs)
1.	Registered & Customary Land Owners	6,705,277,528.00
2.	Valuation for crops/plants	2,432,518,566.90
3.	Buildings & Other Improvements	3,018,897,039.50
4.	Graves and other cultural heritage sites	44,556,000.00
5.	Disturbance allowance 8%	932,776,610.29
6.	Accommodation Allowance 36 Months	479,555,088.00
7.	Transport Allowance	53,650,104.00
8.	Sub-Total	13,667,230,936.69
9.	RAP Implementation and Administration (Including RAP update before RAP implementation) 10%	1,366,723,093.67
10.	Grievance Resolution Committees facilitation and GRM capacity building 5%	683,361,546.83
11.	Stakeholder Participation 5%	683,361,546.83
12.	Graves Relocation 2%	273,344,618.73
13.	Income and livelihood restoration 20%	2,733,446,187.340.00
14.	Restoration of Public Infrastructure 30%	4,100,169,281.000.00
15.	Monitoring and Evaluation Internal 3%	410,016,928.10
16.	Monitoring and Evaluation External 5%	683,361,546.83
17.	RAP Contingency costs 10%	1,366,723,093.67
18.	Training and Facilitation District Councils extension workers and community Development Officers 5%	683,361,546.83
19.	Sub Total	12,983,869,389.84
20.	Grand Total	26,651,100,326.53

LIST OF ACRONYMS

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

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

DEFINITIONS

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

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

“Project” means proposed Mbeya – Tunduma – Sumbawanga and 4km from Tunduma S/S to TanZam border TL.

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

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

“Cut-off date” is the date of commencement of the census of PAPs or DPs within the project area boundaries. This is the date on and beyond which any person whose land is occupied for sub-project use, will not be eligible for compensation. A "cut-off" date for eligibility for compensation and resettlement measures for this project is 22nd July, 2020 which was the first day of the census.

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

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

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

“Land” refers to agricultural and/or non-agricultural land and any structures thereon whether

temporary or permanent and which may be required for the project.

“Land acquisition” means the repossession of or alienation of land, buildings or other assets thereon for purposes of the Project.

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

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

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

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

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

Vulnerable Persons: People who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status may be more adversely affected by resettlement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits.

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1. Background

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania (GoT) through TANESCO has obtained financing from the World Bank (WB) to implement the proposed 400kV double circuit power Transmission Line (TL) from Iringa to Sumbawanga (616 km) via Mbeya and Tunduma with associated substations at Kisada, Mbeya, Tunduma and Sumbawanga. The project also includes the 4km of the 330kV from Tunduma Substation to Zambia border with objective of interconnection with Zambia. Also, the transmission line will connect the North West regions of Tanzania to the national grid. The general objective of the project is to increase transit capacities and flexibility of operation of the grid and to improve sustainable electricity supply in Zambia, Tanzania, Kenya and the South African Power Pool (SAPP) as well as East Africa Power Pool (EAPP) countries.

Also, implementation of this project will connect Sumbawanga to the national grid and TANESCO will stop using a diesel generator at Sumbawanga for power generation as it is very expensive and not environmentally friendly. The project will reduce cost of generating electricity that are incurred by TANESCO.

Specific objectives of the transmission expansion plan are:

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

As such, among the proposed transmission lines to achieve the above objectives includes the construction of 400kV transmission line Zambia – Tanzania – Kenya interconnector from Mbeya – Tunduma - Nakonde and the North - West grid from Mbeya – Sumbawanga – Mpanda – Kigoma – Nyakanazi

The Project is jointly co-financed by the World Bank (WB) through the financial Agreement signed on 07th September, 2018 between the United Republic of Tanzania and the International Development Association (IDA) of the World Bank. Other financiers are *Agence Française de Development* (AFD) and European Union (EU).

Before funding approval and implementation of this project, TANESCO was required to prepare

various appraisal documents (safeguard documents) which were needed to be reviewed and approved by World Bank (WB). The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) studies for the proposed 400kV Power Transmission line (TL) from Iringa to Mbeya were done and approved by WB in April, 2018 and they are available at TANESCO website. Likewise, the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) studies for proposed Mbeya-Tunduma-Sumbawanga and portion of Tunduma S/S to TanZam border TL projects were prepared and approved by the WB in April, 2018 and they are available at TANESCO website.

The only safeguard document which was not prepared during funding approval was RAP study for the portion of Mbeya-Tunduma-Sumbawanga (325km) and portion of 4km of Tunduma S/S to TanZam border TL due to the fact that the route of TL was not confirmed and not demarcated.

Bearing the fact that the route is confirmed and demarcated, TANESCO in collaboration with individual RAP expert are now preparing the RAP study for the portion of Mbeya – Tunduma – Sumbawanga and 4km of Tunduma S/S to TanZam border TL.

1.2. Project Location

The proposed project is located in south-western part of Tanzania as shown in Figure 1. It will traverse through three regions namely; Mbeya, Songwe and Rukwa.

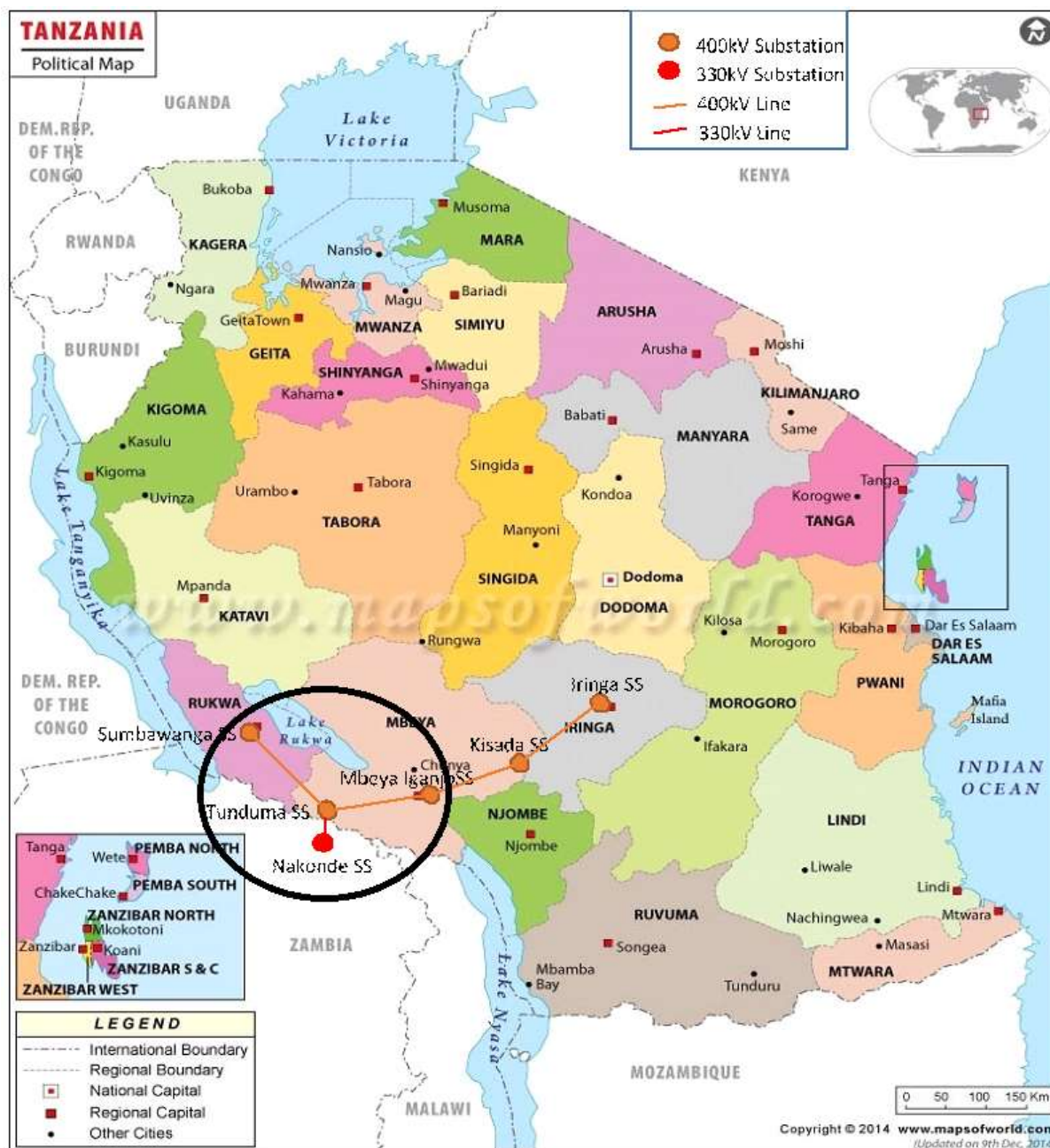


Figure 1 Map showing the project location in Tanzania (Source: ESIA Report January, 2018)

According to the design of the transmission line prepared by the Design Consultant, the proposed transmission line shall commence from the proposed Mbeya (Iganjo) substation in Mbeya Region go to Tunduma substation whereby one 330kV will go to Zambia side and other 400kV will go to proposed Sumbawanga substation in Rukwa Region. It shall have approximately 751 towers with a span of 400 meters (depend on terrains) across the 329 km stretch and 52m wide. It shall traverse through 85 villages in six district councils that lie en-route, namely Mbeya CC, Mbeya DC, Mbozi DC, Momba DC, Tunduma TC, Sumbawanga DC and Sumbawanga MC. The proposed project comprises construction of two substations at Tunduma and Sumbawanga. Table 1, below, depicts

list of district councils with respective wards and villages to be traversed by the transmission line route.

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

No.	LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY	MTAA/VILLAGES
1.	MBEYA DISTRICT COUNCIL	IFIGA
		NSONGWI JUU
		NSONGWI MANTANJI
		NSENGA
		SWAYA
		LUPETA
		IZUMBWE
		IWINDI
		MWAMPALALA
		ISANGALA
		LUSUNGO
		NTANGANO IJOMBE
		MWASELELA
2.	MBEYA CITY COUNCIL	IKHANGA
		MWAHALA
		KANDA JUU
		TONYA
		SHEWA
		NDUGUYA
		ISOSO
3.	MBOZI DISTRICT COUNCIL	LUSUNGO
		IGALE
		WELU II
		ICHESA
		IGUNDA
		SHAJI
		NAMBALA
		MBIMBA
		ISANGU
		HASANGA
		SUMBALUWELA
		MALONJI
		SAKAMWELA
		MPELA
MPONELA		
4.	MBOZI DISTRICT COUNCIL	NAMOLE
		KATETE
		CHIPAKA
		MSONGWA
5	MOMBA DISTRICT COUNCIL	MKUTANO
		NZOKA
		NAKAWALE
		MYUNGA
		LWASHO
MPUI		

		NYENJELE
		IKANA
		MENGO
		NDALAMBO
		CHIWANDA
		CHILANGU
		NKANGAMO
		NKANGAMO SUBSTATION AREA
		ISANGA
6.	SUMBAWANGA DISTRICT COUNCIL	MSANDA A
		SANDULULA
		JANGWANI
		MPWAPWA
		KAPOKA
		MALOLWA
		MKIMA
		MPUI A
		MPUI B
		CHITUO
		KAZWILA
		IKOZI
		KALAMBANZITE
		MLECHE
		MSHANI
		LUSAKA
		NDELEMA
		LAELA A
		LAELA B
		MIANGALUA
		TUNK
7.	SUMBAWANGA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL	MAKAZI MAPYA
		MJI MWEMA
		SENTI
		KATETE
		KASISIWE
		LWICHE
		MAGOMENI
		PWELA
		ISESA
		ULINJI
		MALONJE

RAP study for the proposed 400kV transmission line project from Mbeya to Sumbawanga covers the following project components:

- 122km long 400kV transmission line between the proposed substations at Mbeya and Tunduma;
- 203km long 400kV transmission line between the proposed Tunduma and Sumbawanga;
- 4km long 330kV overhead transmission line (TL) from Tunduma Substation to TanZam Border
- Associated substations of Tunduma and Sumbawanga

1.2.1. Mbeya – Tunduma Section

The proposed Mbeya substation is situated at an altitude of about 1834m above sea level (m.a.s.l). From here, the proposed TL is routed southwards away from Mbeya town and moves westwards. For about 74km from Mbeya, the TL remains on the left hand side of the A104 highway (Mbeya to Tunduma) where it crosses this road and the TAZARA railway line and moves to the right hand side. The line then stays on the right hand side of the A104 highway up to the proposed Tunduma substation.

1.2.2. Tunduma – Sumbawanga section

The segment of the proposed transmission line from Tunduma to Sumbawanga will cover a distance of 203km. From Tunduma substation the TL route lies north-west towards Sumbawanga. The TL runs almost parallel to the Tunduma – Sumbawanga highway and generally stays on the right hand side for about 43km when it crosses to the left hand side of the highway. For the next 54km, the line then stays on the left hand side of the highway before crossing over to the right hand side. For the next 47km, the line stays on the right hand side of the highway and skirts to the left of Lake Rukwa as it enters Sumbawanga town. For the next 50km, the line stays on the right hand side and crosses the highway for the last time before being routed into the proposed Sumbawanga substation.

1.2.3. Tunduma Substation - TanZam Border Section

The proposed 330kV transmission line is crossing the Tunduma – Sumbawanga highway and shift left hand side of the road near to Nkangamo weighbridge at Nkangamo village about 3km to reach the TanZam border which is located at an elevation of 1602m.a.s.l. The total length of this TL is about 4km long.

1.2.4. Associated Substations

As aforementioned earlier, the construction of the proposed project comprises construction of two grid substations namely; Tunduma and Sumbawanga. Also, the report covers extension of Mbeya substation. The location and physical description of the substations is as provided below;

1.2.4.1. Mbeya substation (Extension)

The plot size is adequate for construction of the proposed 400/220/33kV new Mbeya/Iganjo substation, unfortunately staff houses facilities will not fit on the same because of lack of enough space. The 30.76ha was acquired by TANESCO on 2017 and a Resettlement Audit and Corrective Action Plan (ReAP) was conducted.

TANESCO is in the process of acquiring land for extended plot for construction of staff houses and other facilities which has the size of 4.7ha.

1.2.4.2. Tunduma substation

The proposed 400/330/220/33kV Tunduma substation will be located at Nkangamo village in Tunduma Town Council. It is located at approximately 18km north-west of Tunduma township. The substation site is situated at approximately 1600 m.a.s.l.

Main objective of constructing Tunduma substation is to connect the 330kV transmission system

of Zambia with the 400kV system of Tanzania. From eastern side, the 400kV lines from Mbeya Iganjo will connect and from the western side the Sumbawanga line will connect and continue northwest. For future 400kV lines, space is available for a second line to Sumbawanga and a number of additional feeders for future generation plants in the area. The 330kV lines will connect on the west side. The 220kV and 33kV parts in the substation will allow connections of future 220kV lines and reinforce and expand the 33kV distribution network. The plot is 62.96ha after extension.

1.2.4.3. Sumbawanga substation

The proposed 400/220/66/33kV substation at Sumbawanga will be located at Makazi Mapya Street which is approximately 5km west of Sumbawanga Township. This substation is situated at an elevation of about 900 m.a.s.l.

Main objective of the substation is to connect the 400kV line from Tunduma from the southeast and the future Mpanda line from the northwest but also to reinforce the existing 66kV and 33kV network. The 400kV line from Tunduma will connect on the southern side of 400kV Busbar and Mpanda line on the northern. For future 400kV lines space is available for a second line to both Tunduma and Mpanda as well as some additional feeders for future generation plants in the area. The 220kV part in the substation will allow connections of future 220kV lines. Just north of the substation the 66kV line between Zambia and 66/33kV Old Sumbawanga substation is located. Available plot to be acquired is 33.57ha. This land size is sufficient space for the new 400/220/66/33kV substation.

1.3. Objectives of the RAP

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

- Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities are conceived and executed as sustainable development programmes, providing sufficient mitigation measures.
- Affected people are assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living, or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.
- Affected people are meaningfully consulted and have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programmes.
- The RAP carries forward the findings of the ESIA and RPF studies. Besides listing the non-tangible impacts, it quantifies the tangible impacts and enlists the affected persons/households along with their impacted properties. The scope of the RAP includes:
 - Extent of impacts, based upon the census/survey of population affected by the project;
 - Assessment of the potential socio-economic impacts;
 - Consultation with stakeholders including Non-Governmental Organizations, Community Based Organisations, district officials, women and youth groups, the host communities and the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) in each of the villages traversed by the proposed project.

- Review criteria to determine eligibility and other entitlements or forms of assistance for the selected option;
- Valuation based on entitlements applicable and determination of an appropriate compensation package providing the full compensation budget;
- Determination of other measures necessary to assist affected people to improve or restore living standards in line with the ESMP;
- Review existing grievance mechanisms to help formulate clear procedures for settlement of disputes including taking into account traditional dispute settlement mechanisms and judicial recourse;
- Review existing and recommend on potential institutional arrangements for coordination and implementation of the RAP including the costs of implementation;
- Design a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework to enable assessment of achievement/progress of RAP implementation based on indicators; and
- Present a detailed schedule of RAP implementation activities.

TANESCO will ensure that all TAZA activities are in full compliance with national law, as well as conformance to World Health Organization and World Bank guidance ^[1] regarding the COVID-19 situation in relation to stakeholder consultations, project worksites, and related areas.

1.4. Resettlement Audit and Corrective Action Plan

In light of gaps in relation to activities TANESCO had undertaken that were not consistent with World Bank Operational Policy 4.12 and related requirements, TANESCO produced and disclosed a Resettlement Audit and Corrective Action Plan on 17 April 2018 (ReAP). (For text of the ReAP, see Annex 9)

1.5. Guiding Principles for a Resettlement Plan

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

- The project is designed and will be built and operated to comply with the Tanzania national legislation and regulatory standards as well as all relevant WB Operational Policies (OP), and where there is a gap, WB OP prevails. In the implementation of the project, TANESCO will ensure that the project will comply with all WB OP 4.12 objectives, which include but are not limited to:
 - To avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary

^[1] World Bank Technical Note: Public Consultations and Stakeholder Engagement in WB-supported operations when there are constraints on conducting public meetings March 20, 2020

resettlement by exploring all viable alternative project designs.

- 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.
- WB OP 4.12 recognizes that project-related land acquisition, involuntary resettlement and restrictions on land use can have adverse impacts on communities and persons. Project-related land acquisition or restrictions on land use will 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). TANESCO is fully committed to ensuring that no resettlement activities will occur unless a RAP or abbreviated RAP, which has been agreed by the World Bank and TANESCO, is fully in place
- The WB OP 4.12 applies to economic displacement and/or physical displacement. Because land acquisition has to be done in a way that satisfies the required transmission line and substations design standards, the people and livelihoods will be impacted and resettlement cannot be avoided in all cases. TANESCO during the preparation of the ESIA for TL explored all the viable alternative and came with best option in regards to minimizing resettlement. The WB OP 4.12 requires that before the implementation of the TL and associated substations, full resettlement action plan (RAP) or an abbreviated RAP depending on the number of projects affected persons must be in place. TANESCO will ensure that where relocation or loss of shelter occurs, they will put measures to assist the displaced persons which will be implemented in accordance with the resettlement and compensation plan. The purpose of relocation and resettlement plan is to improve the life social welfare of the affected persons. TANESCO is fully committed to ensuring that no resettlement activities will occur unless a RAP or abbreviated RAP, which has been agreed by the World Bank and TANESCO, is fully in place.
- TANESCO will ensure that displaced people are given resettlement assistance, by, so that their standards of living, income generation capacity and production levels are improved. Eligible displaced persons will be provided with such assistance as: transport allowances where physical relocation is involved; and transitional support such as a disturbance allowance and accommodation allowance to enable them to restore their livelihoods and standards of living.
- TANESCO will sufficiently consult with the displaced persons and host communities early enough starting from the planning process and will encourage them to participate fully, effectively and meaningfully throughout the planning and implementation of the resettlement program, and general project life cycle. OP 4.12 requires that displaced persons are made aware of their options and rights regarding resettlement. OP 4.12 provides that displaced persons must be consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives World Bank OP 4.12 seeks to ensure that affected persons, communities and local authorities (e.g. municipalities/districts) are regularly informed and consulted. TANESCO will ensure that consultation with PAPs and other affected stakeholders is an on-going process throughout the preparation and implementation of the RAP.
- TANESCO will pay particular attention such as additional specific assistance to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced; especially those below the poverty line; the

landless, the elderly, women headed family, disabled persons, persons with HIV/AIDs and other serious illnesses, household headed by children and Albinism

- The OP 4.12 requires that resettlement measures include provision of compensation at full replacement cost and of other assistance required for relocation and preparation and provision of resettlement sites with adequate facilities (where required) prior to displacement. In particular, the taking of land and related assets or the denial of access to assets will take place only after compensation has been paid and where applicable, resettlement sites, new homes, related infrastructure, public services and moving allowances have been provided to displaced persons. No person or entity will be required to vacate acquired land until resettlement entitlements have been fully delivered.
- Displacement or restriction of access must not occur before necessary measures for resettlement are in place. Persons are informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement and about easily accessible complaint and dispute registration and resolution mechanisms available to them.
- TANESCO's PIU will ensure that Displaced persons have access to reliable, affordable and accessible grievance redress mechanisms to seek recourse on issues related to resettlement.

1.6. Methodologies

The RAP study deployed various methodologies in the process of socio-economic data collection and completion of RAP report. The choice of methodology was dependent on the type and nature of information required. The key methods included:

1.6.1. Literature review

Several legal documents were reviewed particularly those relevant to land acquisition, compensation and grievance handling procedures. These included most of the legal documents (Bills, Acts and policies including the different national and international resettlement policy frameworks). The study reviewed particularly; National Constitution, 1977; Land Policy, 1997; Land Acquisition Act, 1967; Land Acts No.4 and No. 5 of 1999 and associated Regulations; Unit Titles Act, No. 16 of 2008; and Local Government Acts of 1982 were reviewed and the aim was to determine the legal requirements relevant to the TL project. Apart from reviewing the national legal requirements, the study also reviewed the most relevant World Bank Operational Policies i.e. OP 4.11 Physical Cultural Resources; OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement; and OP 17.50 Public Disclosure

The also team reviewed number of studies completed for the proposed line including the RPF, ESIA and Feasibility Study (FS) for the project to ensure that there is consistency and harmony between the reviewed mentioned reports and the RAP report.

1.6.2. Stakeholders Consultations

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

4.12 requires that people likely to be affected by a development project be consulted so that their views and concerns are incorporated in project planning. Knowledge of what the community perceives will facilitate the development of a comprehensive and effective RAP.

Therefore, Stakeholder engagement during resettlement planning and implementation enables a two-way interaction between TANESCO and PAPs, among others. Stakeholder engagement is essential to gaining a comprehensive, mutual awareness and understanding, and in encouraging mutual responsibility, ownership, and trust among all the stakeholders affected by the TL project. Public consultations also allowed early exposure of potential problems and efforts to be made to address potential problems.

Between 22nd July,2020 and 25th July,2020, TANESCO field team held altogether (99) extensive stakeholder engagement, (11) with all the Local Governments’ Administrative Offices (Regional Offices, City Authorities, Municipal Authorities, Town Councils and Districts), (13) with Non-Government Organizations and (75) Project Affected Persons in all villages traversed by the TL as shown in the table 2, below. Consultations were conducted to all PAPs including the vulnerable PAPs such as Elderly, orphan, Physical disability, Injury, Prolonged sickness, widow, the very poor, child headed households and those with Albinism. Table 2 below shows Categories, Date & Details of Stakeholder Consultations carried out by the field team. The lists of attendances have been compiled separately and presented as *volume 2* due to the bulkiness.

TANESCO field team armed with their introduction letters approached the stakeholders and after introduction explained to them about the project and its international cross-country importance. They used maps to show the stakeholders the extent of the project and informed them that their views regarding the project are very important for the smooth implementation of the project. Cognisant of the COVID 19 pandemic all consultations were held in the open places like under trees and strict Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) such as washing of hand with soap and use of sanitizers were followed.

Table 2: Showing Categories, Date & Details of Stakeholder Consultations

Category of Stakeholders	Date Consultations were Held	Details/Names of Stakeholder Engaged	Project Area
LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICERS (11 Consultations)	22/7/2010	City Director	Mbeya City
	22/7/2020	District Commissioner	Mbeya City
	28/7/2020	Ag. Director of Land and Natural Resources	Mbeya District Council
	22/07/2020	DED Mbozi District Council	Mbozi District
	22/07/2020	DC- Mbozi District	Mbozi District
	6/08/2020	DED Momba District Council	Momba District
	3/08/2020	DC- Momba District	Momba District
	3/08/2020	TD – Tunduma Town Council	Tunduma Town Council
	22/07/2020	District Commissioner – Sumbawanga	Sumbawanga Municipal Council
	22/07/2020	Municipal Director– Sumbawanga MC.	Sumbawanga Municipal Council
	22/07/2020	District Executive Director – Sumbawanga DC	Sumbawanga District
NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS (13 Consultations)	05/08/2020	Kikundi cha Huduma Majumbani Mbeya (KIHUMBE)	Mbeya District
	19/08/2020	Catholic Relief Service (CRS)	Mbeya District
	19/08/2020	Caritas Mbeya	Mbeya District
	19/08/2020	Serve Tanzania (SETA)	Mbeya District
	14.08.2020	Save The Children Mbozi	Mbozi District
	14.08.2020	Actions for Development Programs (ADP Mbozi)	Mbozi District
	17.08.2020	North Star Alliance Tunduma	Tunduma

	17.08.2020	Integrated Rural Development Organisation (IRDO) Tunduma & Momba	Tunduma & Momba
	18.08.2020	Christian Council of Tanzania (CCT)	Mbozi District
	18.08.2020	The Life Hood of Children and Development Society (LICHIDE)	Sumbawanga Municipal Council
	18.08.2020	Hope Legal Clinic	Sumbawanga Municipal Council
	18.08.2020	Plan International -Rukwa Office	Sumbawanga Municipal Council
PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS (PAPs) (75 Consultations)	23/7/2020	PAPs in Shewa Street	Mbeya City
	24/7/2020 and 24/8/2020	PAPs in Ikhanga street	Mbeya City
	27/7/2020 & 28/7/2020	PAPs in Kanda Juu Street	Mbeya City
	29/7/2020	PAPs in Tonya Street	Mbeya City
	30/7/2020	PAPs in Nduguya & Isoso street	Mbeya City
	31/7/2020	PAPs in Mwahala street	Mbeya City
	31/7/2020	PAPs in Mwahala street	Mbeya City
	04/08/2020	PAPs in Ifiga village	Mbeya District
	05/08/2020	PAPs in Ntangano Ijombe village	Mbeya District
	06/08/2020	PAPs in Nsongwi juu village	Mbeya District
	07/08/2020	PAPs in Nsongwi Mantanji village	Mbeya District
	08/08/2020	PAPs in Nsenga village	Mbeya District
	10/08/2020	PAPs in Swaya village	Mbeya District
	11/08/2020	PAPs in Lupeta village	Mbeya District
	12/8/2020	PAPs in Isangala village	Mbeya District
	13/8/2020	PAPs in Iwindi village	Mbeya District
	13/08/2020	PAPs in Mwaselela village	Mbeya District
	14/08/2020	PAPs in Mwampalala village	Mbeya District
	17/8/2020	PAPs in Lusungu village	Mbeya District
	18/08/2020	PAPs in Izumbwe village	Mbeya District
	23/07/2020	PAPs at Lusungu village	Mbozi District
	24/07/2020	PAPs in Igale Village	Mbozi District
	24/07/2020	PAPs in Welu II village	Mbozi District
	25/07/2020	PAPs at Ichesa village	Mbozi District
	25/07/2020	PAPs at Igunda village	Mbozi District
	26/07/2020	PAPs at Shaji village	Mbozi District
	26/07/2020	PAPS at Nambala and Mbimba villages	Mbozi District
	27/07/2020	PAPs at Isangu village	Mbozi District
	28/07/2020	PAPS at Hasanga village	Mbozi District
	29/07/2020	PAPS at Sumbalwela village	Mbozi District
	30/07/2020	PAPS at Malonji village	Mbozi District
	1/08/2020	PAPS at Sakamwela village	Mbozi District
	2/08/2020	PAPS at Mpela village	Mbozi District
	3/08/2020	PAPS at Mponela village	Mbozi District
	3/08/2020	Local leaders and PAPS at Namole Mtaa	Tunduma Town Council
	4/08/2020	PAPS at Msongwa, Chipaka, Katete Streets	Tunduma Town Council
	8/08/2020	PAPs at Nkangamo village	Momba District
	10/08/2020	PAPS at Chiwanda village	Momba District
	10/08/2020	PAPS at Isanga village	Momba District
	11/08/2020	PAPS at Ndalambo village	Momba District
	11/08/2020	PAPS at Mengo village	Momba District
	12/08/2020	PAPS at Nakawale village	Momba District
	13/08/2020	PAPS at Ikana village	Momba District
	13/08/2020	PAPS at Nyenjele village	Momba District
	13/08/2020	PAPS at Mpuhi Village	Momba District
	14/08/2020	PAPS at Lwasho village	Momba District
	14/08/2020	PAPS at Myunga village	Momba District
21/08/2020	PAPS at Chilangu village	Momba District	
21/08/2020	PAPS at Nzoka village	Momba District	
21/08/2020	PAPS at Mkutano village	Momba District	
25/07/2020	PAPS at Makazi Mapya street (Substation Area)	Sumbawanga Municipal Council	
20/08/2020	PAPS at Makazi Mapya street (Substation Area-Extended area)	Sumbawanga Municipal Council	
26/08/2020	PAPS at Mji mwema street	Sumbawanga Municipal Council	
28/07/2020	PAPS at Milanzi village (Katete and Kasisiwe sub-village)	Sumbawanga Municipal Council	

	29/07/2020	PAPs at Lwiche street PAPs at Magomeni and Nambogo (Pwela) streets	Sumbawanga Municipal Council
	29/07/2020	PAPs at Senti street	Sumbawanga Municipal Council
	30/07/2020	PAPs at Ulinji village	Sumbawanga Municipal Council
	1/08/2020	PAPs at Isesa village	Sumbawanga Municipal Council
	1/08/2020	PAPs at Malonje village	Sumbawanga Municipal Council
	5/08/2020	PAPs at Mpwapwa village	Sumbawanga District
	5/08/2020	PAPs at Kapoka village	Sumbawanga District
	6/08/2020	PAPs at Malolwa village	Sumbawanga District
	6/08/2020	PAPs at Mkima village	Sumbawanga District
	6/08/2020	PAPs at Mpuu A and B villages	Sumbawanga District
	7/08/2020	PAPs at Chituo, Kazwila and Ikozi villages	Sumbawanga District
	8/08/2020	PAPs at Kalambazite and Mleche villages	Sumbawanga District
	10/08/2020	PAPs at Mshani village	Sumbawanga District
	10/08/2020	PAPs at Lusaka village	Sumbawanga District
	11/08/2020	PAPs at Ndelema village	Sumbawanga District
	11/08/2020	PAPs at Laela A village	Sumbawanga District
	12/08/2020	PAPs at Laela B village	Sumbawanga District
	12/08/2020	PAPs at Miangalua village	Sumbawanga District
	13/08/2020	PAPs at Tunko village	Sumbawanga District
	14/08/2020	PAPs at Sandulula village	Sumbawanga District
	14/08/2020	PAPs at Jangwani village	Sumbawanga District

1.6.3. Checklist

TANESCO field team used a checklist with questions relating to project such as; land ownership, availability of land to relocate PAP's, land conflicts and resolution mechanisms, economic activities, cultural sites areas, gender, including Gender Based Violence (GBV), labour influx, livelihood activities, best way to relocate people and compensation procedures was used to guide the stakeholder consultations. Pertinent issues raised by the different categories of stakeholders engaged and responses by TANESCO are presented on *table 3* below. Details of views of each stakeholder are presented in *Annex 3* of this report.

Table 3: Pertinent Issues Raised During Stakeholder Consultations

Category of Stakeholder	Pertinent Issues Raised	Response From TANESCO
Local Government Administrators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Your Valuers reported to this office before they began work, so we are aware and we support the project TANESCO to scan all RAP documentation Involve all members of the affected families Pay in time to avoid conflicts Provide notice to vacate land after payment Demarcate the way leave to avoid encroachers Pay in kind to all public Institutions affected. We have experience with airport project where many PAPs were not paid compensation fairly. In that project there were a lot of complaints from PAPs. How are you going to assure us that compensation for this project will be paid as per current land value? There is high social interaction between communities in Tunduma - Tanzania side and Zambia side, so ensure all PAPs are well informed during RAP implementation 	<p>Very grateful for the support</p> <p>Noted</p> <p>Noted</p> <p>Noted and TANESCO appreciates the efforts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TANESCO has special Unit to address all disputes. Stakeholder Engagement Plan covers consultation of all potential stakeholders including public and local non-governmental organizations and CBOs Sensitization programs is well coordinated

<p>Non-Governmental Organizations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We advise TANESCO and contractors to provide HIV/AIDS training to workers and community surrounding the project area. • During implementation of big projects like this one there are a lot of impacts such as early pregnancies, diseases such as HIV/AIDS and STDs and most affected people are children and women. • There are some cases of GBV, if you visit the Police Office Gender desk you will get more information. There are rape cases and sometimes family tend to hide these cases. It is also advised to provide GBV training to communities surrounded by TL project • Before paying compensation, it is good if TANESCO will sensitize PAPs on the proper use of money because some of men have habits of leaving their wives and children and move to another woman for spending the compensation paid. This will frustrate the family and will cause a lot of burdens to women. • Collaborate with ward and village officials to solve all disputes that might raise after land acquisition processes • At least consult some CBO's and NGO's that would address community issues during project implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The awareness on HIV/AIDS shall be provided and in case contractor will need an NGO for HIV/AIDS training TANESCO will recommend you. • Among NGOs consulted and available to provide GBV/SEA/SH support services are: Save The Children, Integrated Rural Development Organisation (IRDO), Christian Council of Tanzania (CCT), The Life Hood of Children and Development Society (LICHIDE) and Plan International • The Contractor will be required to provide HIV/AIDS awareness training and sensitize nearby community and workers on how to prevent themselves and proper use of condoms during construction phase of the project • Noted, awareness sensitization will be given to all PAPs before paying the compensation. • Noted, awareness sensitization will be given to all PAPs before paying the compensation • All compensation claims and grievances shall be addressed accordingly, • Noted
<p>Project Affected Persons</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valuation was done 6 months ago when is TANESCO going to compensate us. Time frame between valuation & payment, what does the law say? • Is TANESCO going to connect electricity to our houses • Some people missed the valuation how will our photos be captured • After TL construction shall we be allowed to cultivate under the line • Can a PAP know the compensation amount before payment day? • During implementation of the project, we are requesting TANESCO to consider our village for temporary works as we have many youths who can work with contractors as casual labourer's • Some of us have graves in the affected area, we used to bury our relatives in that land and we were informed that after valuation exercise we are not allowed to use that area for burial sites. It is good if compensation will be paid early to allow us to buy another land • Some of us did not receive the valuation forms what should we do? • We accept this project because it is for our national development. It is expected that through this project many new industries will be established and most of the villages will be electrified. • Wanted to know if the project has taken a large portion of the land and left with a small piece will TANESCO pay compensation for the whole piece of land or will allow PAP to utilize it? • Most of people owns land parcels of one acre in the village and if project is to take 52m corridor that means most of our farms will be small pieces so we are requesting valuer to check the situation of PAPs to be compensated the whole acre because the remaining parcels will be useless • Valuation form which was left to each PAPs are in English language whereby most of PAPs are not understanding English. • What is mode of payment? are we going to be paid through Bank account or cash? What will happen for those who doesn't have bank account? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation waiting for approval from CGV & interest will be paid after 6 months • Although this is out of the scope for this project. You will liaise with REA which the government entity concerned with rural electrification. These high voltage lines, • Yes, Valuation was done for only perennial crops because PAPs will be allowed to harvest seasonal crops. • Arrangements will be made to take their photos • The field team will come back • Yes, the amount will be disclosed before payment. • Employment opportunities will be available and during construction the community will benefit. • Noted, currently you are not allowed to use that land as burial sites because it is going to be acquired for project. • All PAPs who did not receive their forms were requested to write their names and Valuer promised to bring those forms to each PAP. • We assure you that compensation for this project will be fair because before valuation research was conducted in order to assess current value of the land in the village • The Valuer used applicable valuation laws and common sense to decide whether the remaining part is supposed to be included in the compensation • The valuer will explain to the PAP in local language or in Kiswahili • Normally TANESCO pays cheque to each PAPs through Bank. Before payment TANESCO with Bank staff will come to streets/villages office to assist all PAPs who do not have bank account to open the account.

1.6.4. Household Questionnaire

TANESCO had two teams while carrying out field activities; while the first team conducted stakeholder consultation, the second team participated in conducting the Socio-economic Census of all the PAPs. The census began on 22nd July, 2020 and this the official cut-off date for this RAP. They used a household questionnaire to collect the socio-economic baseline data of all the PAPs. The surveyors and Valuers had already identified the affected properties and therefore it was easy for the TANESCO field team to identify all the PAPs along the TL. The questionnaire captured

the following information relating to the household and/ or household members: Identification of the respondent, household information, presence/ of vulnerable people in the household such as the elderly, very poor, people with disabilities, women/child headed households and the Albinos, land and land size of PAPs, land uses, main sources of income for the household, major agricultural assets/implements owned by the household, major domestic assets, major source of information, availability, quality and distance to services, type of energy, relocation choices, preferred mode of compensation, cultural properties such as graves impacted by the TL, the major benefits / positive impacts of the proposed project and grievance redress mechanisms. See the questionnaire in *annex 2* of this report.

1.6.5. Data Analysis and Reports

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

1.7. Structure of the RAP

The structure of the RAP is given in *Table 4* below:

Table 4: Structure of RAP

Chapters	Title of Chapter	Brief Description of Contents
1	Introduction and Project Description	Overview, Brief profile of TANESCO, Project description i.e. location, objectives and scope of RAP,
2	Potential Impacts	Stage-wise description of methodology adopted to prepare the RAP
3	Profile of Project Area and Impacted Population	Profiles of the Regions (Mbeya, Songwe and Rukwa) and district profiles of the six districts (Mbeya DC, Mbeya CC, Mbozi DC, Tunduma TC, Momba DC, Sumbawanga DC and Sumbawanga MC) to ethnicity, gender and minority vulnerable groups, land area and uses, rights and tenure system, forests, economic profile, agriculture, livestock industry, forestry, fishing, hunting, trading and wage and self-employment, income and expenditure Socio-economic details of the affected households
4	Policy, Legal and Regulatory Framework	Applicability and relevance of acts, policies and guidelines of Government of Tanzania; Comparison of the WB policy Vs. Tanzania framework;
5	Determination of entitlements and Eligibility Criteria	Explains the criteria used for determining the eligibility of PAPs and correspondent forms of compensation for each category of PAPs.
6	Valuation Methods and Compensation for Loses	Resettlement and compensation require varying types of compensation provisions to displaced persons. The nature and extent of which differ according to their legitimate claims, and extent of negative impact occurred. This chapter provides the methods that were used to calculate for compensation of loses to be incurred during the land acquisition process of the Mbeya- Sumbawanga 400kV Transmission Line.

Chapters	Title of Chapter	Brief Description of Contents
7	Resettlement Measures	This chapter describes compensation and other resettlement measures that will assist each category of eligible PAPs to achieve the objectives of OP 4.12 on Land acquisition, restricted land use and involuntary resettlement. Aside compensation these measures include programs for livelihood restoration, grievance mechanisms, consultation, and disclosure of information and physical relocation of PAPs.
8	Consultations and Participation	Details on consultations with different stakeholders – district officials, communities, women and youth groups
9	Grievance Redress	Administrative and judicial options for redress of grievances
	Assessment of Project Impacts	Analysis of Alternative for routes of transmission Corridor was done during the ESIA study. Assessment of adverse/positive Impacts on persons/land/private properties/common property resource; cropping pattern/standing crops, other assets such as graveyards, etc. due to the transmission line way leave and proposed substations at Iganjo (Mbeya), Tunduma and Sumbawanga
10	RAP Implementation Responsibilities	Institutions and categories of people involved in the resettlement activities.
11	RAP Implementation Schedule	Schedule of activities for implementation of RAP in correspondence with the RAP Implementation and Transmission Line Construction.
12	Costs and Budgets	Rates for estimation of compensation, compensation amounts and estimates for implementation of other activities listed in the RAP
13	Monitoring and Evaluation	Mechanisms for M&E in RAP implementation and indicators

Other relevant information such as, photographs of meetings, list of stakeholders met and minutes of meeting are presented in Annexes 3, 4 and 5 and **in Volume II** respectively.

CHAPTER 2: POTENTIAL IMPACTS

2.1. Project Objective

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

2.2. Project Components that will Require Resettlement

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

- Construction of the 400kV double circuit transmission line from Mbeya-Tunduma-Sumbawanga;
- Construction of the 330kV transmission line for TanZam;
- Construction of associated substations of extension of Mbeya substation, Tunduma and Sumbawanga substations;
- Clearing of Way leaves corridor (52m) and
- Access roads improvements

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

The land requirements for the project are in three categories;

- Land for construction of the transmission line (RoW);
- Land for the construction extension of Mbeya substation, Tunduma and Sumbawanga substations and,
- Land required temporarily for construction purposes such as camping sites i.e. for construction camps.

2.3. Transmission line Way Leave corridor

The way leave corridor for a transmission line includes land set aside for the transmission line and associated facilities, land needed to facilitate maintenance, and buffer areas to avoid risks of fires and other accidents. The way leave corridor provides a safety margin between the high-voltage lines and surrounding structures. The proposed transmission line to be erected will utilize a way leave corridor which will be acquired by TANESCO after completion of land acquisition process. The TL is expecting to use a total of 52m as a RoW i.e. 26m from either side of the centre of transmission line. Corridor for 400 kV line (dotted line) showing 10meter RoW and 52 metre way leaves as shown in *figure 3* below;

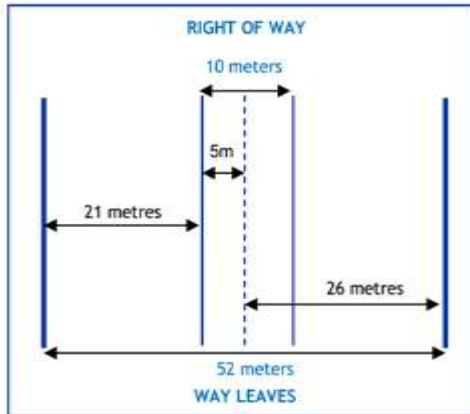


Figure 2:TL leaves corridor

2.4. Transmission Line, Towers and Conductors

The towers will in some cases be a large and dominant feature in the landscape. Their function is to keep the high-voltage conductors (power lines) separated from their surroundings and from each other. The proposed line shall have about 83 angle towers.

2.5. Substations

The substations normally consist of an office, storage and control building and fenced-in electrical structures including transformers. Substations vary in size and technical configuration and may cover several acres.

The size of Tunduma substation is planned to be constructed with a 400kV double busbar including bus coupler, three (3) 400kV line bays including shunt reactors, three (3) 400/330kV transformer feeders, two (2) 400/220/33kV transformer feeders and two (2) 400/220/33kV 125 MVA autotransformers. Furthermore, a 220kV double busbar including bus coupler, two (2) 220/33kV transformer feeders, two 220/33kV 125 MVA power transformers and 33kV for local distribution. Rated power of transformers shall cover the estimated demand as well as the expected future load increase. The land for the entire substation area is 62.97 ha.

The proposed 400/330/220/33kV Tunduma substation will be located at Nkangamo village in Tunduma Town Council. It is located at approximately 18km north-west of Tunduma township. The substation site is situated at approximately 1600 m.a.s.l.

Main objective of constructing Tunduma substation is to connect the 330kV transmission system of Zambia with the 400kV system of Tanzania. From eastern side, the 400kV lines from Mbeya Iganjo will connect and from the western side the Sumbawanga line will connect and continue northwest. For future 400kV lines space is available for a second line to Sumbawanga and a number of additional feeders for future generation plants in the area. The 330kV lines will connect on the west side. The 220kV and 33kV parts in the substation will allow connections of future 220kV lines and reinforce and expand the 33kV distribution network. The plot is 62.96ha after

extension.

The size of the Sumbawanga substation is planned to be constructed with a 400/220/66/33kV greenfield substation equipped with a 400kV double busbar including bus coupler, two (2) 400kV line bays including shunt reactors, two (2) 400/220/33kV transformer bays and two (2) 400/220/33kV, 150 MVA, autotransformers. Additionally, the substation will be equipped with a 220kV double busbar including bus coupler, two (2) 220/66/33kV transformer feeders and two (2) 220/66/33kV 90 MVA power transformers. Also, the substation will be equipped with 66kV single busbar divided in two sections, two (2) 66kV line bays for in and out connection of existing 66kV line from Zambia to Old Sumbawanga and 33kV for reinforcement of local distribution. The rated power of transformers shall cover the demand and the expected future load increase. The land for the entire substation area is 33.56ha.

For Mbeya substation, TANESCO is in process of acquiring land for extension of the plot for construction of staff houses and other facilities which has the size of 4.7ha. Affected PAPs for the extended plot are also included in this RAP.

2.6. Access Roads

The construction of the proposed transmission line will utilise the existing main and path roads for accessing the transmission line route and substation areas. However, where necessary the path roads to the substations will be improved to ensure transportation construction materials and equipment. These road improvements will have adverse impacts on current land use and/ or livelihood activities of project affected persons. Through acquisition of land for access roads, for example, people's land used for agricultural purposes will be lost leading to adverse impacts on peoples' livelihoods.

2.7. Camps, Storage and Workshop areas

The proposed transmission line project will be undertaken in lots; the first lot will include a segment of transmission line from Mbeya to Tunduma, the second lot will comprise a segment of transmission line from Tunduma to Sumbawanga. Based on TANESCO's past experience with other 400kV transmission line projects, it is anticipated that there will be three construction camps set up for each lot awarded to a contractor, one on either end of the line and one in the middle. The substation contractors will have their camps near substations if the contractors will be different from one constructing the TL. Each construction camp will be sited near the ROW for easy access to the construction workspace areas. The land used for campsite is normally temporarily acquired whereby contractor agrees with respective village to lease certain size of land for establishing campsite. The Contractor will be required to carry out Environmental and Social Impact Briefs on the camp sites that will be identified during the implementation of the TL project. The bidding documents will have a specific clause instructing the Contractor to have an Environmentalist and Sociologist as part of the team to ensure that possible risks of GBV, HIV/AIDS, COVID 19 transmission are mitigated at each camp.

2.8. Types of Loss due to Land Acquisition

The study team studied land acquisition effects at both community and household levels. The community level losses relate to loss of public properties such as schools, mosques, churches, communal grazing land and cultivation areas. Household level effects are those that are specific to individual household as categorized below.

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

2.9. Category of Impacts

2.9.1. Impact on Land

The total way-leave acquired by TANESCO is 52 meters wide (or 26 meters on each side). Out of 26 meters' way leave, 5 meters will be directly below the transmission line and will be cleared and used as access road along the way leave corridor. On the other hand, the 21 meters on each side of the transmission line will be cleared for the safety of the line. Since the entire 52 meters is fully compensated, the use of this way-leave is restricted. No cultivation even with short crops is allowed apart from grazing. TANESCO will ensure regular clearance of vegetation above 3m height in the entire way leave corridor to ensure safety of the line and the communities along the corridor. Therefore, full land usage restrictions apply and owners of project affected land including persons who are growing crops in this land although they do not have any legal title of the affected land will be fully compensated for the land under the way leave of 52 meters wide as per the entitlement matrix on table 33. This 52 meters wide Way leave shall be transferred to TANESCO after all rights upon this land have been compensated for and it is deemed not to have any residual value for the current owners. See Figure 4 above. Cash compensation will be paid to owners for fruit and timber/shade trees and other commercially valuable standing crops (sisal, etc.) at the time of valuation according to growth. Annual crops (maize, sorghum etc. are normally not compensated but are left for the PAP to harvest. According to Tanzania Land Act No.4 of 1999 Section 34 states that the affected persons have the right to reap crops that are sown before any notice for vacating that land is given.

Table 5 below shows that the Mbeya – Tunduma - Sumbawanga 400kV Transmission Line will

take a total of 1,812.03 Ha of land, 1,710.8 Ha will be for the transmission line and 101.23 ha for substations.

Table 5: Land to be acquired for the TL Way Leaves and Substations of Mbeya (extension), Tunduma: and Sumbawanga

Line Segment	Way leave corridor size (m)	Total Length (km)	Size of Land to be Acquired (Ha)
Mbeya - Tunduma	52	122	634.4
Tunduma – Sumbawanga	52	203	1055.6
Tunduma S/S to TanZam border	52	4	20.8
Mbeya Substation (Extension)			4.7
Tunduma Substation			62.96
Sumbawanga Substation			33.57
TOTAL			1,812.03

Source: Calculations by RAP expert, September, 2020

2.9.2. Government Land

The proposed transmission line route is not traversing through the national forest reserves. The line route is however passing through District Forest reserve at Sumbawanga and Village Government Reserved lands for communal uses, such as livestock grazing and collecting firewood. Any affected land, be it for grazing activity or any other activity, will be compensated if acquired by the Project. It should be noted that the construction of the proposed transmission line will have no impact on grazing land and collecting firewood as communities will continue to be able to collect firewood and graze on the land underneath the line and cross from one side of the RoW to the other, to access grazing fields in segments of the line that are already constructed. TANESCO, therefore, does not anticipate that during the Project construction phase, there will be any impacts on persons engaging in grazing activities with their animals, and therefore the Project will not provide specific compensation to local communities grazing in project site areas.

2.9.3. Impact on People

Results from the social-economic studies, RAP Census survey and valuation exercise carried out including the various stakeholder consultations held reveal that 4400 PAPs will be affected by the transmission line. The impact is different in several regions and districts that the transmission line traverses. For instance, household survey revealed that 1110 (38%) were from Mbeya Region, 932 (31.9%) were from Rukwa Region and 879 (30%) were from Songwe Region. In district wise, about 10% PAPs were from Mbeya City, 28% from Mbeya DC, 15% from Mbozi DC, 12% from Momba DC, 3% from Tunduma TC, 23% from Sumbawanga DC and 9%) from Sumbawanga MC as shown in *table 6* below.

Table 6: Number of PAPs per Administrative Unit

	Administrative Units	Number of PAPs	Number of PAPs to be physically resettled
1	Mbeya City Council	445	20
2	Mbeya District Council	1331	90

3	Mbozi District Council	777	134
4	Momba District Council	599	31
5	Tunduma Town Council	134	9
6	Sumbawanga District Council	623	57
7	Sumbawanga Municipal Council	491	93
	Total	4400	434

Source: Primary Data: Report by Valuers 2020

The study reveals that among three regions, Mbeya region was the one with highest (38%) PAPs while Songwe region had low (30%) PAPs. Also, Mbeya DC had highest (28%) PAPs while Tunduma TC was the district with low (3%) PAPs among all seven districts as shown in *table 6* above.

2.10. PAPs preferences regarding compensation

The TANESCO field team administered household interviews to all household heads whose property was identified to be falling within the TL corridor. Presence of the vulnerable persons in the household or vulnerability of the household head is catered for in the identification section of the questionnaire. Therefore, details of numbers, types and preferences of the vulnerable persons in the project area are detailed in the socio-economic chapter 3 section 3.3.3 of this report. In trying to understand PAPs preferences on the mode of compensation PAPs, the study team asked the household head to indicate their preferences between cash compensation and in-kind compensation and whether they would prefer to be relocated in the same village or would like to be relocated in the outside village or district. Compensation will replenish the lost assets if used for intended purpose and when is paid promptly. In-kind compensation will be the best option for the vulnerable groups who are unable to utilize the compensation money to intended purposes (e.g. building a new house) due to disabilities, addiction, old age (elderly), and widow. These will need special assistance. See result of the survey is presented in *table 7* below.

2.10.1. Preference for mode of payment

TANESCO field team carried out household socio-economic survey as detailed in the subsequent chapter 3 of this report where household heads were asked after having been given alternatives on the mode of payment of compensation that they would prefer most. The study findings revealed most (98%) of the PAPs preferred cash compensation and least (2%) responded to in kind compensation as shown in *table 7 below*.

Table 7: Preferred mode of Compensation

Mode of compensation		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	In-kind	63	2.2	2.2	2.2
	Cash compensation	2842	97.3	97.8	100.0
	Total	2905	99.5	100.0	

2.10.2. Need to relocate due to acquisition

In total 2,905 households were interviewed and 4,400 people were identified as those to be affected by the project aka Project Affected Persons (PAPs). Of these, 434 PAPs will loss a significant amount of their land and hence physically displaced. the 434 PAPs were asked on willingness to

relocate from their farms/ plots that might be occupied by the proposed project to other areas either within or outside the village or district. From the analysis, it shows that 373 (86%) respondents stated that they are willing to relocate while 71 (14%) respondents are not willing to relocate while a few did not have any choice. TANESCO will further engage those not willing to relocate in order to come to an agreeable solution. Refer to *figure 4* below.

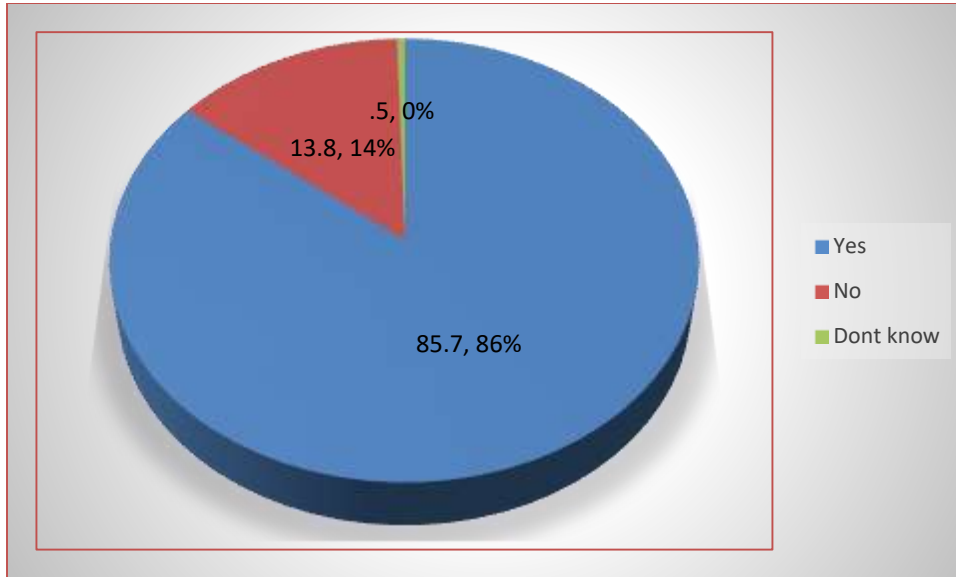


Figure 3: Percentage of willingness to relocate

2.10.3. Preference of area to resettle

About 68.8% households reported they are ready to relocate in the same village, 29.5% households reported willingness to relocate outside the village where they have other parcels of land to relocate to. a small percentage of 1.9% are ready to relocate outside the district. In line with these findings, most of the PAPs will relocate within their respective villages as they have more than one farm in the village. Those willing to relocate outside their villages, TANESCO will carry out further engagements/consultations on the preferred areas, conduct environmental and socio-economic studies of the preferred area while engaging the host communities and if in agreement TANESCO will purchase the land and implement the resettlement. For those PAPs who will be relocated by TANESCO, during the identification of relocation sites, TANESCO will be mindful of and pay special attention to ensure availability and close proximity of social and economic infrastructure, such as schools, health facilities, water sources among others. It was also indicated in the ESIA that an important impact will be the relocation of houses and some public or private infrastructure such as schools, mosques, churches, shops, etc. In most cases, these will be relocated on another part of the same land, to an adjacent land plot or elsewhere as may be desired by the affected households. Refer to *figure 5* below.

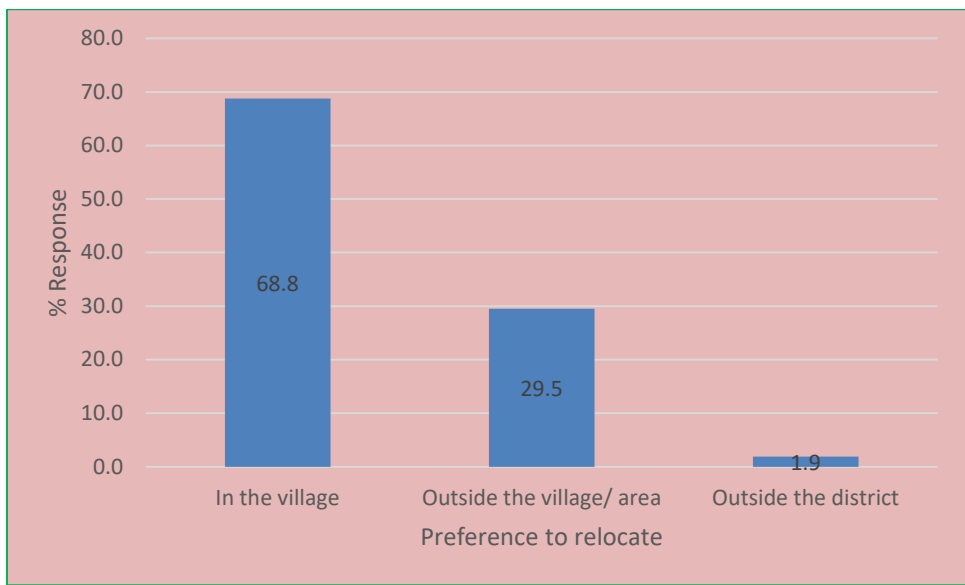


Figure 4: Preference of place to relocate

2.11. Loss of house structures

A total of 434 structures are going to be impacted by the construction of the project. These structures are to be demolished to pave way for the transmission corridor according to the data from the surveyor and valuer.

From the entitlement matrix TANESCO shall pay the PAPs in form of Cash compensation for full replacement of the house, taking into account market values for assets and materials, and equivalent residential plot in the vicinity, if available. Households shall receive displacement allowance, transport allowance or accommodation allowance. Materials shall be salvaged with no deduction from compensation. PAPs will have the option of reconstructing their new structures on alternative land either in the vicinity or away from the site as per their individual preferences. Compensation will be paid for structures such as houses, farm buildings, latrines, fences and any other affected assets. Notice to vacate the old houses is strictly after the new housing units are completed.



Figure 5: Some of the Houses located in the Transmission Corridor

2.12. Loss of trees, fruit trees and plantation

Crops and trees such as coffee plantations, Mature banana plants, Mature mango trees, Mature pawpaw trees, Coffee trees, medium size lemon trees, Mature orange trees, young umbrella trees, Mature pawpaw trees, Timber size teak trees Mature cassava plants Mature guava trees, Eucalyptus, Bamboo, Accacia, pine, Misasati, Mifurusadi avocado, and Mature bush trees will be affected by the transmission line. PAPs will be entitled to compensation/other entitlements based on the status of their occupation of the affected area. The entitlements for resettlement are laid down in the entitlement Matrix that reflects the existing laws and practices within the Tanzanian while adhering to the Bank's resettlement principles and objectives. Therefore, all owners of properties that have been identified during the preparation of this RAP will be eligible for compensation. From the entitlement matrix, tree and other fruit trees are entitled to be compensated in cash, based on market price schedules provided by the Ministry of Agriculture every year. For this project the price schedule will be for year when this RAP will be implemented councils. Expected income stream of up three months from the affected farm land will be compensated to the owner. The details of these crops/trees are in the valuation report which is *Volume III* of the RAP Report.



Figure 6 Some of the types of tree that will be affected by the TL

2.13. Loss of graveyards

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

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

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

The procedure for relocating the graves will be handled by TANESCO RAP implementing

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

A total of 329 graves will be affected by the transmission line mostly in private graveyards; Mbeya District Council had most (185) number of graves, followed by Mbozi District Council (124), Mbeya City council (2), Sumbawanga MC (15), Sumbawanga District Council, (2) and Momba District Council (1) while there is no grave affected in Tunduma TC. Public graves or cemeteries were not identified during the field study. TANESCO will pay the owners of the graves and also arrange for the relocation of all the graves before the construction activities commence as stipulated in the Graves relocation Act as indicated above.



Figure 7 Graves that will need Relocation from the TL and Substation site

Table 8: Impacts on number of people, land sizes, crops, buildings and graves, along the transmission line corridor

per administrative unit

NAME OF DISTRICTS	NUMBER OF PAPS	AVERAGE HH SIZE	NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN DISTRICTS	ACQUIRED LAND IN SQM	VALUE OF CROPS	NUMBER OF GRAVES	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS	TOTAL COMPENSATION IN TSHs
Mbeya City	445	4.2	424,623	681,452,740.00	385,838,790.00	2	20	1,576,778,388.00
Mbeya DC	1331	4.1	336,498	1,897,341.00	686,165,941.00	185	90	3,850,404,242.10
Mbozi DC	777	4.3	446,339	1,825,676.09	793,590,405.50	124	134	2,709,265,501.29
Momba DC	599	4.6	196,818	4,701,725.31	125,876,355.37	1	31	1,607,622,191.83
Tunduma TC	134	4.0	97,562	897,123.63	4,645,200.00	0	9	439,513,812.00
Sumbawanga DC	623	5.0	305,846	3,900,233.92	316,155,925.00	2	57	956,427,032.12
Sumbawanga MC	491	4.8	209,793	1,582,557.43	120,245,950.00	15	93	2,345,104,124.52
TOTAL	4,400	4.4	2,017,479	696,257,397.4	2,432,518,566.9	329	434	13,485,115,291.86

Source: Field Data: Report by Valuers 2020

2.14. Resettlement Risks

Some of the risks that cannot be quantified include families moving away from essential services such as health facilities, school, water services and other social services, Risk of households being landless, Risks of households' disintegration with the community. There is also a risk of increased transmission of HIV/AIDS, COVID-19 and other communicable diseases as well as increased risk of Gender-Based Violence, in relation to the resettlement activities.

Some of these impacts cannot be redressed fully but the proposed mitigation measures aim to reduce or eliminate the potential impacts. Among the measures include cash compensation for the unexhausted development on the subject land as determined by the authorized valuer and approved by Chief Government Valuer, applicable allowances based on the type of loss. Others are PAP's preferences such as cash compensation or in kind and areas to relocate. Other measures include strategies for livelihood restoration such as job opportunities, credit facilities, training to increase technical know-how on agriculture improvement, business start-up, sustaining allowances for certain period of time, etc.

2.15. Alternatives considered avoiding or minimizing resettlement

2.15.1. Minimization of Adverse Impacts by Analysis of Alternatives

TANESCO has undertaken a route options appraisal process in order to identify suitable route for the transmission line. This process involved identification of a number of high level constraints such as the minimisation of resettlement effects, technical constraints such as hilly slopes, minimizing road crossings, avoiding rivers, valleys, forests and other sensitive areas where possible.

In general, the following principles were used for the selection of route of least impact:

- Avoidance of city, village and ground building and reduce house demolition
- Take construction, operation and traffic into integrated consideration and make comparison

among alternative plans. The route should be close to existing roads for convenience of construction, transport and operational maintenance.

- Avoidance of forest for convenience of construction and operation and reduce tree cutting
- Avoidance of low-lying land, accumulated water area, marsh, forest and poor geological area
- Tension section length can be larger at better geological area while smaller at limited geological area

Alternative routes were considered in selecting the best route and the best technical option for the transmission line based on avoidance of resettlement impacts and reduced anticipated environmental and socio-economic impacts. The proposed transmission line route showing the angle towers with minimal social impacts is shown in *figure 9* below.



Figure 8 Confirmed route of the proposed 400kV transmission line route with angle towers

(Source; ESIA, study, January,2018)

Two-line alignment options were considered from Sumbawanga Substation to angle tower J4 at Malangali and Kasiswe wards respectively towards Tunduma. These two alternative routes are:

- Alignment of transmission line from proposed Sumbawanga Substation to angle tower J4 passing through angle towers J1 and J2 on the left side of the Kapata hill.
- Shifting of angle towers J1, J2 and J3 to pass through right side of the Kapata hill and use another location for substation about 200 m away from the proposed Sumbawanga substation.

Route option two is recommended by the ESIA team to avoid interference with Sumbawanga Municipal plan to build regional bus stand and reduce compensation cost that could result by crossing industries at angle tower J2.

Moreover, two-line alignment options were considered from angle tower J70 to angle tower J77 at Bonde la Songwe ward. These two alternative routes are:

- Alignment of transmission line from J70 at Idiga passing through J74 at Mwashiwawala to the left side of the railway towards Mbeya City to angle tower J77 crossing Mbalizi military base at angle tower J75.
- Shifting of Substation at the angle tower points J70 at Idiga, J74 at Mwashiwawala to the right side of the railway closer to the TAZAMA pipeline way leave towards Mbeya City and angle towers J75 at Iwindi crossing near or behind Baluti Hill to angle tower J77.

Route option two is preferable to avoid interference with the municipal plan to build a satellite city between angle towers J70 to J71. This route will also avoid safety and security risks of crossing near secured areas of Mbalizi military base at angle tower J75 and will be cost effective than route one in terms of reducing 4 angle towers (J71, J72, J74 and J76).

Furthermore, three-line alignment options were considered from angle tower J80 and to angle tower J83 at Uyole and Igawilo wards respectively. These three alternative routes are:

- Alignment of the transmission line route from proposed angle tower J82 and to angle tower J83. In this route option there are hundreds of houses that will need to be compensated before construction of the line.
- Shifting of existing 33 kV line to the right side of the existing 220 kV tower T534 and T535 towards Mbeya substation at Mwakibete. This route option will avoid proposed angle towers J82 and J83 and use other points parallel to existing 220 kV line from Iringa to Mbeya substation at tower number T534 and T535. About 12 poles of 33 kV distribution line will be shifted to give room for 400 kV TL line. Therefore, this option will use existing way leave from Tower T535 to T528 near to the proposed Mbeya substation at Itanji Street in Igawilo ward.
- Shifting of the angle tower points J80 at Ivumwe and J81 at Songwi Mantanji and use new angle tower points J80 at Iduda and J81 at Igawilo to another proposed location of substation. This option will avoid constructing two angle towers J82 and J83.

Route option three is recommended for construction as it will have low compensation costs and low social impacts than option one and two since only few houses will need to be compensated. It will also be cost effective than route one and two in terms of reducing 2 angle towers (J82 and J83). *Source; ESIA study, January, 2018*

CHAPTER 3: SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE IMPACTED POPULATION

3.1. Profile of the Project Regions and Districts

The proposed transmission line shall pass through three project regions of Mbeya, Songwe and Rukwa. The project route covers five districts of Mbeya DC, Mbeya CC, Mbozi DC, Tunduma TC, Momba DC, Sumbawanga DC and Sumbawanga MC. The sections below present a brief profile of the three regions and the seven district councils.

3.2. Profile of Mbeya, Songwe and Rukwa Regions

Mbeya Region: is bordered to the northwest by Tabora Region, to the northeast by Singida Region, to the East by Iringa and Njombe Regions, to the South Songwe Region and to the West by Rukwa, Songwe and Katavi Regions. Mbeya Region is occupied by several different ethnic groups including the Nyakyusa, Ndali, Nyiha, Nyamwanga, Safwa, Malila, Vwanji (or Wanji), Bungu, Sangu, Wanda and Sichela. The Region is administratively divided into 7 district councils: Chunya DC, Mbarali DC, Kyela DC, Rungwe DC, Busokelo DC, Mbeya DC and Mbeya City Council. According to the 2012 Tanzania National Census, the population of the Mbeya Region was 1,883,024 persons of which males were 902,479 and females were 980,545 with 4.3 average household size. Using the 2012 census data the National Bureau of Statistics projects the population of Mbeya in 2017 to be 1,929,359 of which 924,686 are males and 1,004,673 are females.

Songwe Region: is located in the southern highlands of Tanzania, bound between latitudes 7° and 9° 36' south of the equator, east of Greenwich meridian within 320 and 330 41' Longitudes. The region borders Malawi and Zambia on the South, while Rukwa and Katavi regions are on the West, Tabora Region on the North and Mbeya Region on the East. The region is gifted with a strategic position of Tunduma Border, which makes Songwe Region a gateway to Zambia and other southern and central African countries, and the same via Isongole Border to Malawi. Songwe Region has a total surface area of 26,595 sq. km, an equivalent to 96.2 percent of the total area, while 3.8 percent (i.e. 1,061 sq.km.) is covered by water bodies with Lake Rukwa occupying the largest share of water bodies in the region. Songwe Region is privileged to have a total of 1,918,776.94 ha of arable land suitable for agricultural activities and animal rearing. Out of the total arable land, only 568,631.72 ha (equivalent to 29.6%) are being utilised for production and the rest (i.e. 70.4%) remains idle or used for other activities, including settlement, natural vegetation, etc. The region thus still has plenty of land for agricultural activities.

According to the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) (2018) population projections indicate that Songwe Region had a population of 1,173,667 with a total of 562,686 males and 610,981 females in year 2017.

Administratively, the region has a total of four (4) district councils (DCs) and one (1) town council (TC). The district councils are Mbozi, Ileje, Momba and Songwe, while Tunduma is the only town council. Songwe Region has a total of 12 divisions, 94 wards, 307 villages, 71 streets and 1489 hamlets. Ethnic groups found at Songwe Region are Nyiha, Ndali and Nyamwanga.

Rukwa region: The Region borders with Zambia to the Southwest, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) to the West across Lake Tanganyika, Katavi Region in the North and Mbeya to the Southeast. This region is located in the South-Western part of Tanzania between 05°S - 09°S and 30 – 330 E. The highest point of the region is at Malonje in the Ufipa plateau at 2,461 meters above sea level and the lowest point is Lake Tanganyika at 773 meters above sea level. The Region is divided into three (3) Districts namely Kalambo, Nkasi and Sumbawanga which comprise four (4) Local Government authorities (LGA) namely Sumbawanga Municipal Council, Sumbawanga District Council, Kalambo District Council and Nkasi District Council. The major languages spoken in this region include Swahili, Fipa, Mambwe, Lungu and Nyamwanga. English is also spoken but by limited number of people. With exception of English and Swahili, the other spoken languages are vernacular (specific to a particular ethnic group).

According to the 2012 Population and Housing Census, the Region had a population of 1,004,539 people out of which 487,311 were males and 517,228 were females. The forecast for 2014 is 1,076,087 people according to the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) as per growth rate of 3.5%.

Demographic Profile: Population data for districts along the transmission corridor are illustrated in *Table 9* below.

Table 9: Population data for affected districts as per 2012 Census

Region	District Council	Male	Female	Total	Average Household size	Population (2012)
Songwe	Mbozi DC	213,217	233,122	446,339	4.3	446,339
	Momba DC	94,257	102,561	196,818	4.6	196,818
	Tunduma TC	46,854	50,708	97,562	4.0	97,562
Rukwa	S/wanga DC	149,062	156,784	305,846	5.0	305,846
	S/wanga MC	100,734	109,059	209,793	4.8	209,793
Mbeya	Mbeya CC	206,222	228,850	455,072	4.2	424,623
	Mbeya DC	162,361	182,417	344,778	4.1	336,498

The rate of population growth varies from one locality to another in all villages along the corridor. Semi-Urban centres tend to grow faster in total population and population density compared to rural localities. The table above shows population in Mbozi DC, Momba DC, Sumbawanga DC, Sumbawanga MC, Mbeya DC, Mbeya CC and Tunduma TC. The districts have a lot of economic opportunities. For example, in Mbozi there are coffee estates, agricultural and timber activities coupled by good soils and reliable rainfall. Momba and Sumbawanga Districts also attract many groups of people for rice production activities.

Ethnicity: The dominant ethnic group along the transmission line/corridor in Songwe Region is the Nyahanga mostly found in Tunduma TC and Momba district council. In Mbozi DC most ethnic group is Nyiha, Nyahanga and Ndali.

The main Ethnic groups found in Mbeya Region are the Nyakyusa, Safwa and Malila in Mbeya District while Mbeya City is occupied by all the above tribes as well as the Wanji, Ndali, Nyiha, Sukuma. Others mainly residing in Mbeya district include the Maasai, Sukuma, Barbeig and Gogo who are specifically identified as nomadic and predominantly agro-pastoralists. However, the TANESCO field team did not come across any of these tribes: Maasai, Sukuma and Barbeig, along the TL area and therefore they are not part of the project affected persons.

The major ethnic group found in Sumbawanga DC and Sumbawanga MC is Fipa and Sukuma.

3.3. Gender Based Violence and Gender

GBV broadly encompasses physical, sexual, economic, psychological/emotional abuse/violence including threats and coercion, and harmful practices occurring between individuals, within families and in the community, at large. These include sexual violence, domestic or intimate partner violence (IPV), trafficking, forced and/or early marriage, and other traditional practices that cause harm. GBV has a greater impact on women and girls, as they are most of often the survivors and suffer of great physical damage than men when victimized.

The construction of the transmission line will entail major civil works as well as resettlement. The influx of labour requires a strategy for their management particularly with engagement with the community especially the women and children. Considering that GBV cases are reported in the country, TANESCO will mitigate all risks associated with GBV in this project. The project has developed a GBV Action Plan, which directly addresses management of the risk of GBV in relation to the project workforce and project affected local communities.

Within the project area there are NGOs dealing with GBV/SEA/SH. These NGOs are Save The Children, Integrated Rural Development Organization (IRDO), Christian Council of Tanzania (CCT), The Life Hood of Children and Development Society (LICHIDE), Plan International and SOS Children's Villages Tanzania. Also, in each Police Office at District level there is GBV desk dealing with GBV/SEA/SH issues.

Tanzania recognizes that gender inequality is a major obstacle to socio-economic and political development of its people. The project is expected to address gender related issues at TANESCO and in project implementation. Currently, TANESCO has established a Gender Desk and assign a Gender Focal Person within TANESCO who will be working closely with the Individual Consultant (Gender Specialist) in implementing Gender issues within the Company and in the TAZA project.

3.3.1. Social Cohesion

Social Cohesion refers to the strength of relationship and the sense of solidarity among members of a community. The project being linear by nature is not likely to affect social cohesion due to the magnitude of impact to PAPs. Most PAPs are losing portions of their land and already have alternative land within the village and hence will not relocate outside the current area. For those whose structures are affected and are likely to relocate, most have reported that they intend to build new houses within the same village and hence there will be minimal no impact on social cohesion. With regard to possible impacts on social cohesion in relation to GBV, the project, using the GBV Action Plan, will undertake a full assessment and put in place appropriate risk mitigation measures, to address the risk of GBV in relation to

compensation and related resettlement issues for project affected communities. During risk assessment TANESCO will address the root cause of GBV, address the contributing factors and use the specialized services in intervening and addressing consequences of GBV.

Measures that TANESCO will use in mitigating GBV/SEA/SH risks are as follows: -

- Identify and map GBV service providers and establish a referral pathway to manage these cases (beyond the standard grievance mechanism) that is survivor-centered, abiding by principles of confidentiality, safety and informed consent and train staff for capacity building on GBV/SEA/SH issues.
- Building awareness to the community on GBV risk, GBV prevention, GBV reporting and response mechanisms in all project areas
- Consultation will continue in all villages to inform the community about the GBV risk and redress mechanisms as per of Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP)
- Establish close collaboration between GBV service providers such as Police, local NGOs and the GRM in attaining an appropriate and safe resolution to any disputes involving a survivor during and after resettlement.
- Put in place a grievance reporting mechanism (GRM) that is sensitive to GBV issues before the start of the resettlement process with a plan to mediate resettlement disputes resulting in or exacerbating GBV.

3.4. Results of Household Socio-Economic Survey

This chapter describes socio-economic status of the households that are to be affected by the project. The socio-economic information from the Project Affected Persons and Households was collected through open ended and closed ended questionnaires. The questionnaires were administered to the households that were found within the 52m way-leave corridor from Mbeya -Tunduma – Sumbawanga including 4km of border.

During this household survey, data collected included but not limited to: size of household, their ages, sex, marital status, kind of vulnerability such as; (Elderly, orphan, Physical disability, Injury, Prolonged sickness, widow, child headed households if any), education level, primary and secondary occupations, number and size of farms in and outside their villages, ownership and size of livestock, sources of incomes, ownership of agricultural tools and domestic assets, number of houses and their status, accessibility to social services such as water, education, health, energy, transport, security, markets etc. Moreover, availability of cultural properties such as graves, cultural sites and shrines within the way-leave corridor of the proposed 400kV transmission line were asked during interview in order to assess the severity of the impacts of loss of cultural properties during resettlements.

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

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

3.5. Household survey coverage

The study revealed that the entire transmission line from Mbeya to Sumbawanga covers mainly three (3) Regions (Mbeya, Songwe and Rukwa), five (7) Districts (Mbeya DC, Mbeya City, Mbozi DC, Tunduma TC, Momba DC, Sumbawanga DC and Sumbawanga MC, fifty (50) wards, eighty-five (85) villages.

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

In all these 106 villages about 2918 Project Affected Persons (PAPs) were administered with questionnaires. Out of these PAPs, about 1110 (38%) were from Mbeya Region, 932 (31.9%) were from Rukwa Region and 879 (30%) were from Songwe Region. In district wise, about 10% PAPs were from Mbeya City, 28% from Mbeya DC, 15% from Mbozi DC, 12% from Momba DC, 3% from Tunduma TC, 23% from Sumbawanga DC and 9%) from Sumbawanga MC. The study reveals that among three regions, Mbeya region was the one with highest (38%) PAPs while Songwe region had low (30%) PAPs. Also, Mbeya DC had highest (28%) PAPs while Tunduma TC was the district with low (3%) PAPS among all seven districts as shown in *figure 10* below:

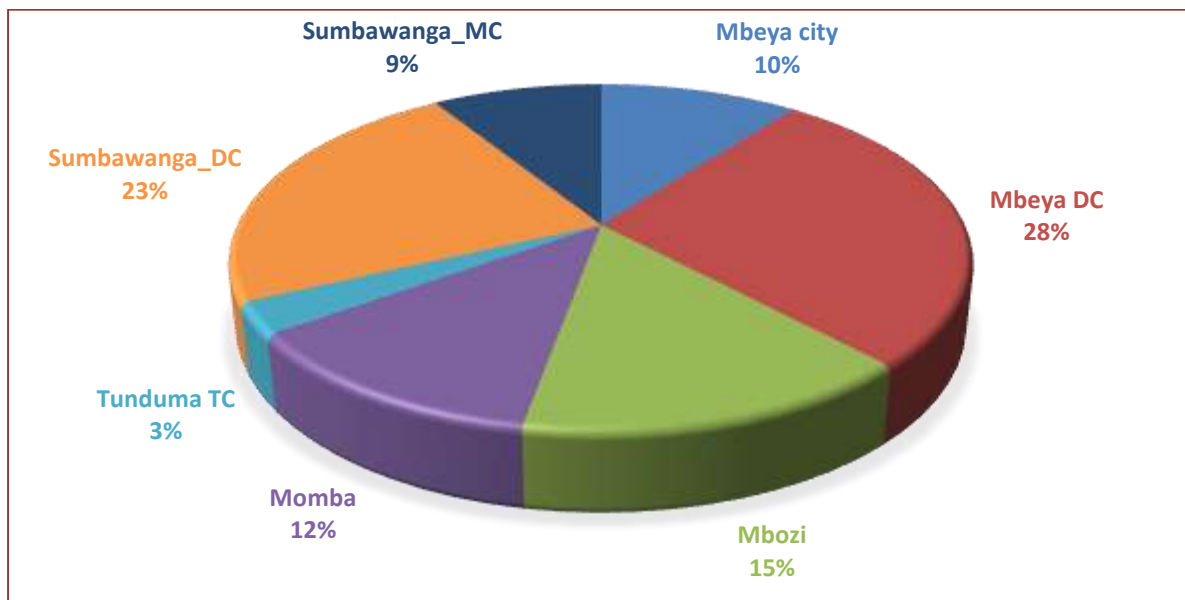


Figure 9 Distribution of PAPs in the project area

Further, the household survey revealed that about 2307 (79.2%) respondents were males while 607 (20.8%) were females. The household survey further unveiled that majority 1481 (50.8%) respondents were those aging between 31-50 years while the least 190 (6.5%) were the respondents aging between 71+ years. The household size varies from family to family but the study unveiled that most (40%) of the household size along the project area ranges between six to eight family members as shown in the *figure 11* below.

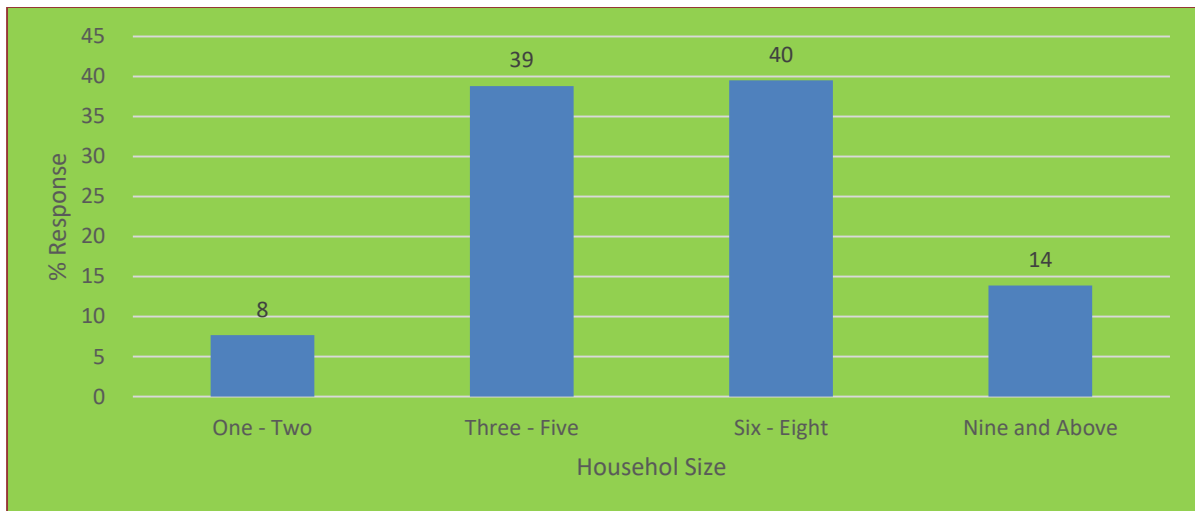


Figure 10: Household size in the project area

Also, the study findings revealed that about 2128 (72.9%) were residing in rural areas while 790 (27.1%) were residing in urban areas. This implies that most of the households or Project Affected Persons to be affected by the proposed project resides in the rural areas.

3.7. Availability of vulnerable household heads

During household survey the respondents were interviewed on whether the household heads had any kind of vulnerability. Vulnerable groups or individuals are those who, due to their special needs and socio-cultural-economic circumstances, may not be able to make their voice heard effectively; they are often physically weaker, and may need special help in the relocation/disturbance phase. In particular, elderly, orphan, physical disability, Injury, Prolonged sickness, widow, Albinism, female-headed households may lose out to more powerful male-headed households when assets will be demolished to make way for the projects. For this purpose, vulnerability also included the poorest of the poor, persons with serious illnesses, and household heads with physical or other disabilities and Albinism. An account has been taken of this during the consultation and planning processes, as well as in establishing grievance procedures. The household heads interviewed reported information on the vulnerability of household members. The study findings revealed that about 86% household heads had no any kind of vulnerability while 14% household heads reported to have various kinds of vulnerabilities. For those household heads with vulnerabilities, it was unveiled that most (37%) were elderly while the least (4%) were orphans. Refer to figure 12 below.

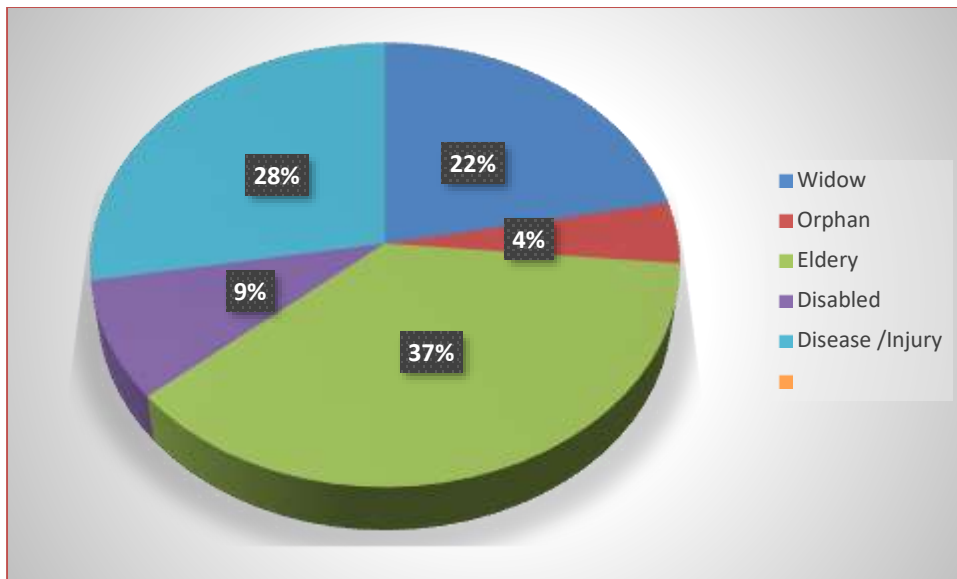


Figure 11 Type of vulnerabilities of the household heads:

In addition, the household socio-economic survey assessed the vulnerability of the household's family members. Consequently, the study findings revealed that about 19.4% had vulnerable people in their families while 80.6% had no vulnerable people in their families. For those with vulnerable people in their families it was found out that 33.6% were elderly, 28.1% had injuries and 18.4% had prolonged disease as shown in *figure 13* below.

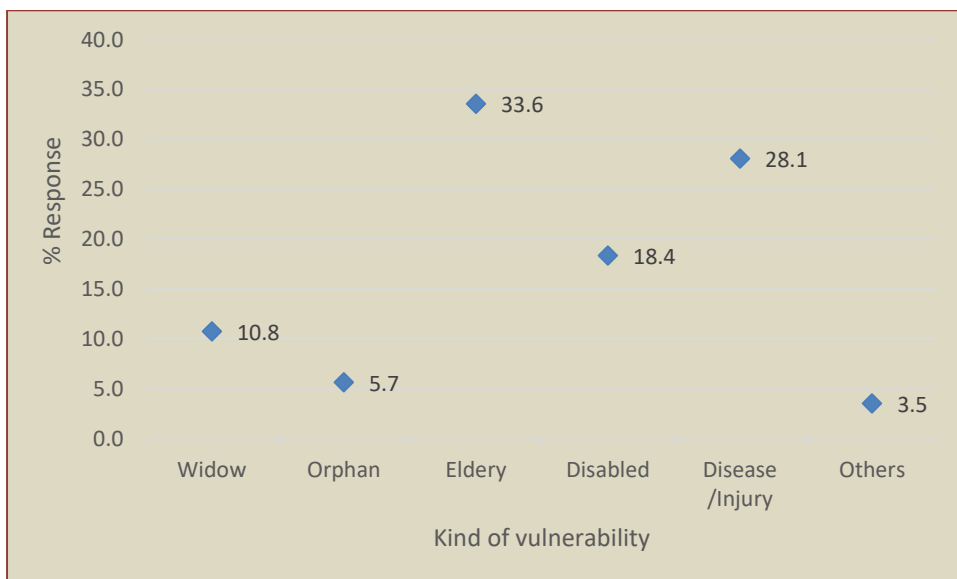


Figure 12 Vulnerability of household members:

3.8. Ownership of Valid Identity Cards and Cell phones

The households were asked on the ownership of valid identity cards so as to anticipate the validity of names they were mentioning during valuation of properties and household survey. Following the study findings, it was observed that most (96.9%) respondents own valid identity cards while only 3.1% households responded to have no any kind of identity card. Among those with identity cards most (87.8.7%) had voter's ID and the least (0.1%) had driving license, refer *figure 14* below.

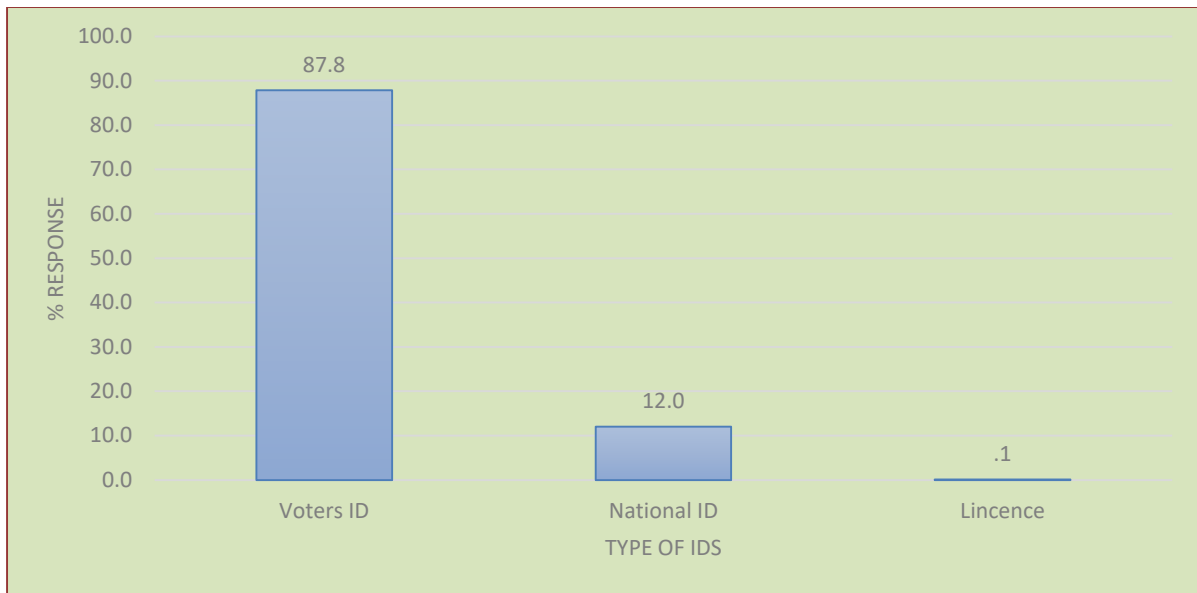


Figure 13 Types of Identity Cards:

Furthermore, about 79.1% households reported that they own cell phones while only 20.1% of the households reported that they had no cell phones. For the households that responded to own cell phones, it was observed that most (73.1%) owns VODACOM lines, 18.2% had TIGO lines and least (1.9%) had HALOTEL lines. Refer *table 10* below.

Table 10 Types of cell phones owned by households

Types of cell phone lines					
Type of line		Frequenc y	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	AIRT EL	35	4.7	6.7	6.7
	VODA COM	381	50.9	73.1	79.8
	TIGO	95	12.7	18.2	98.1
	HALO TEL	10	1.3	1.9	100.0
	Total	521	69.7	100.0	

3.9. Relationship of the respondents to the households

During household survey, the relationship of the respondents to the household heads indicated that highest level of respondents (86.9%) were household heads, 8.4% of the respondents were spouses, 1.3% of the respondents were child while 2.3% of the respondents were other relatives as indicated in the *figure 15* below.

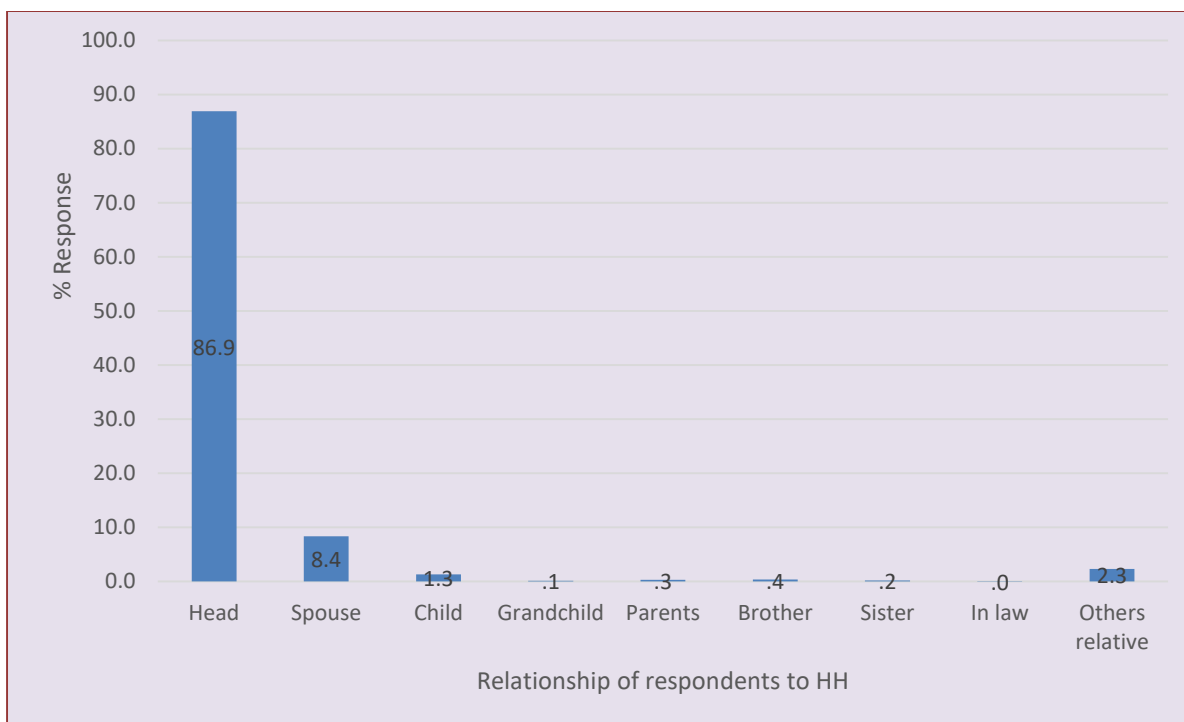


Figure 14 Relationship of the respondents to Household Heads:

3.10. Marital Status

The household survey indicated that most (84.4%) of the households were married, 9.1% were widow, 2.9% were single, 1.4 % had divorced and separated equally. Table 9 displays more details. Although majority of the respondents reported to be married, the questionnaire did not probe further on the number of wives each male household head had, this will be investigated in the follow-up surveys during RAP implementation.

Table 11: Marital status

Frequency					
Marital Status		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Married	2451	83.9	84.4	84.4
	Widowed	263	9.0	9.1	93.5
	Divorced	40	1.4	1.4	94.8
	Single	83	2.8	2.9	97.7
	Separated	42	1.4	1.4	99.1
	Co habitation	25	0.9	0.9	100.0
	Total	2904	99.4	100.0	

3.10.1. Cross – tabulation of the marital status to the household head

The cross-tabulation analysis between types of household heads and nature of marital status was done in order to assess the number of households headed by women and those headed by men. The analysis indicated that most (2190) households were headed by men while least (341) households were headed by women.

3.11. Occupations of the household members

During household survey, the respondents were interviewed on their primary and secondary occupations. Basing on the data collected during this RAP study, it was found out that most 2551 (88.5%) of the households engages in agricultural activity while the least (0.2%) households were casual labours. Furthermore, households were interviewed on their secondary occupations. Thus, the findings of this aspect indicated that about 28.1% were engaging in commerce, 15.1% were depending on petty trading, 14.1% were depending on sale of livestock while 7.6% were depending on masonry as their secondary occupations. Refer *table 12* below.

Table 12: Household Primary Occupation

Frequency Response on Household Primary Occupations					
Types of Primary Occupations		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Agriculture self employed	2551	87.3	88.5	88.5
	Agricultural labour paid	39	1.3	1.4	89.8
	Agricultural unpaid family member	1	.0	.0	89.8
	Manson	10	.3	.3	90.2
	Salaried	75	2.6	2.6	92.8
	Commerce	26	.9	.9	93.7
	Carpenter	10	.3	.3	94.0
	Petty trading	47	1.6	1.6	95.7
	Casual labourer	7	.2	.2	95.9
	Community service pastor/ Shehe	73	2.5	2.5	98.4
	Brick making	1	.0	.0	98.5
	Driver	10	.3	.3	98.8
	Mechanics	6	.2	.2	99.0
	Gardening	1	.0	.0	99.1
	Tailor	1	.0	.0	99.1
	Sale of livestock	8	.3	.3	99.4
	Remittances	5	.2	.2	99.5
	None	13	.4	.5	100.0
Total	2884	98.7	100.0		

3.12. Level of education of the respondents

The household survey revealed that most (69.3%) of the respondents had primary level of education, 13.6% of the respondents have not attended school, 8.9% had attended secondary education, 2.7% respondents dropped out from school while the respondents with university education were 1.6%. Refer *figure 16* below.

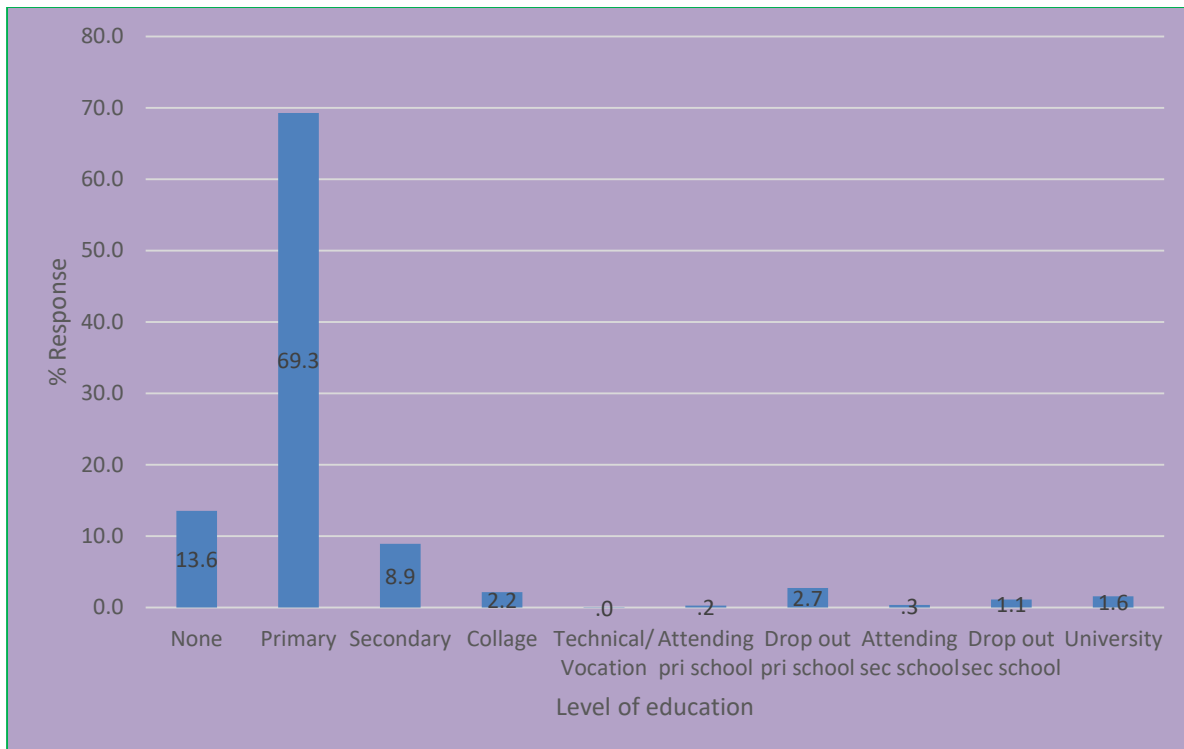


Figure 15 Depicting household level of education

3.12.1. Comparison of the level of education in each district

The analysis of the levels of education in each district traversed by the proposed 400kV transmission line route was done. The result of the cross-tabulation analysis of the two items indicated that households with primary level of education in each region were high. This is because of all districts the households with primary level of education were 1983 while those with no any level of education in all regions were 388 and households with university education in all three regions were 45. With regards, it is evidenced that literacy level of people along the proposed project area is still low. This buttresses that sensitization programmes on proper and effective utilization of compensation money is highly required. Refer *table 11* below.

TANESCO will hire a consultant who will work with financial institutions such as; NMB, CRDB, NDB, and other banks in the region to ensure PAPs open bank accounts in which their compensation packages will be paid. The PAPs will then be trained on prudent ways of utilizing their funds. Ideally, the banks should have mobile facilities for opening bank accounts, and the PAPs will be able to open bank accounts during the training sessions.

The Consultant will ensure the participation of women, widows, PWD, and youth in the training sessions. The mobilisation of the PAPs for the training session will ensure all PAPs including these vulnerable groups attend the training sessions and that the message of the training reaches the PAPs. The training will be done at times that will ensure participation of women youth, and vulnerable persons. The training programme will be tailored in such a way that the women can attend the sessions with their children. It will be done in local languages of the particular region. The information about the training will disseminated using Education, Information Communication materials translated in local languages. The PAPs will receive the information about the training venues through local Radio announcements, Telephone messages local administrative notice boards and local leaders verbal information in churches,

burial ceremonies and trading centres to cater for those PAPs with low education or those who are illiterate.

The training components shall be designed in a manner that provides general financial education and support to familiarise all displaced households with formal banking.

Table 13: Comparison of the level of education in each region

Level of education		Region			Total
		Mbeya	Rukwa	Songwe	
Highest Education	None	189	109	90	388
	Primary	742	611	630	1983
	Secondary	103	85	68	256
	Collage	14	30	18	62
	Technical/Vocation	0	0	1	1
	Attending P/R school	1	5	1	7
	Drop out P/R school	19	43	16	78
	Attending sec school	7	1	2	10
	Drop out sec school	13	17	2	32
	University	13	26	6	45
	University Dropout	1	0	0	1
Total		1102	927	834	2863

3.13. Religion

The household survey interviewed on the religion of every respondent and members of the household. Thus, the study findings, as shown in figure 17 below, revealed that most (40%) of the households were Roman Catholic, 25% were TAG, 10% were Lutheran while the least (1%) were Muslims.

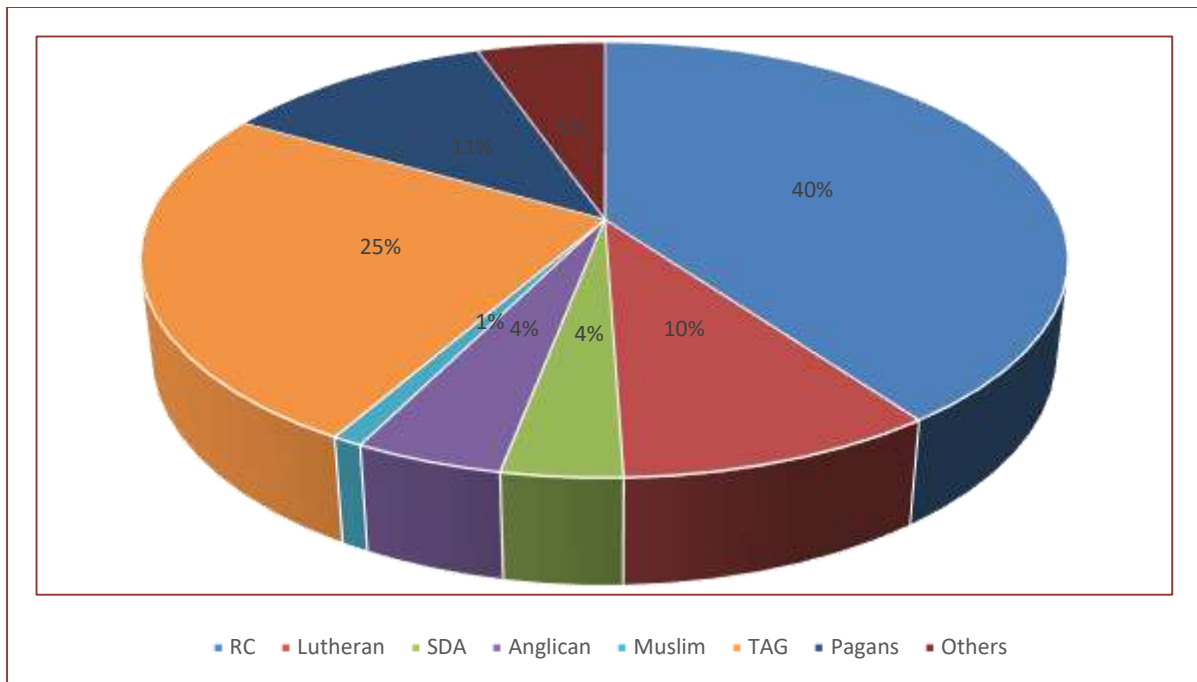


Figure 16 Religion Affiliations of households:

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

The household survey included information on the ownership of farms that are within the project area and those outside the project area. The study findings revealed that about 88.4% had one farm, 8.2% had two farms and 2.5 % had more than five farms within the project area. This information helped TANESCO in identifying the PAPs who will be rendered vulnerable if they lost the only farmland, they had hence considering them as special cases that needed more assistance. Also, the study findings reported that 76.2% had one farm outside the project area, 12.6% owns two farms outside the project area, 7% owns three farms outside the project area, and 4.3% owns more than four farms outside the project area. This shows that most of the households are able to cope with the impacts of the loss land considering the fact that the total way-leave corridor of the proposed project is only 52m. therefore the PAPs own alternative land where they can settle or swift to after the project acquires a portion of their land. This is supported by the preference and willingness to shift as indicated in Section 2.4.4.2. (Need to relocate due to acquisition). Refer to *figure 18* below.

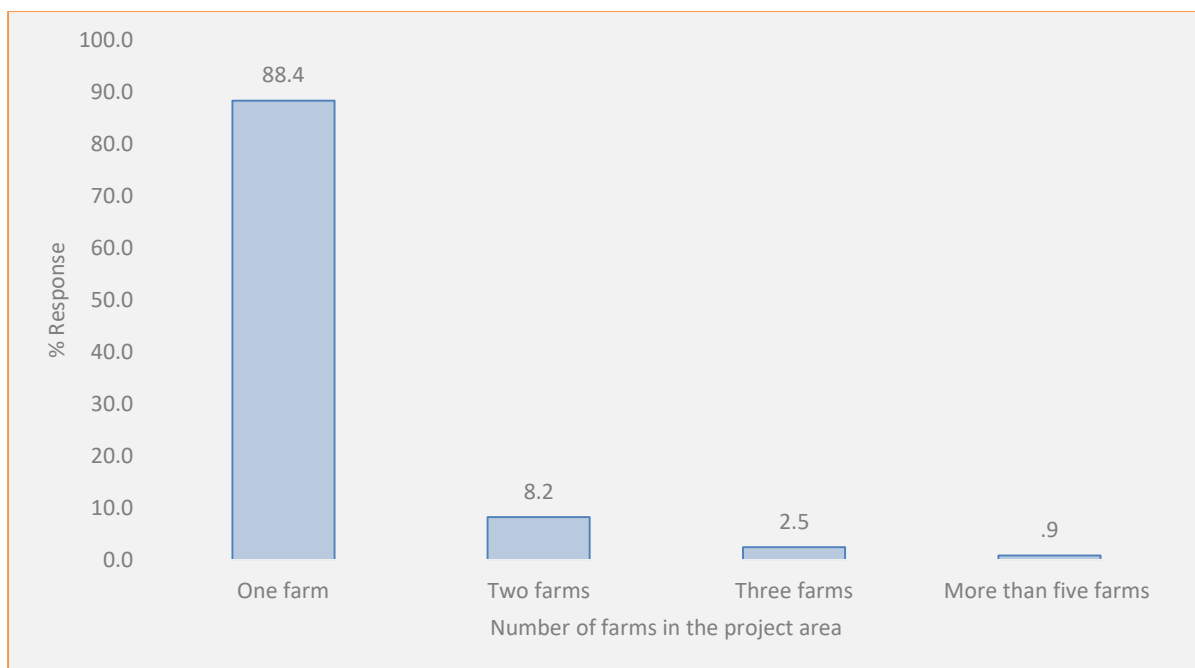


Figure 17: Number of farms owned by households outside the project area

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

Most (40.5%) of the households reported that they have less than one acre, about 37.2% households belong to one – two acres of farm while the least (9.7%) households reported to own more than five acres of farm and above within the project area as shown in *table 14* below.

Table 14: Farm size within project area in the village

Farm size in the project area					
Size		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Less than acre	1112	38.1	40.5	40.5
	One - two acres	1021	35.0	37.2	77.8
	Two - four acres	344	11.8	12.5	90.3
	Five acres +	266	9.1	9.7	100.0
	Total	2743	93.9	100.0	

3.14.2. Number and size of farms outside the project area and village

The study findings reported that most (41.7%) of the households had one – two acres of farm outside the project area, 25.1% owns less than one acre, while about 17.5% had five acres and above of farms outside the project area. Also, households with two – four acres of farms outside the project area were 15.6%. The study finding also shows that PAPs that are going to lose their farms in the village still have alternative land where they can cultivate their farms that are outside the project area as shown in *figure 19* below.

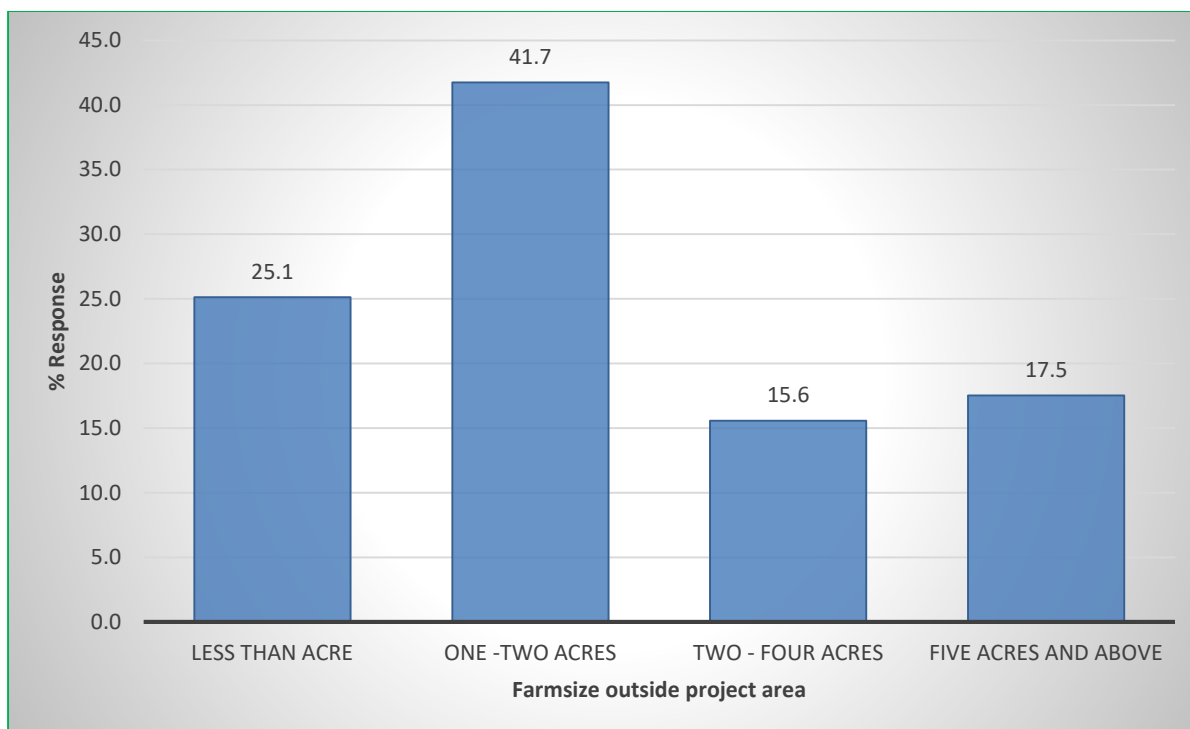


Figure 18: Size of farms outside the project area and villages:

3.14.3. Means of Ownership of Farms

Means of farms ownership among family members was assessed. Ownership, as used here, is defined by access and control of the land. It is comprised of both land in the hands of the household by virtue of having formal legal title and/ or customary title as recognised under national law or customary title recognized by law to the land the household occupies according to the Tanzanian Law. However, for PAPs who have no legal rights to the land such as squatters, OP 4.12 para 15 (c) and 16 states such PAPs should be provided with resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land occupied and other assistance as necessary if they occupy the project area prior to the cut-off date and therefore TANESCO will follow the Op 4.12 requirement. The study found out that most (86%) of the farms were owned by family or core ownership, 8% of farms were owned by husband alone, 1% of farms were owned by wife alone and 1% of farms were equally owned by wives if polygamous as shown *in figure 20 below*.

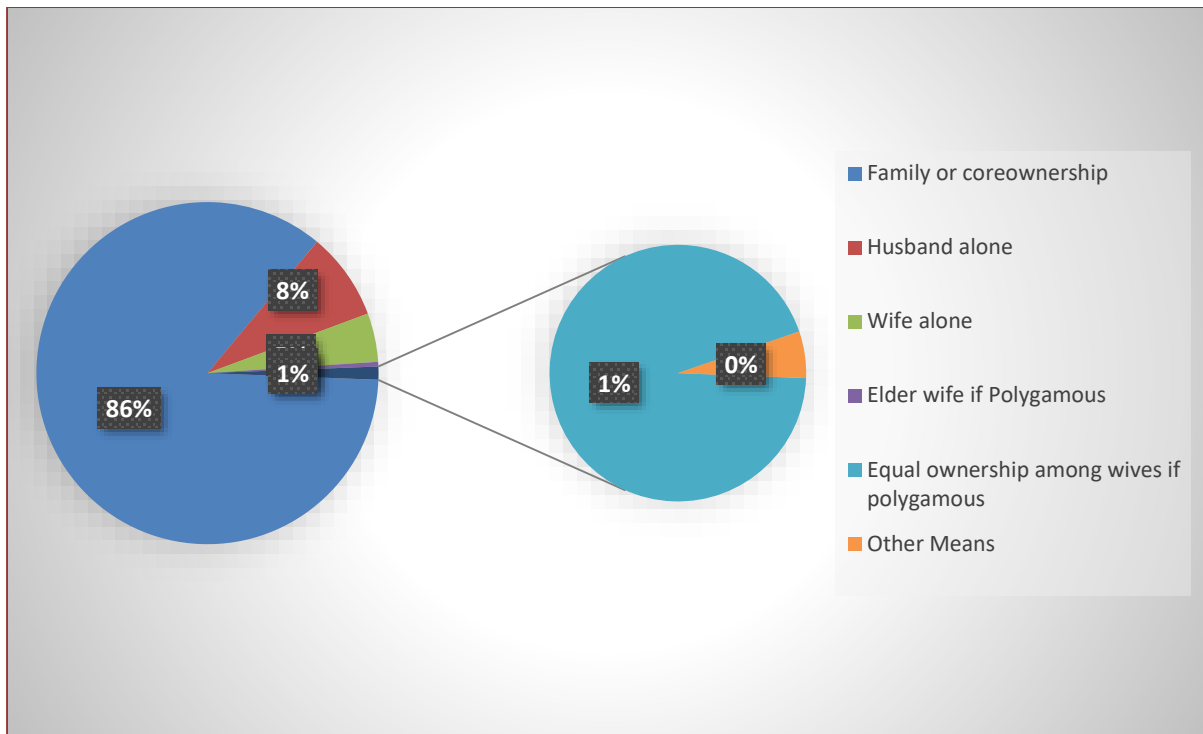


Figure 19: Means of farms ownership among family members

3.14.4. Number and Size of Plots in the village

The household survey revealed that most (97.3%) of the households own one plot in the village while the least (1%) own two plots in the village. Also, most (35.9%) of the households own quarter acre of plot in the village while least (1.7%) of the households own more than one acre in the village.

3.14.5. Number and Size of Plots outside the village

The study findings further revealed that most (97.5) of the households own one plot outside the village while least (0.5%) of the households had three plots outside the village. Also, the study indicated that most (63.6%) of the households that owns plots outside the village had quarter acre, 14.1 % of the respondents own half acre while the least (1.3%) of households own more than two acres. Refer to *figure 21* below.

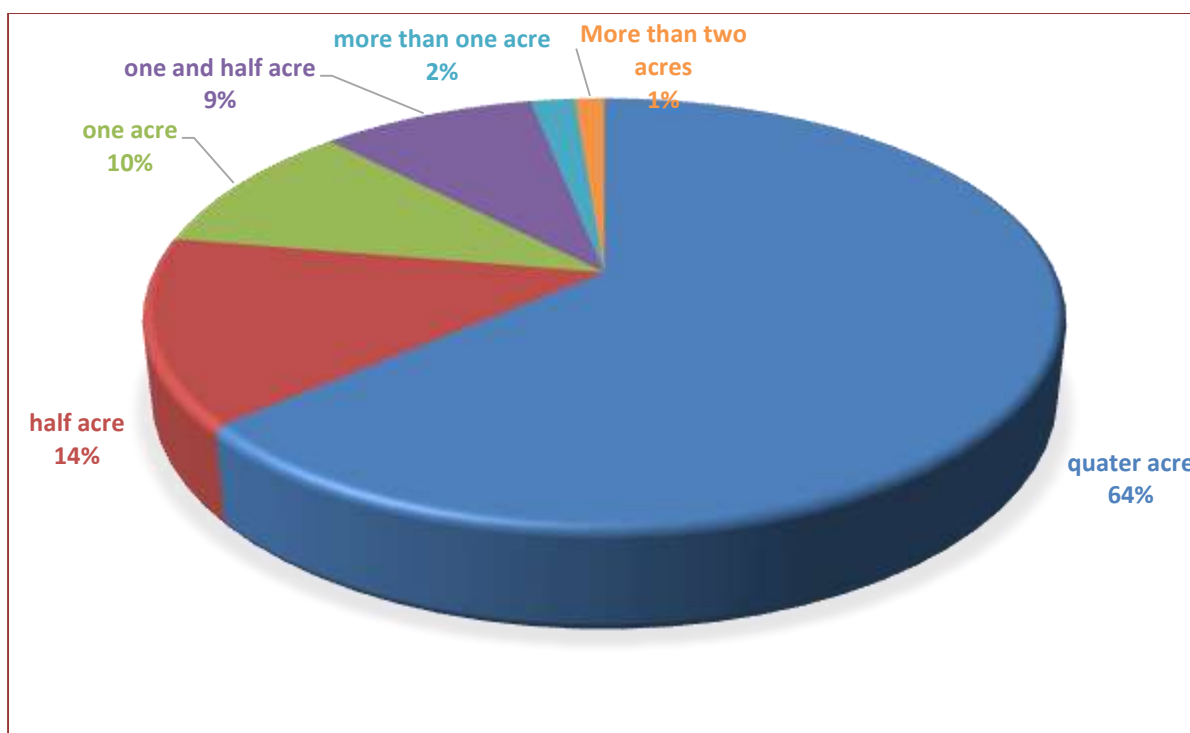


Figure 20: Household's size of plots outside the village:

3.14.6. Means of plots ownership among family

Means of plots ownership among family members was assessed. The study found that most (90.2%) of the farms were owned by family or core ownership and 7% of farms were owned by husband alone and 2.2% of farms were owned by wife alone.

Impact of the project on grazing land

The household survey interviewed the households whether the proposed project would affect their grazing lands. Basing on the study findings, it was observed that most (98%) of the households responded to have no grazing land to be affected by the proposed project and only 2% reported that the project would affect their grazing land as shown in *table 15* below.

Table 15: Response on impact of the project on the grazing land

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	59	2.0	2.0	2.0
	No	2858	97.8	98.0	100.0
	Total	2917	99.9	100.0	

The few households that responded the project would affect their grazing land reported that most (81%) of their grazing land to be affected is ranging between one to three acres and the least (8.6%) reported that their grazing land to be affected is ranging between seven and above acres. Refer to *figure 22* below.

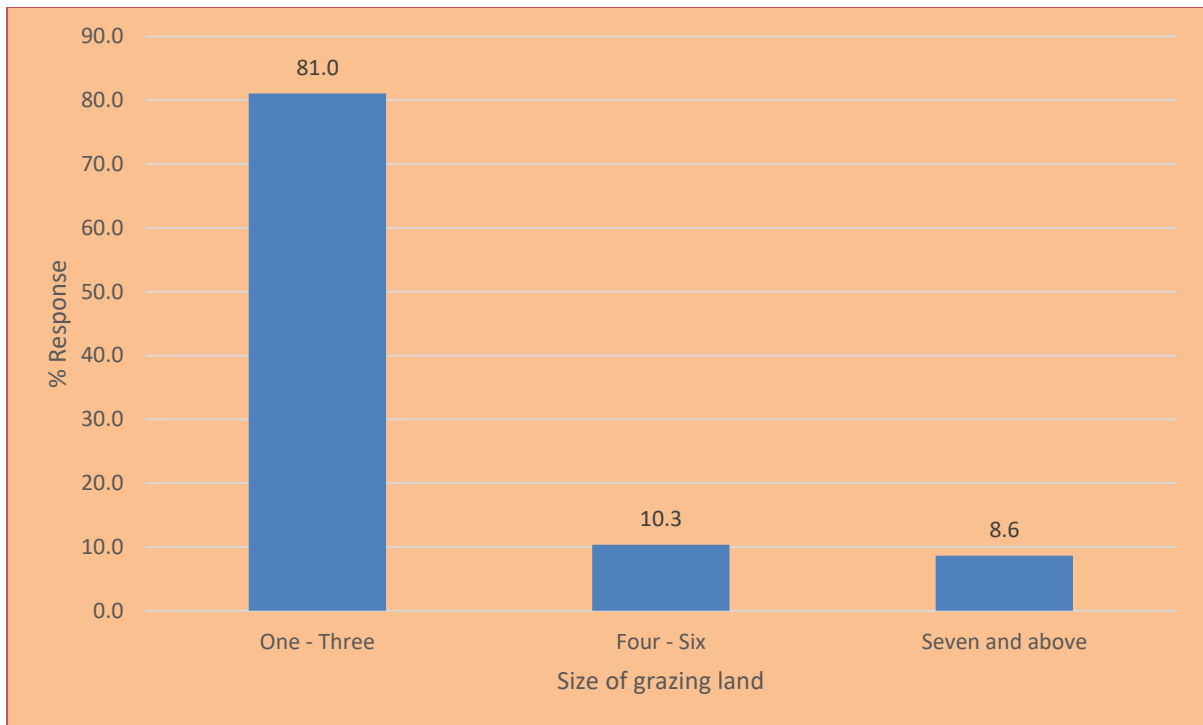


Figure 21: Acres of grazing land to be affected by the proposed project

3.15. Livestock ownership, number of livestock, source and purpose of keeping

During household survey the respondents were asked on the ownership of any type of livestock. Basing on the data collected and analysed, it was discovered that most 2206 (76%) of the households keeps livestock while the least 707 (24%) of the households don't keep any type of livestock, refer figure 23 below.

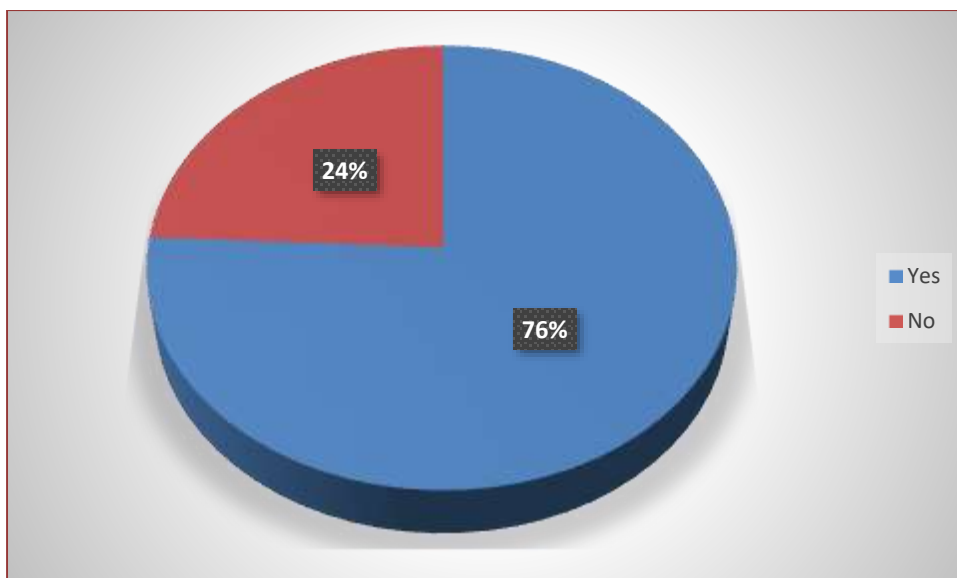


Figure 22: Response for ownership of livestock:

Furthermore, the study also reported that most (43.5%) of the households keep poultry/ guinea fowls, 25.4% keeps local cattle, 18.5% keeps local goats while 5.5% of the households keep pigs as shown in the *table 16* below.

Table 16: Types of livestock

Type of Livestock		% Responses		Percent of Cases
		N	Percent	
	Improved cattle	198	4.9%	9.0%
	Local cattle	1037	25.4%	46.9%
	Improved goats	64	1.6%	2.9%
	Local goats	753	18.5%	34.1%
	Poultry/chicken /guinea fowls	1773	43.5%	80.2%
	Donkey	28	0.7%	1.3%
	Pigs	224	5.5%	10.1%
	Others specify	2	0.0%	0.1%
Total		4079	100.0%	184.5%

Furthermore, the household heads were interviewed on the number of livestock that they keep. The study reported that 60.2% of the respondents owns 1-5 livestock, 21% reported to own 6 - 10 livestock while respondents with 11-20 livestock were 11.5% and 3.8% were respondents with 21-30 number of livestock. Refer to *figure 24* below.

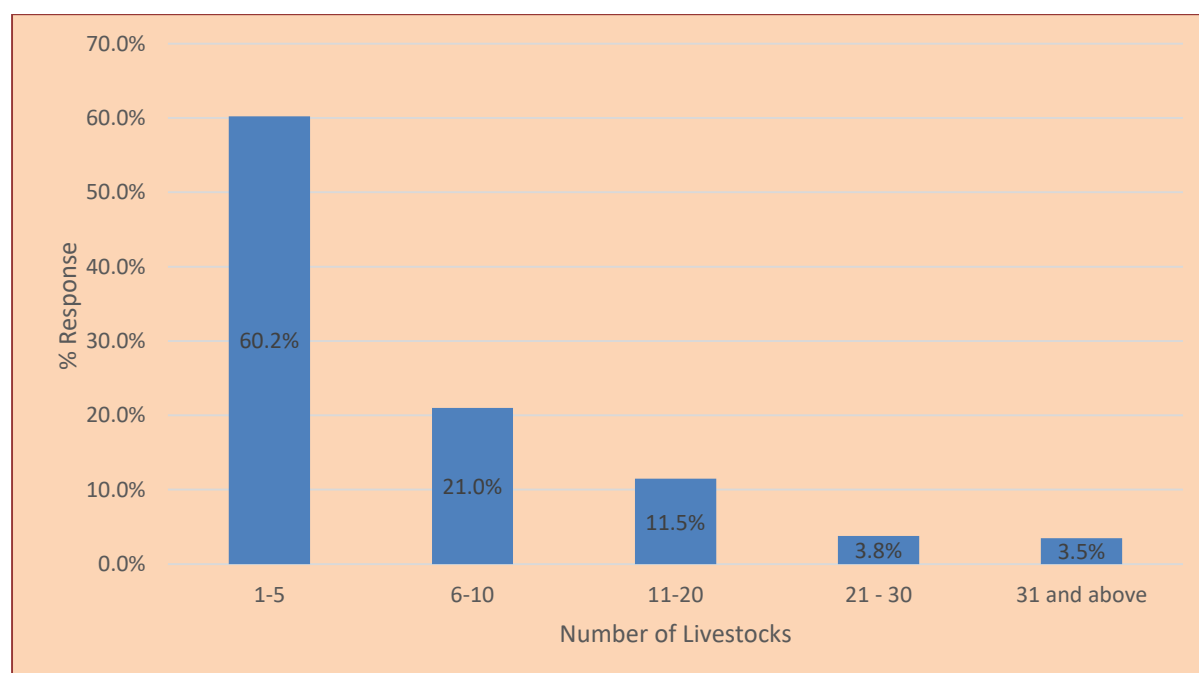


Figure 23: Number of livestock kept per household:

Also, most (96.7%) of the households reported that sources of their livestock were bought, 1.3% of the respondents reported to have been gifted livestock while 1.5% of the respondents inherited their livestock. Refer to *figure 25* below.

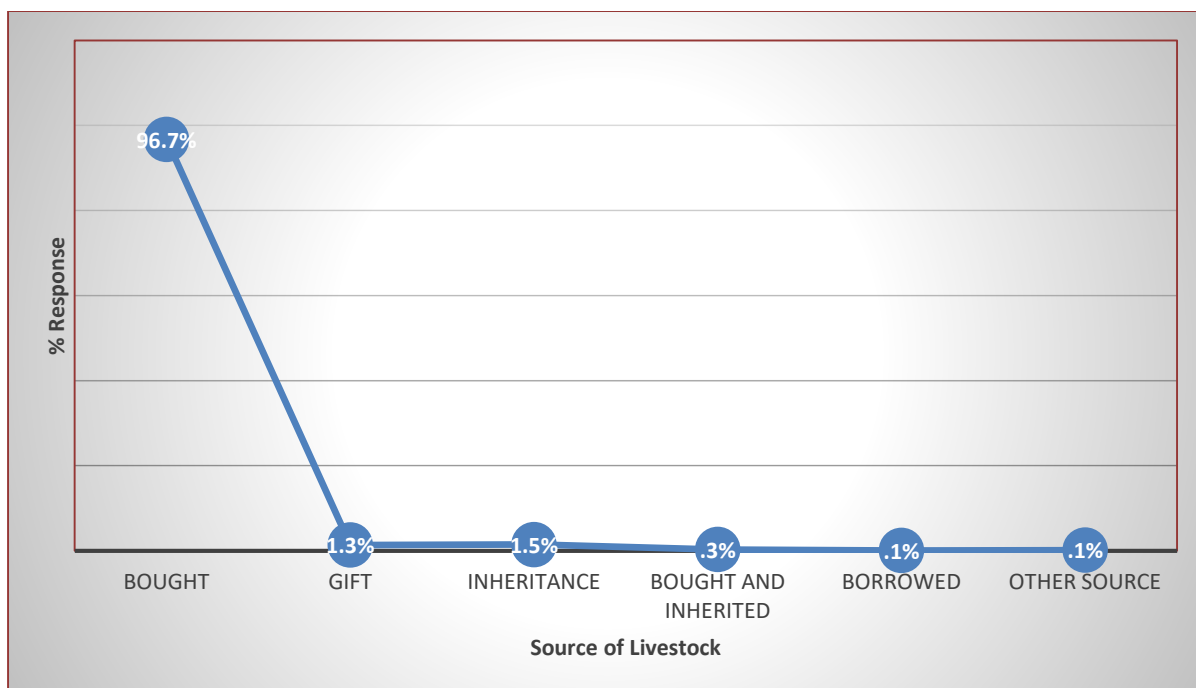


Figure 25: Source of livestock:

In addition, the household heads were interviewed on the purpose of keeping livestock. Following the analysis of the collected data during household survey, the study findings revealed that most (48.9%) of the households kept livestock equally for food and cash, 22% of the households reported to have kept livestock mainly for food, 17% kept livestock mainly for cash while 2.3% of the households kept livestock for assets accumulations/ prestige as shown in figure 26 below.

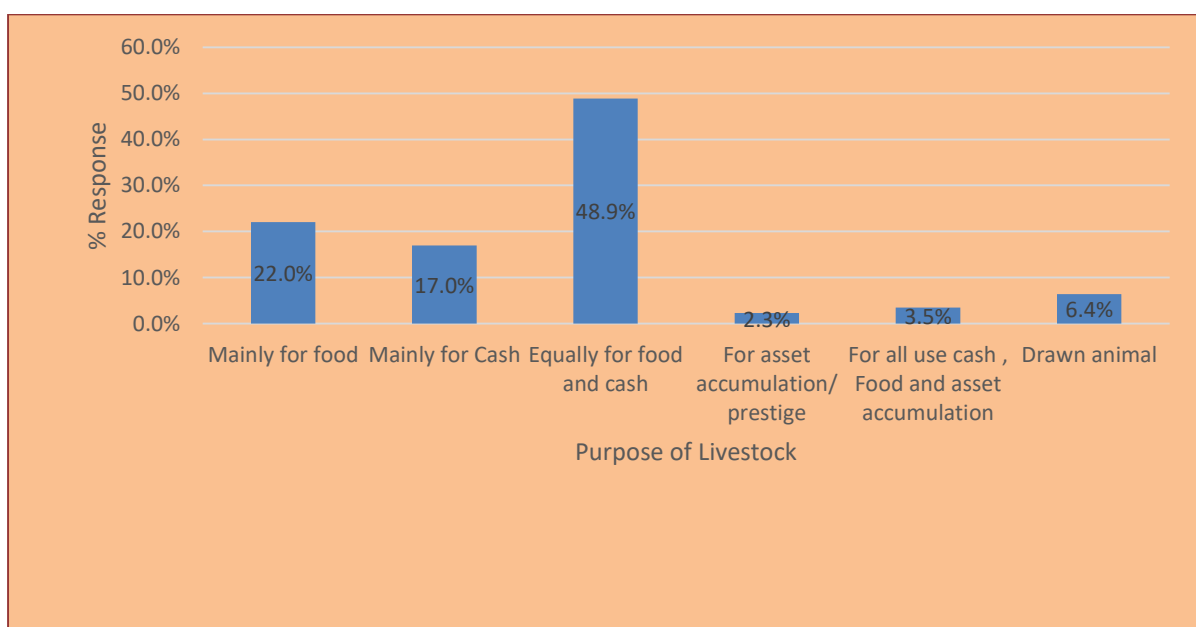


Figure 24: Purpose of keeping livestock:

3.16. Source of income in the past year

During the household survey, the respondents were interviewed on the sources of their income

in the past year and how their sources of income were important to their livelihoods. The study findings therefore reported that most (99.4%) of the households had sources of income while least (0.4%) had no any source of income in the past year. For those who had sources of income, most of the respondents reported that their major (70.8%) source of income in the past year was sale of crops, 21.9% respondents reported that sale of livestock was their source of income in the past year while 4.4% of the respondents reported informal work as their source of income in the past year. Refer to *table 17* below.

Table 17: Sources of income in the past year

Sources of income		Responses		Percent of Cases
		N	Percent	
	Sale crop	2773	70.8%	96.9%
	Sale livestock	858	21.9%	30.0%
	Informal work	127	3.2%	4.4%
	Formal employment	85	2.2%	3.0%
	Pension	9	0.2%	0.3%
	Pension fund from work	5	0.1%	0.2%
	Gift in kind	16	0.4%	0.6%
	No income at all	5	0.1%	0.2%
	Gardening	37	0.9%	1.3%
Total		3915	100.0%	136.8%

The study findings further show that the major (95.8%) priority of the households' sources of income was sale of crops while sale of livestock (2.6%) was the second priority as shown in figure 27 below: With regards to the study findings, it can also be observed that the livelihoods of the households traversed by the proposed transmission line depends mainly on agriculture and livestock keeping. This is because the transmission line route design has mainly traversed through farms and village areas of which trading and commercial activities is not well promoted.

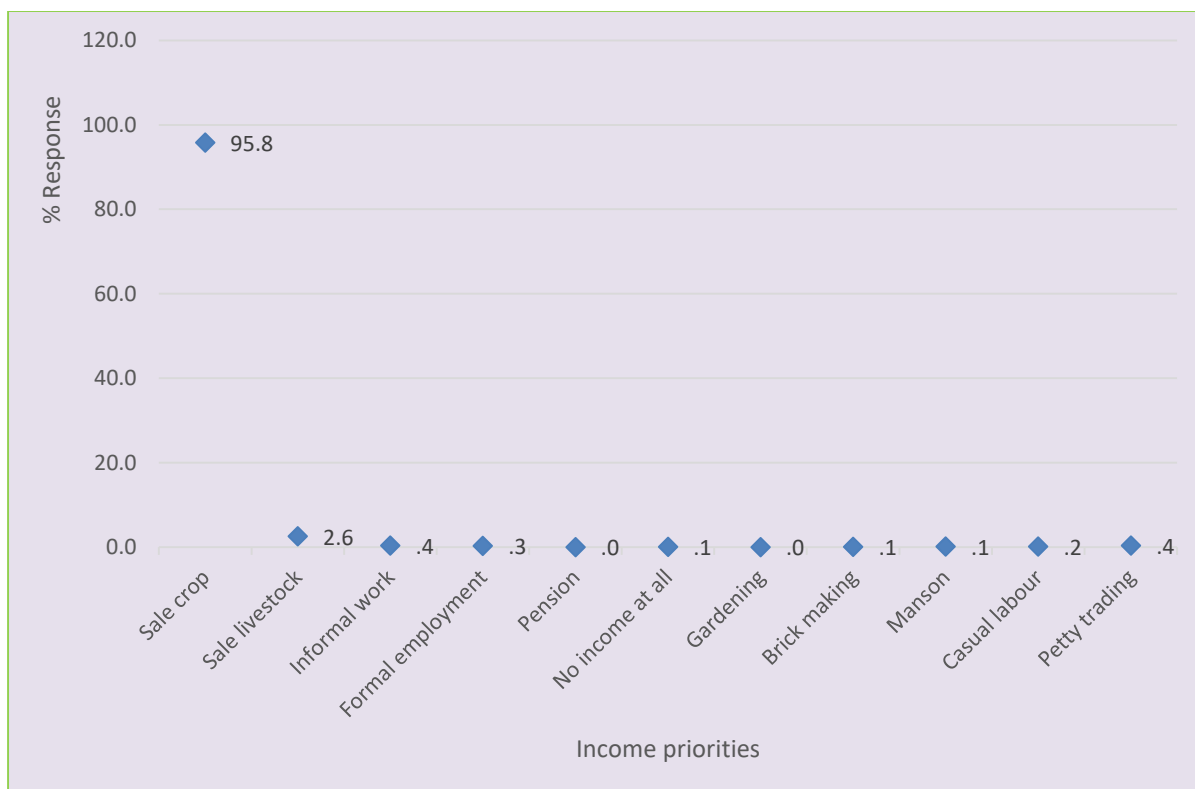


Figure 25: Priorities of the income sources of the households:

3.17. Ownership of agricultural assets

The household survey further assessed whether respondents or PAPs own major agricultural equipment or assets. In line with the findings of the study, it was revealed that about 78.3% had no oxen plough while 21.7% responded to have oxen plough. About 4.6% of the respondents had ox-cat while 95.4% did not have ox cat. About 0.8% of the respondents had tractor while 99.2% had no tractor. About 5% of the respondents had irrigation equipment while 95% had no irrigation equipment. About 22.1% of the respondents had sprayers while 77.9% had no sprayers.

About 95.7% of the households interviewed had hoes while only 4.3% did not have hoes. About 89.5% households had axe while 10.5% of the household had no axe. About 79.5% of the respondents had *panga* while 20.5% households reported to have no *panga*. About 97% of the households had no cars while only 3% reported to own cars. About 6.6% of the households had chain saw while 93.4% of the households had no chain saw. About 0.3% of the households had power tiller while 99.7% of the households reported to have no power tiller.

3.17.1. Source of the agricultural assets

The study also reported that about 99.5% of the sources of agricultural assets were bought, 0.2% of the agricultural assets were gifted while 0.3% of these assets were due to inheritance and 0.1% of these assets were borrowed. Refer to *table 18* below.

Table 18: Sources of agricultural assets

Sources of agricultural assets				
		Responses		Percent of Cases
		N	Percent	
	Bought	9419	99.5%	328.0%
	Gift	20	0.2%	0.7%
	Inheritance	27	0.3%	0.9%
	Borrowed	5	0.1%	0.2%
Total		9471	100.0%	329.8%

The study findings also revealed that most (74%) of the households had one - two agricultural assets, about 21% of the households had three - five agricultural assets, while 5% households had six and above agricultural assets. Refer *figure 28* below.

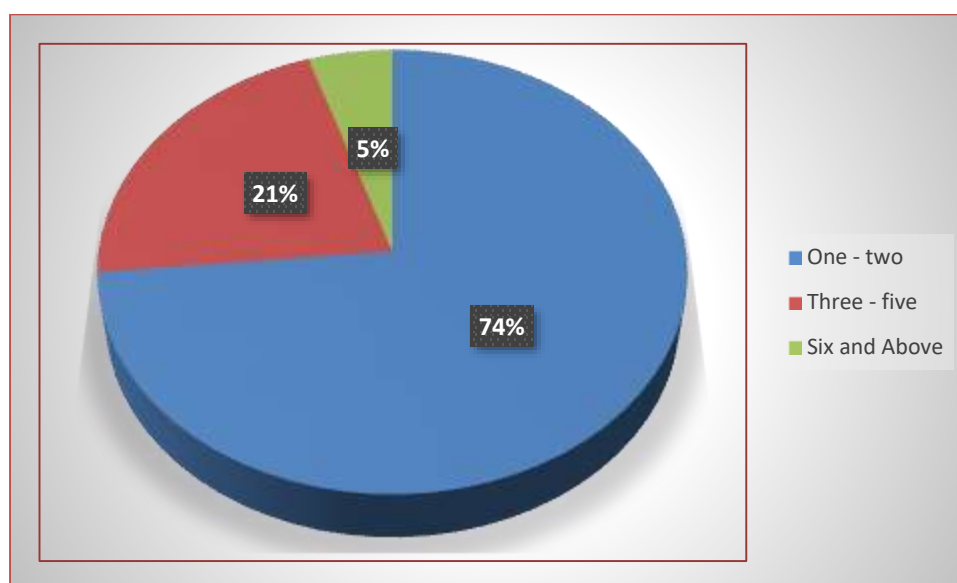


Figure 26: Number of agricultural assets owned in every household:

3.18. Domestic assets of the households

The household survey indicated that about 88.8% households had reported to have domestic assets, while 11.2% of the households reported to have no domestic assets that were asked during RAP study. For those households with domestic assets, it was further reported that about 30.9% households had mobile phones, 25.9% households had radio, 16.1% households had bicycle, 9.6% households had solar power and 11% had TV. Furthermore, most (99.4%) of the households reported to own between one – three domestic assets while the least (0.1%) of households reported to own between seven and above domestic assets. Refer to *figure 29* below.

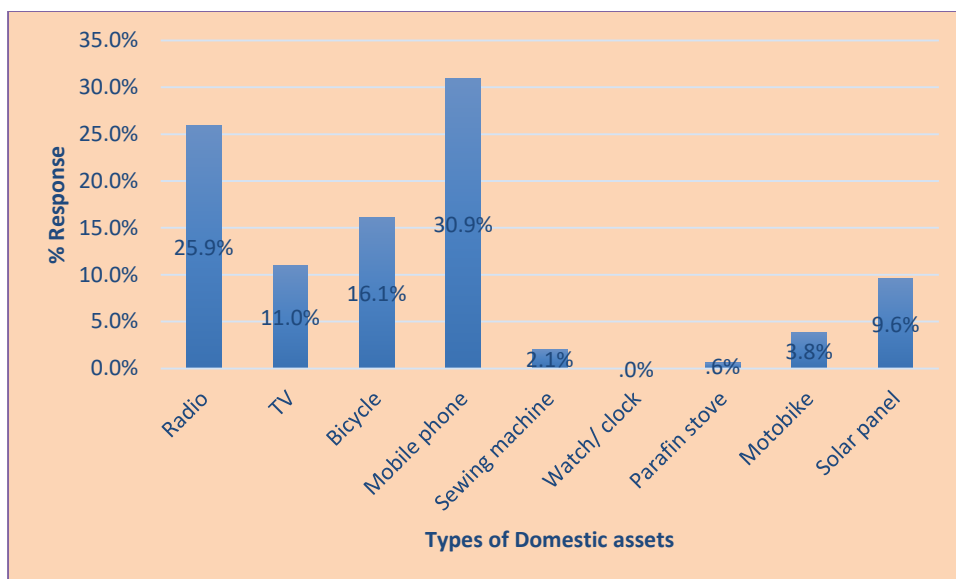


Figure 27: Household's domestic assets

3.18.1. Source of households' domestic assets

Apart from assessing availability and number of domestic assets of each household to be affected by the proposed 400kV transmission line, the study also examined source of the domestic assets of each household. The study findings indicated that about 99.4% of the households' domestic assets were bought while 0.6% of these households' domestic assets were obtained through being gifted, inherited and borrowed. Refer to *table 19* below.

Table 19: Source of Domestic Assets

Source of Domestic Assets				
Asset Source		Responses		Percent of Cases
		N	Percent	
	Bought	7307	99.4%	281.9%
	Gift	14	0.2%	0.5%
	Inheritance	22	0.3%	0.8%
	Borrowed	7	0.1%	0.3%
Total		7350	100.0%	283.6%

3.19. Major sources of information

During the household survey PAPs were interviewed on the major sources of information used in their areas to get various information and news. The study findings depicted that most (45%) uses cell phone while least (3.3%) of the households reported to use TV as their source of information. Refer to *figure 30* below.

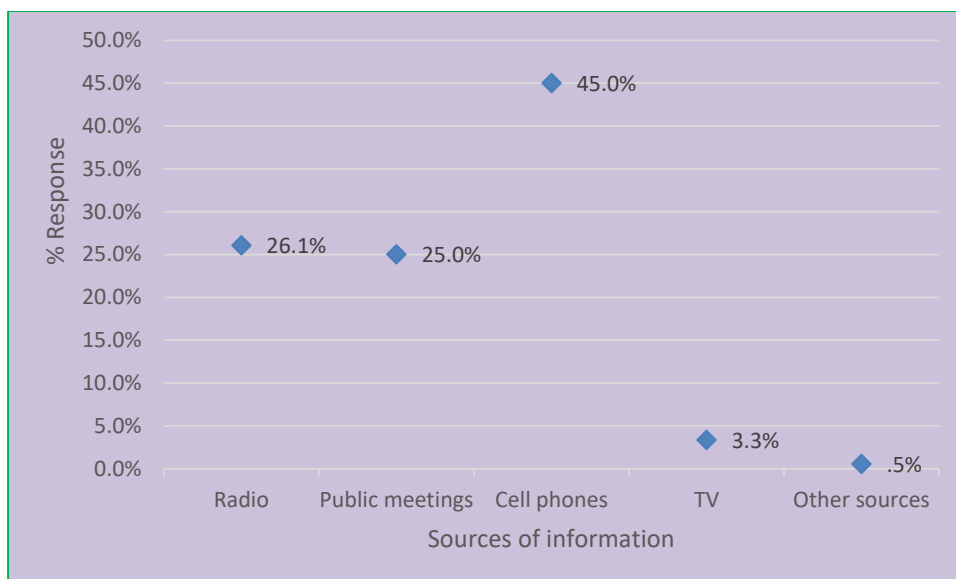


Figure 30: Major sources of information

Furthermore, the study findings claimed that about 58.9% households listen to BIG Star channel as their major source of information, 13.2% listen to ILAS FM radio channel as their source of information while 5% listen Momba FM radio channel to get various information as shown in the *table 20* below.

Table 20: Types of information sources

Names of Radio Mostly Listened		Responses		Percent of Cases
		N	Percent	
	MOMBA FM	159	5.0%	6.6%
	BIG STAR	1868	58.9%	77.5%
	ILASI FM	418	13.2%	17.3%
	BARAKA FM	84	2.6%	3.5%
	BOMBA FM	72	2.3%	3.0%
	MARIA FM	8	0.3%	0.3%
	TBC FM	433	13.7%	18.0%
	FREE AFRICA FM	97	3.1%	4.0%
	CLOUDS FM	31	1.0%	1.3%
Total		3170	100.0%	131.5%

3.20. Ownership and number of houses

During household survey, the respondents were interviewed on the ownership of houses and number of their houses. About 98% owned houses and 2% did not own any house. The houses they stayed in were either rented or given to them to stay in freely. Also, the study findings show that about 79% of the respondents had one house, 14% respondents reported to own two houses, 5% of the respondents reported to have three houses while 2% respondents had four houses as shown in figure 31 below. Also, about 95.5% of the respondents reported the use of their houses for residential purposes and 4.5% uses their houses for commercial purposes.

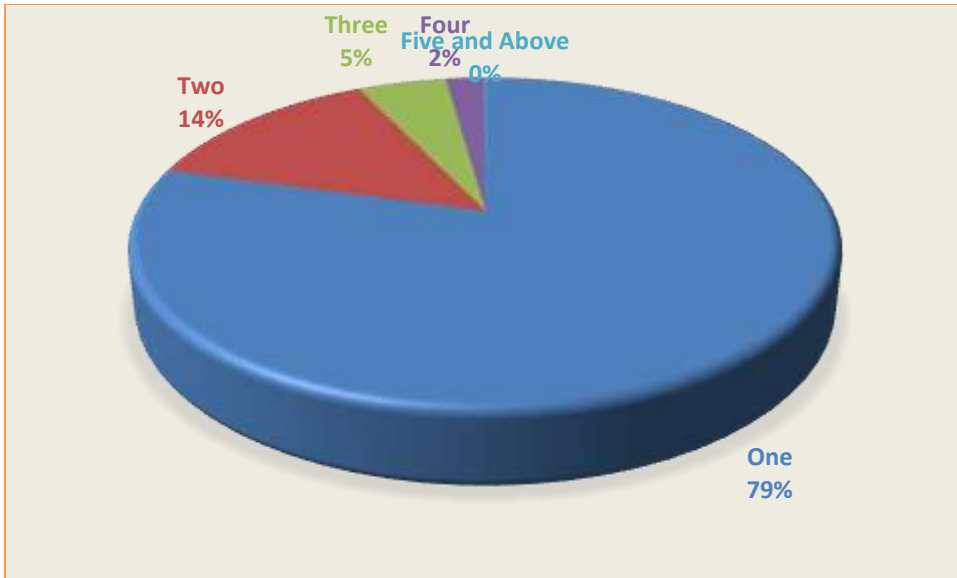


Figure 28: Number of houses owned by households:

3.20.1. Status of floor of houses

The floor of houses was assessed in order to evaluate quality of the houses. Basing on data collected during household survey, it was found out that about 57.1% of the floor of houses were cement floor, 45.9% were mud floor, 2.7% were tiles and the least (0.2%) were houses with both mixtures of cement and tiles as shown in *figure 32* below.

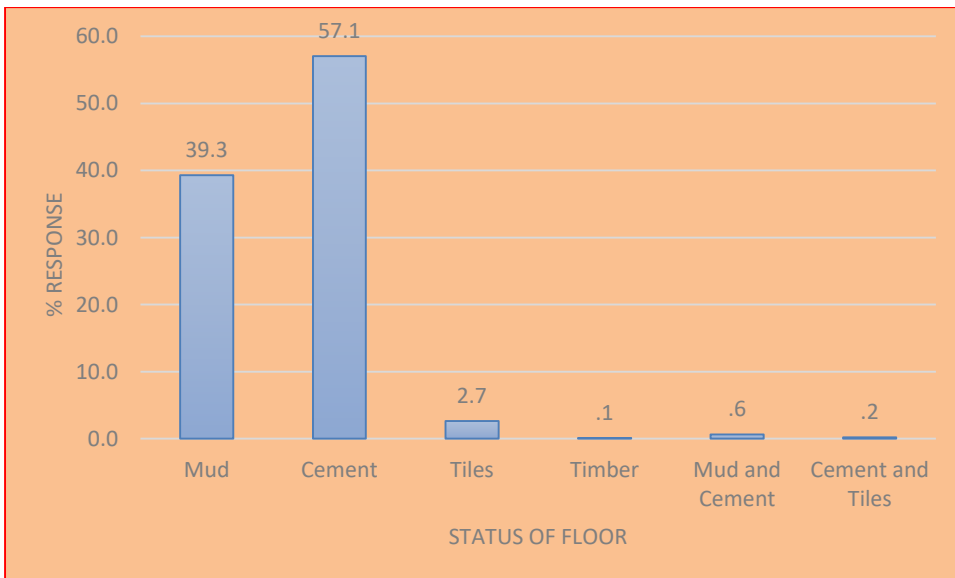


Figure 29: Status of the house floor

3.20.2. Status of wall of the houses

The wall of houses was assessed in order to evaluate quality of the houses. Basing on data collected during household survey, it was found out that about 64.4% of the house walls were made of burnt bricks, 4.6% walls were pool and mud, 29.4% of the house walls were sun dried wall while 1.3% of house walls were made of cement blocks as shown in *table 21* below.

Table 21: Status of house walls

Response Frequency					
Wall status		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Pool and Mud	131	4.5	4.6	4.6
	Sun dried bricks	840	28.8	29.4	34.0
	Burnt bricks	1841	63.0	64.4	98.4
	Cement blocks	37	1.3	1.3	99.7
	Grass and mud	2	.1	.1	99.7
	Others	4	.1	.1	99.9
	Total	2859	97.9	100.0	

3.20.3. Status of roof of the houses

The roof of houses was assessed in order to evaluate quality of the houses. Basing on data collected during household survey, it was found out that about 92.5% of the house roof were made of corrugated iron sheet, 5.3% roofs were grass and 1.2% roof of the houses were made of grass and plastics s as shown in *figure 33* below.

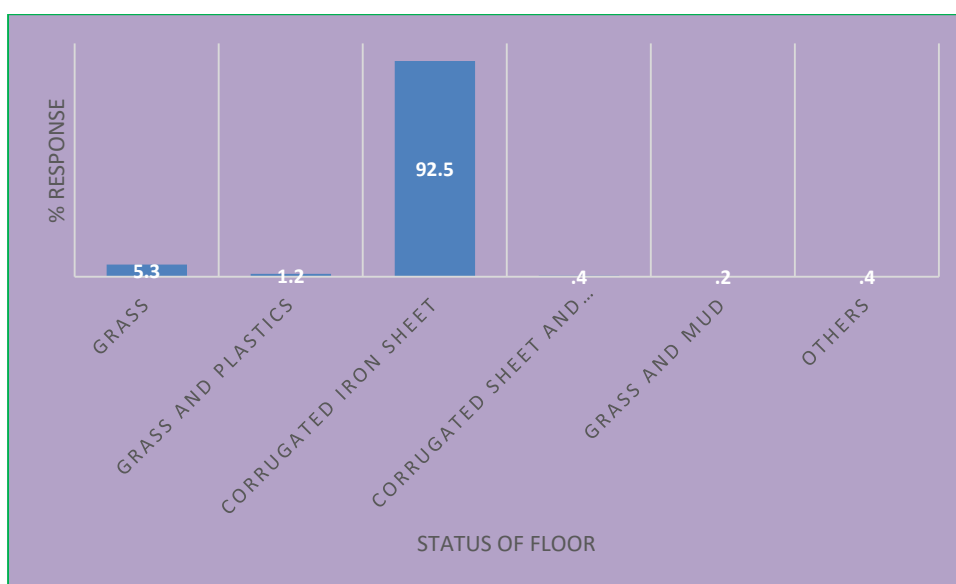


Figure 30: Status of house floor

3.21. Status of sanitation facilities

The household survey examined availability and status of sanitation facility such as toilets along the villages traversed by the proposed transmission line. In view of the findings of the study, it was reported that about 59.3% of the respondents had Pit Latrine VIP, 24.8% respondents had flush toilets, 14.5% respondents had pit latrine facilities while 1% respondents had no any kind of toilet. Refer to *figure 34* below.

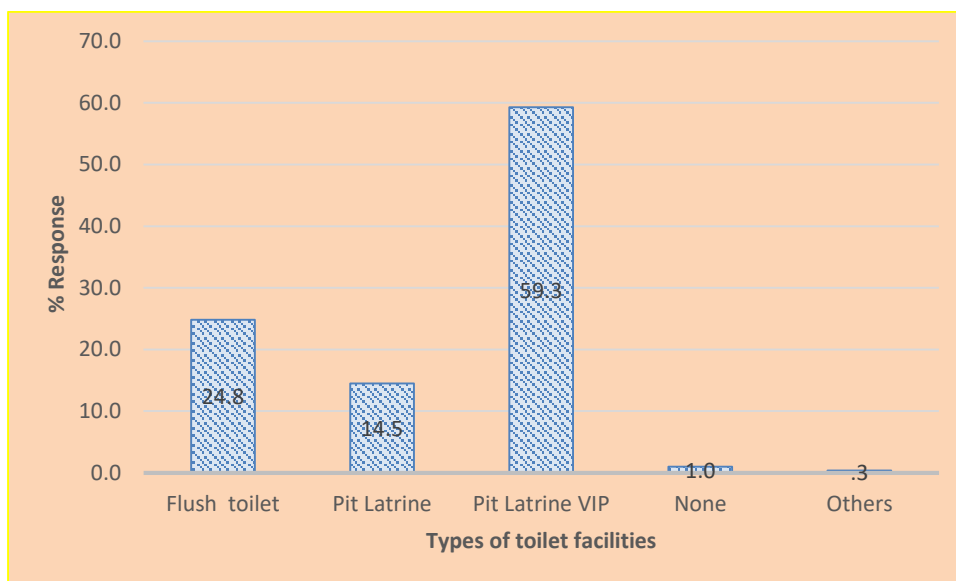


Figure 31: Types of toilet facilities:

3.22. Sources of annual income

The study findings recorded that about 74.1% of the respondents considered agriculture as their major source of annual income while 11.2% respondents considered livestock keeping as their source of annual income and 5.3% respondents considered commerce and trade as their major source of annual income as depicted on *figure 35* below.

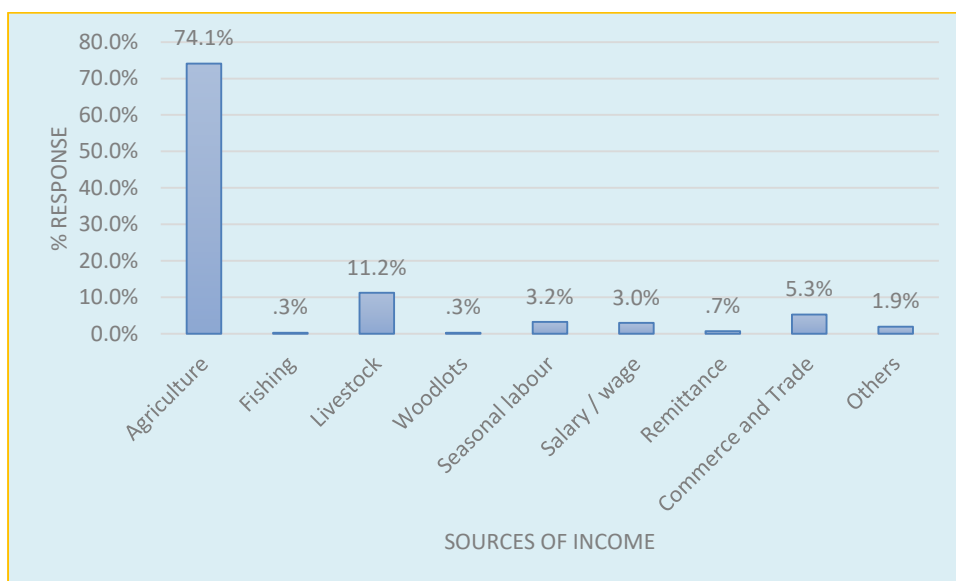


Figure 32: Sources of household annual income:

3.22.1. Annual Household Net Income

According to the findings of the household socio-economic survey, it was unveiled that most (36.5%) of the households' annual net income was less than TShs 500,000, 12% respondents had annual net income ranging between TShs 600,000 – 1,000,000 and 19.5% respondents had annual net income ranging between TShs 1,000,000 - 2,000,000 as it can be seen in *figure 36* below.

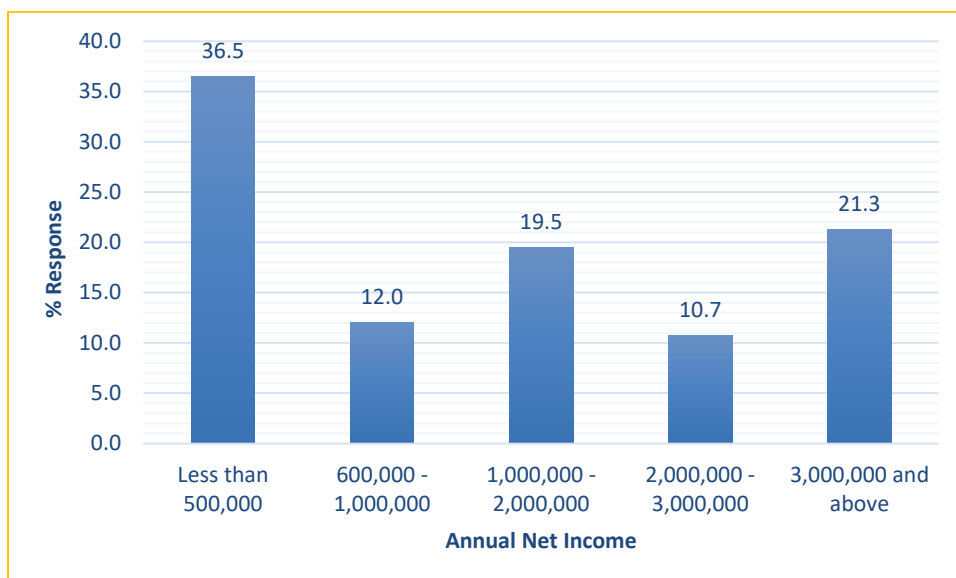


Figure 33: Household net annual income:

3.23. Availability, quality and distance to social services

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

3.23.1. Access to water services

Basing on the study findings, it was reported that about 94.5% households had access to water services while 5.5% had no access to water services. The status of the water quality in their village was good by 47.8%. Also, the study findings unveiled that most (64.6%) households access water at a distance of 1km – 2km. (See Table 22 below)

Table 22: Status of water

Status of water	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Good	1318	45.1	47.8	47.8
Mode rate	1287	44.1	46.7	94.6
Bad	144	4.9	5.4	99.8
Total	2755	94.3	100.0	

3.23.2. Access to shop services

According to the study findings, it was reported that about 89% households had access to shops while 11% had no access to shops. The status of the quality of shops was moderate by 54.5%. Also, the study findings unveiled that most (51.3%) of the household access shops at a distance of 1km – 2km. Refer to table 23 below.

Table 23: Distances to shops

% Response				
Distance to shops	Freque	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent

		ncy			
Valid	0 - 0.5km	12	.4	.5	.5
	0.5 - 1km	8	.3	.3	.8
	1km - 2km	1332	45.6	51.3	52.1
	2km - 3km	905	31.0	34.8	86.9
	3km - 5km	251	8.6	9.7	96.6
	5km +	87	3.0	3.4	99.9
	Total	2597	88.9	100.0	

3.23.3. Access to market services

The study findings unveiled that about 76.9% households had access to market services while 21.3% had no access to market. The status of the market services was moderate by 51.8%. Also, the study findings disclosed that most (41.8%) of the households or PAPs access market services at a distance of 1km – 2km. Refer to *table 24* below.

Table 24: Market Status

Status of market	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Good	960	32.9	42.8	42.8
Mode rate	1164	39.8	51.8	94.6
Bad	119	4.1	5.3	99.9
Total	2245	76.9	100.0	

3.23.4. Access to primary school

The study findings unveiled that about 95.6% households had access to primary schools while 4.4% had no access to primary schools. The status of the quality of primary education was good by 55.1%. Also, the study findings disclosed that most (39.4%) of the households or PAPs access primary school at a distance of 2km – 3km. Refer to *table 25* below.

Table 25: Distance to Primary school

Distance to primary school	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0 - 0.5km	14	.5	.5
	0.5 -1km	7	.2	.8
	1km - 2km	1087	37.2	39.7
	2km - 3km	1101	37.7	79.1
	3km - 5km	438	15.0	94.8
	5km+	144	4.9	100.0
	Total	2792	95.6	100.0

3.23.5. Access to secondary school

The study findings reported that about 74.8% household had access to secondary schools while 25.2% had no access to secondary schools. The status of the quality of secondary education was good by 49.1% as shown in the table. Also, the study findings unveiled that most (39.6%) of the households or PAPs access secondary school at a distance of 2km - 3km. Refer to *table 26 below*.

Table 26: Status of Secondary School

Status of Sec School		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Good	1069	36.6	49.1	49.1
	Mode rate	1064	36.4	48.8	97.9
	Bad	44	1.5	2.0	99.9
	Total	2179	74.6	100.0	

3.23.6. Access to health services

Basing on the study findings, about 80% household had access to health services while 20% had no access to health services. The status of the quality of health services was good by 49%. Also, the study findings disclosed that most (39.2%) of the households or PAPs access to health services at a distance of 2km - 3km. Refer to *table 27 below*.

Table 27: Distance to Dispensary

Distance to Dispensary		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0 - 0.5km	13	.4	.6	.6
	0.5 - 1km	5	.2	.2	.8
	1km - 2km	720	24.6	30.8	31.6
	2km - 3km	917	31.4	39.2	70.8
	3km - 5km	356	12.2	15.2	86.0
	5km +	328	11.2	14.0	100.0
	Total	2339	80.1	100.0	

3.23.7. Access to firewood services

With regards to the household survey, about 83.6% had access to firewood while 16.4% had no access to firewood. The status of the quality of firewood was good by 50.8% and moderate by 44.2%. Also, the study findings disclosed that most (59.8%) of the households or PAPs access to firewood services at a distance of 2km-3km. Refer to *table 28 below*.

Table 28: Status of firewood services

Status of firewood		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Good	1239	42.4	50.8	50.8

	Mode rate	1080	37.0	44.2	95.0
	Bad	121	4.1	5.0	100.0
	Total	2441	83.6	100.0	

3.23.8. Access to transport services

The study findings unveiled that about 52.8% households had access to transport services while 47.2% had no access to transport. The status of the quality of transport services was moderate by 46.7%. Also, the study findings disclosed that most (36.6%) of the household access transport service/ bus stop at a distance of 1km - 2km.

3.23.9. Access to police service

The study findings unveiled that about 67% households had no access to police services while 33% had access to police service. The status of the quality of police services was moderate by 42.7%. Also, the study findings revealed that most (60.8%) of the households or PAPs access police service at a distance of 5km and above. Refer to *table 29* below.

Table 29: Status of Police services

Status of Police Post		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Good	398	13.6	41.2	41.2
	Mode rate	412	14.1	42.7	83.9
	Bad	156	5.3	16.1	100.0
	Total	966	33.1	100.0	

3.24. Source of lighting energy

The study findings revealed that about 32.3% were using solar for lighting, 30.2% responded to use electricity while 21.2% of the respondents were using kerosene for lighting. Refer to *figure 37* below.

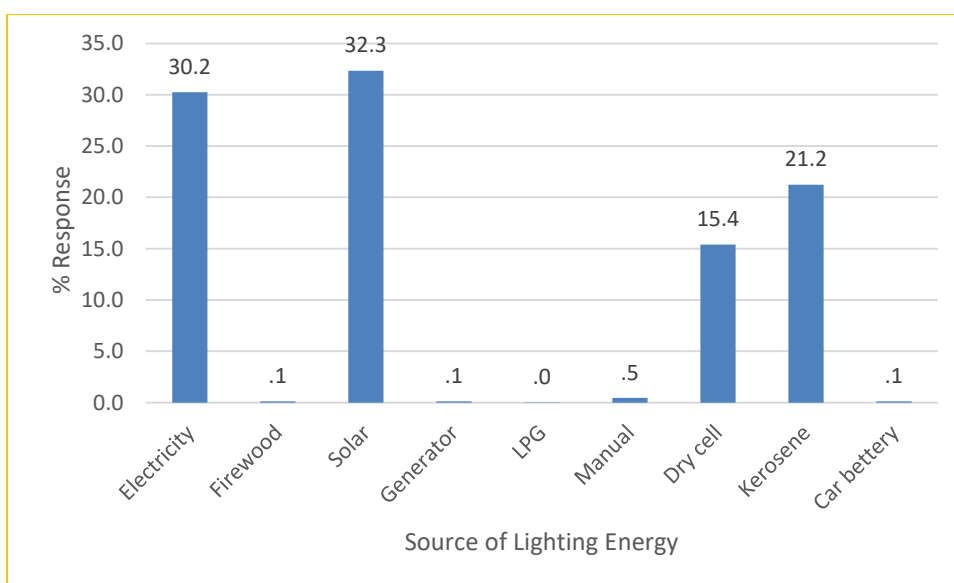


Figure 34: Source of energy for lighting:

3.24.1. Source of cooking energy

The study findings revealed that about 89.3% were using firewood as their major source of cooking, 8.7% reported to be using charcoal while 1.4% were using electricity for cooking. Refer to figure 38 below.

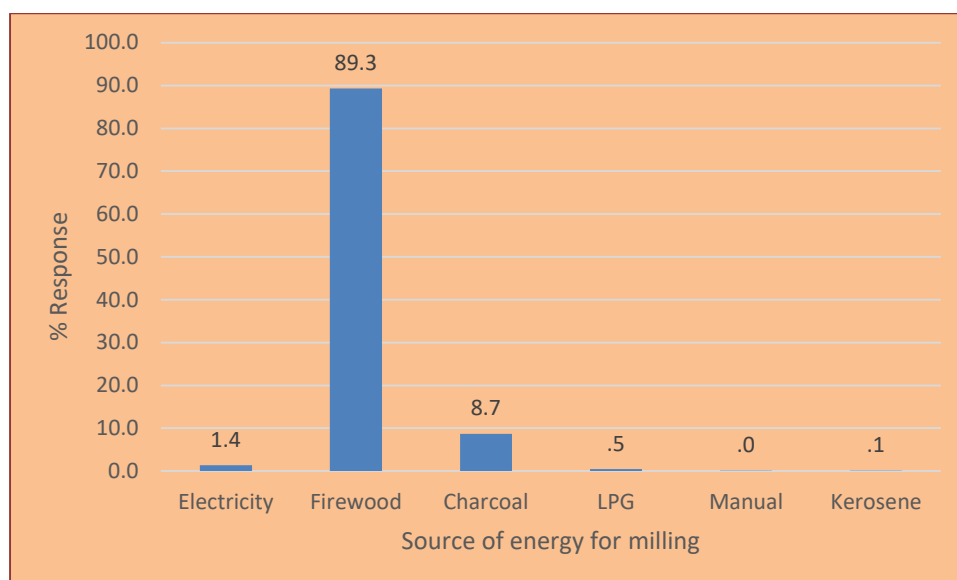


Figure 35: Source of energy of cooking:

3.24.2. Source of energy for charging Radio

According to the study findings it was reported that 51.2% were using electricity and 48.4% were using solar power. Refer to table 30 below.

Table 30: Source of energy for charging Radio

Source of energy for Radio		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Electricity	799	27.4	51.2	51.2
	Firewood	2	.1	.1	51.3
	Solar	755	25.8	48.4	99.7
	Dry cell	2	.1	.1	99.9
	Kerosene	1	.0	.1	99.9
	Car battery	1	.0	.1	100.0
	Total	1560	53.4	100.0	

3.24.3. Source of energy for charging cell phone

The study findings unveiled that most (61.8%) of the households charge their cell phones through national grid electricity, 38.1% households charge their cell phones through solar

power and the least (0.1%) charge their cell phones through car battery. Refer to *figure 39* below.

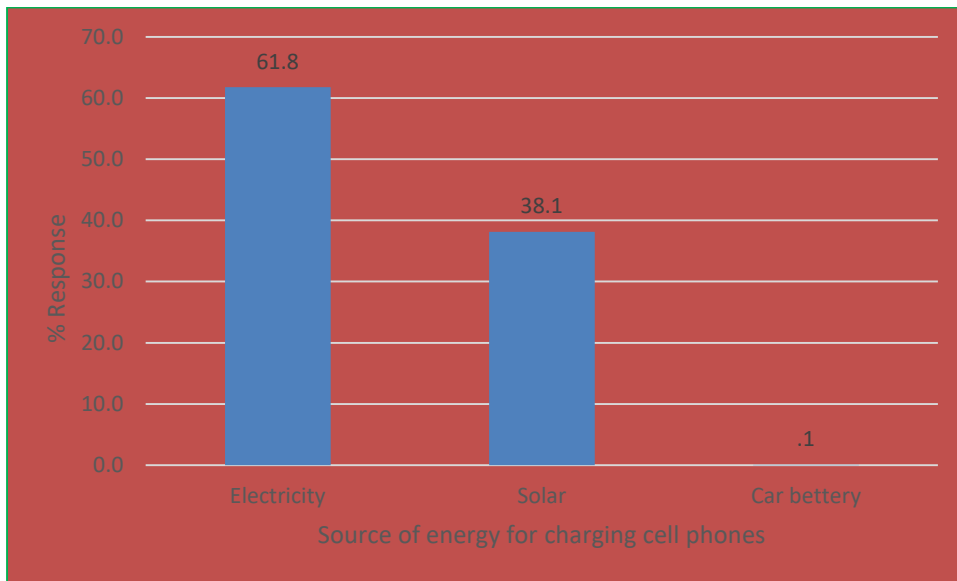


Figure 36: Source of energy for charging cell phones:

3.25. Willingness of PAPs to relocate

The households were also interviewed on willingness to relocate from their farms/ plots that might be occupied by the proposed project to other areas either within or outside the village or district. Following the analysis of the findings, the results revealed that about 2496 (86%) respondents were willing to relocate while 418 (14%) respondents were not willing to relocate to places that TANESCO will find for them during the RAP implementation. The PAPs were also informed that in case of relocation they had the option to choose from the available locations that TANESCO will provide for them during RAP implementation as per the OP 4.12 paragraph 15. Refer *figure 40* below.

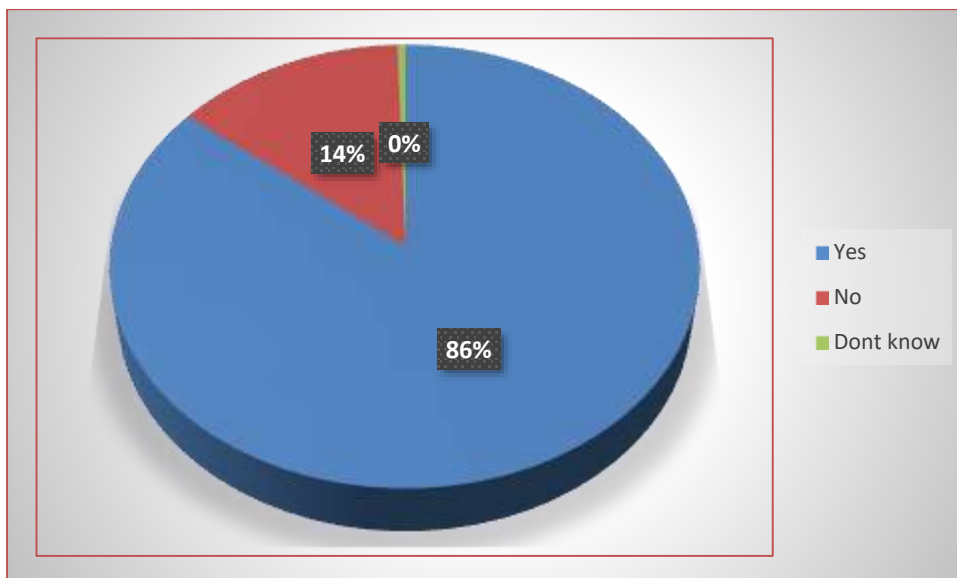


Figure 40: Percentage of willingness to relocate:

The households that were willing to relocate stated that about 68.8% were ready to relocate in the same village, 29.5% households were willing to relocate outside the village while 1.9% were ready to relocate outside the district. In line with these findings, this indicates that most of the PAPs will relocate within their respective villages as they have more than one farm in the village. Refer to *figure 41* below.

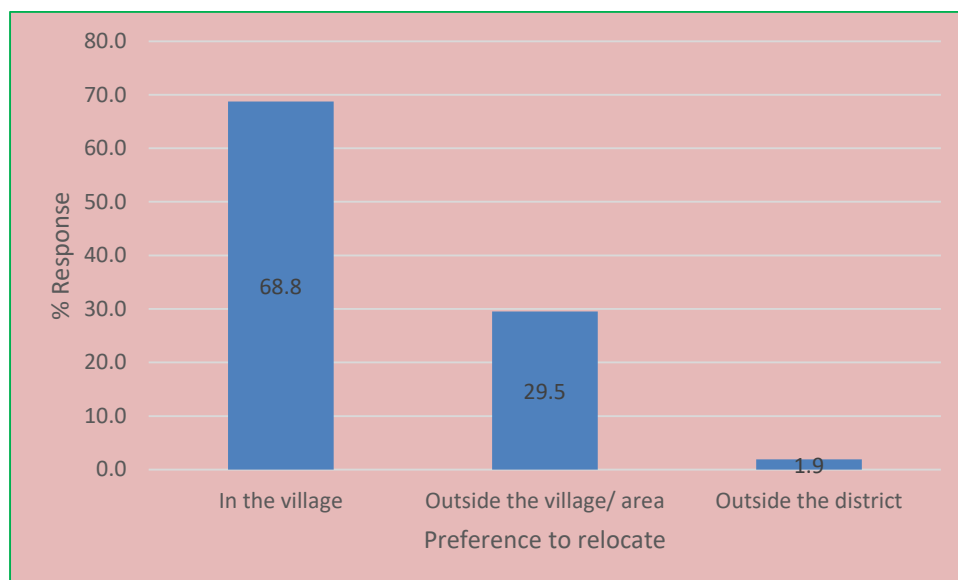


Figure 37: Preference of place to relocate:

3.26. Mode of payment of compensation

During household socio-economic survey, PAPs were interviewed on the mode of payment of compensation that they would prefer most. Thus, the study findings reported that 98% of the PAPs preferred cash compensation to in kind compensation which had 2% as shown in *table 31* below.

Table 31: Preferred mode Compensation

Mode of compensation		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	In-kind	63	2.2	2.2	2.2
	Cash	2842	97.3	97.8	100.0
	Total	2905	99.5	100.0	

3.27. Cultural properties on the transmission line Corridor

During socio-economic survey, the households were interviewed on the availability of cultural properties on their farms that are to be affected by the proposed transmission line. Thus, the study revealed that about 95% responded NO while 5% responded YES on the availability of cultural properties on their farms. TANESCO has agreed with PAPS and other stakeholders to do to ensure it meets their cultural/religious needs in relation to relocation of the shrines, graves and other cultural sites in accordance with laws of Tanzania.

As such, few households that responded YES on the availability of cultural properties on their farms claimed that about 89.4% of these cultural properties were graves, 8.5% households had

shrines while 0.7% households claimed to have both graves and shrines and 1.4% claimed to have cultural sites as shown in the *figure 42* below. TANESCO will address this challenge in line with the provisions of the legislation as described in the next paragraph.

Therefore, in order for the proposed project facilities to be implemented smoothly, TANESCO will compensate and relocate all cultural properties especially graves by complying with the relevant national legislations such as national graves removal Act No. 9 of 1969 which refers directly to grave removal. As a general principle, however, the exhumation and re-burial of individual graves within the project area will be avoided as much as possible if unavoidable, only commence following the resettlement of associated families. When this occurs, the project will:

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

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

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

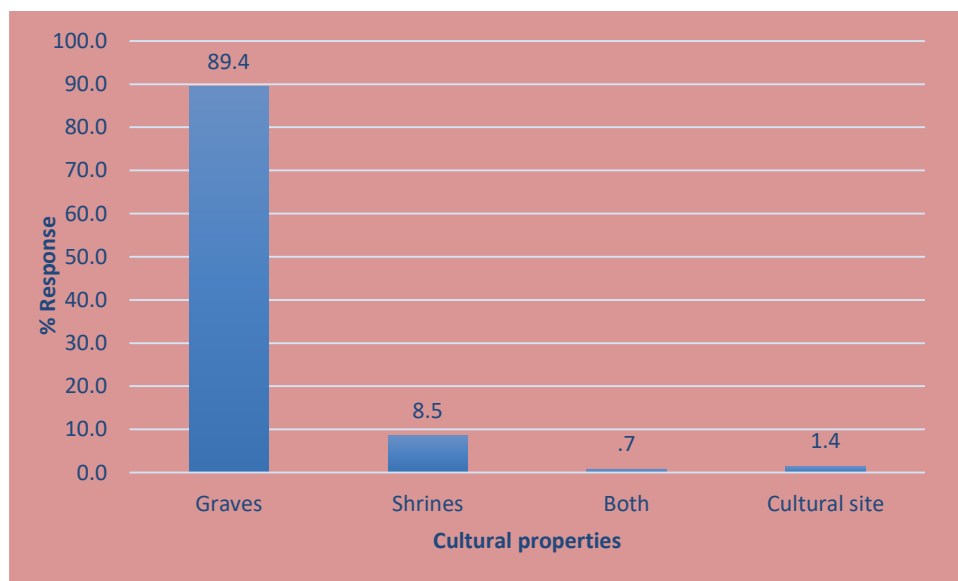


Figure 38 : Type of cultural properties:

3.28. Major benefits of the proposed project

The study findings revealed that about 43.2% respondents reported that the project will bring development, 29.9% claimed the project will provide employment as one of the benefits of the project while 11.8% reported that the proposed project will bring industrialization and 9.4% responded that the project will provide reliable electricity. *Table 32* below shows more details.

Table 32: Major anticipated benefits of the proposed project

Project benefits		Responses	
		N	Percent
	Reliable Electricity	286	9.4%
	We get paid	66	2.2%
	Employment	912	29.9%
	Improve livelihood	20	0.7%
	Development	1319	43.2%
	Improve social services	90	2.9%
	Industrialization	359	11.8%
Total		3052	100.0%

3.28.1. Major adverse impacts of the proposed project

During household survey, PAPs were interviewed on the adverse impacts of the proposed project. In their opinions most (44.4%) of the PAPs revealed that the proposed project would cause loss of land, 30.4% will cause social disturbance, 19.5% stated that the proposed project would cause loss of farms while the least (0.7%) responded that the proposed project would cause loss of grazing land. Refer to *figure 43* below.

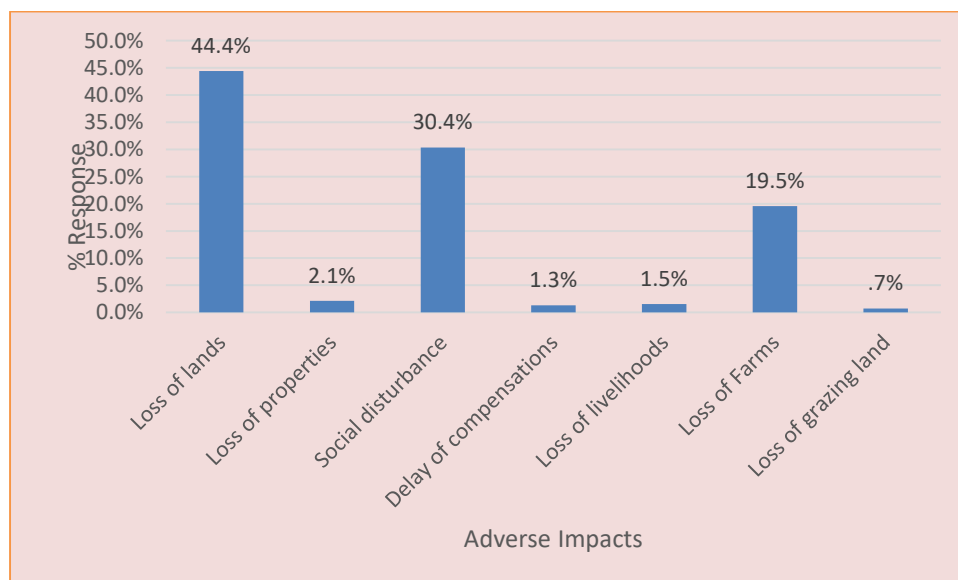


Figure 39: Adverse impacts of the proposed project:

3.29. Grievance Redress Mechanisms

The household socio-economic survey interviewed PAPs on various methods used to redress grievances in the villages. Basing on the study findings, it was revealed that most (54%)

households were using village grievance committee to settle disputes, 30.3% reported family as their means to redress grievance while the least (2.9%) were using local chiefs to redress some grievances in the villages, see *table 33* below.

Table 33: Grievance Redress Mechanism

Grievance Redress Mechanism		Responses	
		N	Percent
	Courts	203	5.6%
	Family	1106	30.3%
	Chiefs	104	2.9%
	Clans	195	5.3%
	Village Grievance Committee	1968	54.0%
	Others	69	1.9%
Total		3645	100.0%

3.30. Ownership of Bank Accounts

The households were asked on ownership of bank accounts. With regards to the study findings about 80% had no Bank Accounts while 20% responded to have bank accounts. For those PAPs responded to have bank accounts most (69.9%) owns bank accounts in NMB bank, 22.4% had bank account with CRDB, 5.1% had banks with NBC bank while the least (0.9%) reported to have bank accounts with AZANIA Bank. Refer to figure 44 below. Given that the majority of the PAPs (80%) currently do not have bank accounts, TANESCO will support those who do not have bank accounts by inviting banks to come to the PAPs and enrol people to open accounts in banks of their choices. During RAP implementation, TANESCO together with banks will also provide financial literacy to the PAPs before opening of the accounts. The financial literacy training by the banks will be a one off since it comes with a cost but TANESCO through RAP implementation monitoring NGO or consultant will continue providing the PAPs with guidance on how to spend their compensation income prudently as mentioned in Chapter 3.3.8.1 above.

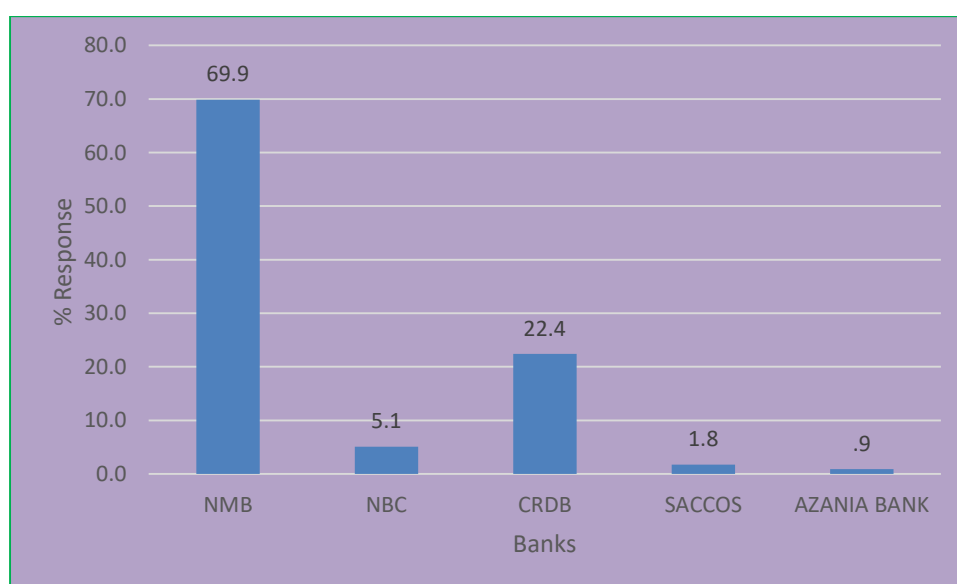


Figure 40: Ownership of bank accounts:

3.31. Households' general comments

During household survey, PAPs were asked to give any general comments towards the project implementation. Basing on the study findings, most (57.8%) stated that they wanted cash compensation, 26.2% stated that they appreciate and welcome the project, 10.9% stated that they looked forward to fair compensation while 0.8% stated that they expect the project to be implemented as soon as possible. Refer to *figure 45* below.

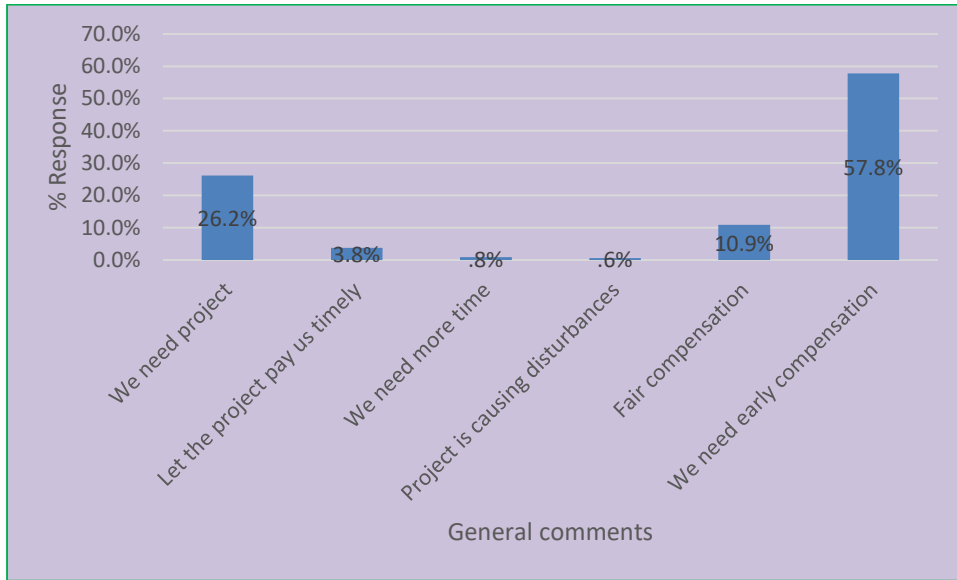


Figure 41: Households' general comments:

CHAPTER 4: POLICY, LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

This chapter describes the Tanzanian policy and legal framework for undertaking land acquisition and resettlement activities for the proposed project components i.e. transmission line and substations under which this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is to be implemented. The Chapter also describes the comparison between the relevant sections of World Bank OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement and the Tanzanian law. Generally, there are no major gaps on the eligibility entitlements on compensation as both laws have presented requirements that ensure that PAPs are not left worse off after involuntary resettlement. Where the gaps have been identified measures to bridge the gaps have been presented in table 34 of sub-chapter 4.3 of this report.

4.1. National Policies

4.1.1. National Land Policy, 1997

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

Section 4.1 highlights the land tenure and gives the policy statement on land as follows; Statement i) provides for grading of land as a constitutional category and that four basic policy tenets will be entrenched in the Constitution to ensure continuity. Section (a) stipulates that all land in Tanzania is public land vested in the President as trustee on behalf of all citizens. Section (c) indicates that the rights and interests of citizens shall not be taken without due process of law. Section (d) of this statement stipulates that full, fair and prompt compensation shall be paid when land is acquired.

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

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

Policy statement 4.2.6 states that women will be entitled to acquire land in their own right not only through purchase but also through allocation but clan land will continue to be governed by customs and tradition as long as it is not contrary to the constitution and natural justice. See *table 32* on gap analysis between the Tanzanian law and OP 4.12 below.

Section 4.2.15 on acquisition gives power to the President to acquire land for public purposes or for redevelopment. Policy statement on land values [4.2.18(iii)] indicates that all land transactions have to be registered with the Registrar of Land Titles before taking legal effect.

Policy statement on compensation (4.2.20) states that compensation for land acquired in the public interest will be based on the concept of opportunity cost and will include; - i) market

value of real property; ii) disturbance allowance; iii) transport allowance; iv) loss of profits or accommodation; v) cost of acquiring or getting the land; vi) any other costs or capital expenditure incurred to the development of that land.

4.1.2. The National Energy Policy (URT 2015)

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

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

4.1.3. National Human Settlements Development Policy (2000)

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

The NHSDP recognises the role of the NEP and other sector policies in achieving urban development. Thus, the NHSDP identifies the need for co-ordination and co-operation with other sectors and stakeholders, including CBOs, and NGOs in urban development planning. The NHSDP recognises environmental planning and management as one of the broad human settlement issues. According to this Policy; “environment means the physical, economic and social conditions in which people live, influencing their feelings and development”. In that regard the NHSDP identifies environmental protection as one of the strategic issues in human settlement planning and development. Therefore, project planning and implementation should enhance the human development. This RAP proposes measures that will restore human development.

4.1.4. Agriculture and Livestock Policy, 1997

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

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

4.1.5. National Gender Policy (1999)

Main objective of this policy is to provide guidelines to ensure gender sensitive plans, programs and strategies in all sectors and institutions. The policy gives emphasis on gender equality with its aims at establishing strategies on poverty eradication through ensuring that both women and men get access to existing resources for their development. It values the role played by women in bringing about development in the society. The policy requires the project management to ensure that ensuring inclusion and non-discrimination regarding gender is given special emphasis in particular in relation to recruitment and employment for work in relation to the project, as well as concerning all activities involving consultations and other engagement with project affected persons, especially PAPs impacted by project resettlement-related activities. It also requires that women and men are given equal employment opportunities in the project, whenever possible. TANESCO will ensure that both women, men, youth and the elderly get equal treatment during RAP implementation, while also taking into consideration the special needs and circumstances of members of vulnerable groups, including the elderly, persons with disabilities, women and youth. Even during project implementation, TANESCO will ensure that gender is mainstreamed in all the construction activities and this will be monitored by TANESCO.

The energy sector is also highly committed to gender mainstreaming at all levels, through provision of equal opportunities to both men and women in construction works and related activities. Therefore, TANESCO will be obliged to ensure that gender equality is practised during RAP implementation where both women and men will be given equal opportunities to participate in decision making on issues regarding compensation and resettlement and also project construction where the Contractor will be obliged to provide gender sensitive services including equal job opportunities for both women and men.

4.2. Legal Framework

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

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

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

4.2.2. The Land Act No.4, 1999

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

Furthermore, the Act states that:

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

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

Section 156 requires that with regard to communal right of way, in respect of way-leave, compensation shall be paid to any person for use of land, who is in lawful or actual occupation of that land, for any damage caused to crops or buildings and for the land and materials taken or used for the works. Requirements for the assessment of compensation are provided in the Land (Assessment of the Value of Land for Compensation) Regulations of 2001.

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

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

4.2.3. Village Land Act No.5, 1999

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

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

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

4.2.4. Local Government (District Authorities) Act, 1982

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

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

- (a) to maintain and facilitate the maintenance of peace, order and good governance within its area of jurisdiction;
- (b) to promote the social welfare and economic well-being of all persons within its area of jurisdiction;
- (c) Subject to the national policy and plans for rural and urban development, to further the social and economic development of its area of jurisdiction.

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

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

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

a public purpose.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.2.7. The Graves Removal Act, 1969

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

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

According to this Act Section 3-4, the basis of assessment of land and unexhausted improvement is market value of such land. This assessment is prepared by the qualified Valuer and verified by the Chief Government Valuer (Section 5-6). Section 7 of the Act highlights what is included in compensation for any interest for loss of land as value of unexhausted improvement, disturbance allowance, transport allowance, accommodation allowance and loss of profits details of which are specified in Section 8-11 of this Act.

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

4.2.9. The Land Compensation Claims Regulations, 2001

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

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

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

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

4.2.10. Antiquities Act (1964)

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

4.3. International Funding Policies, Procedures and Guidelines

4.3.1. World Bank Operational Policies

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

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

4.3.2. OP/BP 4.11 Physical Cultural Resources (PCR)

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

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

4.3.3. World Bank Operational Policy 4.12: Involuntary Resettlement

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

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

The policy prescribes compensation and other resettlement measures to achieve its objectives and requires that borrowers prepare adequate resettlement planning instruments.

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

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

4.3.4. OP 17.50 Public Disclosure

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

TANESCO has committed to implement resettlement in accordance with the applicable laws of Tanzania and regulations, as well as meeting the World Bank (WB) policy requirements. However, it should be noted that where gaps exist between the National Laws and the World Bank Policy on Resettlement requirements, the one which provides greater protection of the people affected will be applied.

4.3.5. GAP Analysis

Laws on land administration in Tanzania are comprehensive but differ in several ways with the World Bank's OP 4.12 Policies as shown in *Table 34* below.

Table 34: Comparison between National Policies and Legislations versus International Policies on Resettlement and Compensation

Types of affected Persons/Lost Assets	Tanzanian Law	World Bank OP 4.12	Comparison/Gaps	Measures for bridging the gap
Prior information and consultation	Tanzanian legal framework requires that before commencing the valuation of people's properties, meetings are to be organized in order to create awareness amongst people. These meetings are to be directed by the District Councillor, members of parliament, investment representatives or those making the compensation payments.	World Bank OP 4.12 requires that displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and they should have opportunities to participate in the planning and implementing resettlement programs. Further it requires that displaced persons are consulted and offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasibility alternative	Key aspects of the WB OP 4.12 such as prior intimation and awareness creation are similar to the what is followed in practice in Tanzania prior to acquisition of assets	TANESCO held meetings to inform the PAPs about the land acquisition as per existing procedures TANESCO will provide written notification through village leaders about the project and the need to vacate the area once the compensation is effected.
Minimization of Displacement	Avoidance or minimization of resettlement is not discussed.	Requires that Resettlement be avoided, and where not possible, minimized to the extent possible.	National law does not require efforts to minimize resettlement. However, in normal practice minimization is always practiced to reduce compensation cost and this is analysed during the design stages when alternatives are compared.	TANESCO has considered different alternatives for the route alignment as discussed in the ESIA The selected route has minimized the displacement of people
Baseline Surveys	Law requires asset inventories for the purpose of valuation, in the presence of owners and local authorities.	Comprehensive baseline surveys are required detailing demographic and socio-economic characteristics of communities and households, as well as asset inventories, for the development of appropriate compensation, resettlement and livelihood measures, as well as M&E.	National law only requires asset survey for valuation purposes.	TANESCO undertook a socio-economic survey of all affected households using meaningful indicators, together with asset validation. These have been analysed in the RAP for the purpose of developing appropriate resettlement and livelihood restoration measures.
cut-off date	There is no clear guidance on the cut-off date in the national legislation. Requires that a Cut-Off Date is ideally agreed between parties and enacted following the inventory of all assets. PAPs shall be provided resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance, as necessary if they occupied the project area prior to a cut-off date established. Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance.	Requires that in the absence of host government procedures on cut-off dates, the borrower or client establishes a cut-off date for eligibility that is acceptable to the Bank. The cut-off date is the first date of the census. PAPs who occupy the project area of influence after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation.	The OP 4.12 clearly establishes the cut-off date as the first day of the census.	The cut-off date for this RAP is 22 nd July, 2020 when the census begun. The cut-off date does not preclude continued farming, and TANESCO will be clearly communicate to PAPs the right time to stop farming after PAPs have harvested their crops through both local and national media such as Radios and localized announcements.
Land Owners with legal or customary titles including women.	Land owners, with or without formal legal rights, are entitled to full, fair and prompt compensation plus disturbance allowance, transport allowance, accommodation allowance and loss of profit if they were in actual occupation of the acquired property. Lost assets are limited to "unexhausted improvements", that is, the land and developments on the land. The law does not cover economic and social impacts of relocation and as such socio-economic surveys are not part of the land acquisition process.	PAPs are classified into 3 groups: (a) those who have formal legal rights including customary and traditional rights; (b) those who do not have form legal rights to the land but have a claim to such land or assets provided that such claims are recognized under the law of the country; and (c) Those who have no legal rights to the land they are occupying. Persons covered under categories (a) and (b) above, are among PAPs who are entitled to full, fair and prompt compensation as well as other relocation assistance.	The lost assets in Tanzania are restricted to land and developments on land, and where relevant, loss of profits. The lost assets under OP 4.12 are much wider than land and include loss of access to livelihoods and standard of living and seeks to improve them or at least to restore them to pre-displacement levels Tanzania law provides some allowances to PAPs which do support to re-coup the livelihood	TANESCO will compensate all Land owners with or without legal or customary titles according to replacement cost. 'All cost for obtaining new land ownership document is paid during compensation' TANESCO will provide additional measures to improve the livelihoods and standards of affected people are proposed in the Livelihood restoration section of this RAP.

Types of affected Persons/Lost Assets	Tanzanian Law	World Bank OP 4.12	Comparison/Gaps	Measures for bridging the gap
Tenants,	The law is limited to those who can prove <i>de jure</i> or <i>de facto</i> land ownership.	Tenants are provided with resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy as well as other relocation assistance and payment for assets/ livelihood losses.	WB OP 4.12 recognizes a wider spectrum of PAPs. The Tanzania spectrum is limited to those who can prove proprietary rights. It does not include tenants	TANESCO will compensate those PAPs who can claim ownership. However, since OP 4.12 Section 15 notes that displaced persons may be classified in one of the following three groups: 1) Those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights as recognized under national law); 2) Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time of surveys but have a claim to such land or assets, provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan; and, 3) Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying. Persons covered under a) and b) are provided compensation for the land they lose, and other assistance, while persons covered under c) should be provided with resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy and other assistance, as necessary. TANESCO will oblige with the OP 4.12 policy.
Squatters	The law is limited to those who can prove de jure or de facto land ownership.	Squatters are provided with resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy as well as other relocation assistance and payment for assets/ livelihood losses.	WB OP 4.12 recognizes a wider spectrum of PAPs. The Tanzania spectrum is limited to those who can prove proprietary rights. It does not include Squatters	TANESCO will compensate those PAPs who can claim ownership. However, since Op OP 4.12 Section 15 notes that displaced persons may be classified in one of the following three groups: 1) Those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights as recognized under national law); 2) Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time of surveys but have a claim to such land or assets, provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan; and, 3) Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying. Persons covered under a) and b) are provided compensation for the land they lose, and other assistance, while persons covered under c) should be provided with resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy and other assistance, as necessary. TANESCO will oblige with the OP 4.12 policy.
Owners of non-permanent buildings Owners of permanent buildings	Tanzanian law makes no differentiation between owners of permanent and non-permanent buildings. As long as ownership can be proved compensation is payable. Determination of compensation is based on the market value of the property. In practice though, the depreciated replacement cost approach is used, meaning that PAPs do not get the full replacement cost of the lost assets.	Permanent and non-permanent buildings need to be compensated. Resettlement assistance as well as other assistance Cash compensation levels should be sufficient to replace the lost asset at full replacement cost in local markets. Recommends in-kind compensation	The gap is about eligibility, which is hinged upon formal or informal ownership. While, in Tanzania, compensation is based on market value, determined using the depreciated replacement cost approach for developments on land, WB OP 4.12 requires that compensation should be sufficient to replace the lost land and other assets at full replacement cost.	Buildings be assessed as Tanzania law allow but compensation will be paid based on full replacement cost In-kind compensation will be considered as an option for public structures and for those proved to be vulnerable people who wishes for the in-kind compensation

Types of affected Persons/Lost Assets	Tanzanian Law	World Bank OP 4.12	Comparison/Gaps	Measures for bridging the gap
Building tenants and encroachers	Tanzania law on compulsory acquisition and compensation is limited to those who can prove de jure or de facto land ownership. Tenants and encroachers are not covered	Tenants and encroachers are assisted to find a new place to rent Tenants are also paid for the cost of the unexpired portion of the lease	National law requires legal title or customarily recognized for compensation of assets	TANESCO will compensate those who can claim ownership. However, Business tenants who lose profit due to relocation will be entitled to compensation as OP4.12 para 15 C.
Timing of compensation payments	Tanzanian law requires that compensation be full, fair and prompt. Section 34 (3), (b), (i) provides for not less than one hundred and eighty days' notice of any requirement to move persons occupying the land under customary law	Displaced persons are provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets directly attributable to the project. Payments should be made prior to projects implementation with the view to improve the former living standards, income earning capacity and production levels of the affected population.	In terms of timing, both laws of Tanzania and WB OP 4.12 requires that compensation be paid promptly. However, this rarely happens in practice due to huge sum of money required for compensation and other lengthy approval procedures	TANESCO will ensure that all PAPs are compensated promptly before commencement of construction activities.
Calculation of compensation and valuation	According to the Land Assessment of the value of Land for Compensation) Regulations, 2001, as well as the Village Land Regulations, 2001, compensation for loss of any interest in land shall include the value of unexhausted improvements, disturbance allowance, transport allowance, accommodation allowance, and loss of profits. The basis for assessment of any land and unexhausted improvement for purposes of compensation is the market value of such land. The market value is arrived at by the use of comparative method evidenced by actual recent sales of similar properties; or by the use of the income approach, or replacement cost method, where the property is of special nature and not saleable.	Displaced persons should be provided with prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable direct to the project. Replacement cost is the method of valuation of assets that helps determine the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs. Depreciation is not to be taken into account when applying this method. For losses that cannot easily be valued or compensated in monetary terms (e.g. access to public services, customers and suppliers, or to fishing, grazing or forest areas) attempts are made to establish access to equivalent and culturally acceptable resources and earning opportunities.	Tanzania law provides for the calculation of compensation on the basis of the market value of the lost land and unexhausted improvements, plus a disturbance, accommodation allowance, and loss of profits where applicable. Since depreciation is applied, the amount paid does not in most cases amount to that required to replace the lost assets. Besides, other types of assets (besides land) are not taken into consideration.	In addition to the national legislation, the valuation for compensation of assets will be based on replacement cost as defined in the WB OP 4.12.
Relocation and Resettlement	Tanzanian laws do not provide for relocation and resettlement. However, there are a few cases where the government has provided both compensation and alternative land, but this has been done at its discretion. In general, however, the government feels that it has discharged its duty once compensation is paid, and it is up to the displaced persons to resettle and re-establish themselves elsewhere. Transport allowance and accommodation allowance are provided.	WB OP 4.12 stipulate that where project impacts include physical relocation, measures should be taken to ensure that the displaced persons are: (i) provided with assistance (such as moving allowance) during relocation; and (ii) provided with residential housing, or housing sites, or, as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages lost.	There are some similarities between Tanzanian and WB policies. Tanzanian law provides for transport allowance for 12 tons of luggage for up to 20 kilometres from the acquired land, provided the displaced person was living on that land. In lieu of housing accommodation allowance is made in the form of rent for 36 months for similar type of housing. Occasionally, in a discretionary manner alternative land is awarded.	In addition to the requirements in the national legislation, TANESCO will consider in-kind compensation for some cases such the vulnerable PAPs as the OP 4.12 requirement PAPs have been consulted to determine whether they need cash or in-kind compensation Public structures and proved vulnerable PAPs will be paid in kind and provided necessary assistance as stipulated in this RAP report.
Completion of resettlement and compensation	The government can, under the law, take possession of the acquired land at the end of the notice to acquire period, before paying compensation. Current practice however is such that possession is usually after the payment of compensation whereby the displaced persons are given time to vacate the land, which is usually as soon as possible	WB OP 4.12 stipulates that it is necessary to ensure that displacement or restriction to access does not take place before necessary measures for resettlement are in place. In particular, taking of land and related assets may take place only after compensation has been paid, and where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowance have been provided to the displaced persons.	The Land Acquisition Act, 1967, allows the government to take possession of the acquired land before paying compensation. Current practice, endeavours to pay compensation before taking possession of the land.	TANESCO will take the possession of the land only after compensation is effected fully and all grievances are addressed adequately

Types of affected Persons/Lost Assets	Tanzanian Law	World Bank OP 4.12	Comparison/Gaps	Measures for bridging the gap
<p>Livelihood restoration and assistance to Vulnerable groups</p>	<p>There are no legal provisions requiring the government to restore livelihood or to provide assistance towards the restoration of such livelihoods. Indeed, compensation is not payable in the case of restrictions to access to areas of livelihood opportunities. Moreover, there are no provisions that require the government to pay special attention to vulnerable groups or indigenous peoples</p>	<p>WB OP 4.12 provides that the resettlement plan or policy include measures to ensure that the displaced persons are (i) offered support after displacement for a transitional period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standard of living; and, (ii) provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures, such as land preparation, credit facilities, training or job opportunities.</p>	<p>There are no transitional measures provided for under Tanzanian law and practice; nor are there provisions for compensation as a result of restrictions to access to livelihood. The Tanzanian law does not make provisions requiring the government to pay special attention to vulnerable groups in the administration of compensation</p>	<p>The Government of Tanzania & TANESCO will minimize this gap through the provision of compensation allowances which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disturbance allowance: It is an average of commercial bank rates which normally ranges from 7% - 9% of the total value of lost asset (land, buildings, graves, plants and crops). It is normally calculated during the closure period of valuation report and compensation schedules; • Accommodation and Transitional allowance: It is an average of market monthly rent of the house multiplied by 36 months which covers rental fees whilst the PAP(s) restore(s) his or her house(s); • Loss of profit allowance: It is a net monthly profit of the business carried out on the land (evidenced by audited accounts where necessary and applicable) multiplied by 36 months; and • Transport allowance: Actual costs for transportation of 12.0 tons of luggage within a distance of 20 km from the point of displacement. This is only applicable for physically displaced PAPs. • PAPs will also allowed to take all valuable materials from the existing buildings and crops • They will be provided with employment opportunities during construction activities • They will be given on-job training in order to impart knowledge/skills that would be useful to participant during and after the projects construction phase. • Training for the proper use of compensation paid in order to help PAPs utilize their money prudently • TANESCO and Contractors plans to implement small-scale Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) schemes as part of 'restoration' obligations such as maintenance of access roads, bridge etc. depending with the need of the community.

Types of affected Persons/Lost Assets	Tanzanian Law	World Bank OP 4.12	Comparison/Gaps	Measures for bridging the gap
Consultation and disclosure	There are scanty provisions related to consultation and disclosure in Tanzanian law. The notice, under the Land Acquisition Act, informs land owners about the President's need to acquire their land, and their right to give objections. The Land Act allows displaced persons to fill in forms requiring that their land be valued, and giving their own opinion as to what their assets are worth. Since resettlement is not provided for legally, there are no provisions about informing the displaced persons about their options and rights; nor are they offered choice among feasible resettlement alternatives.	WB OP 4.12 requires that displaced persons are (i) informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement; and, (ii) consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives. Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs. PAPs should be consulted throughout the process and a Stakeholder Engagement Plan prepared.	The provisions in WB OP 4.12 requiring consultation and disclosure is somewhat practiced in Tanzanian law particularly in CAP 191	The consultations with stakeholders and PAPs were made during the RAP and will continue throughout the RAP implementation following Tanzania requirements and the WB guidelines. The RAP will be disclosed to stakeholders through TANESCO Website, District Council Offices in the project area, TANESCO offices and the WB info shop. TANESCO will provide one full hard copy in the Swahili language for the PAPs to review in each District Council Offices and the Community Development Officers will explain to the Illiterate PAPs using the local language of the area.
Grievance mechanism and dispute resolution	Under s. 13 of the Land Acquisition Act, where there is a dispute or disagreement relating to any of the following matters: the amount of compensation; the right to acquire the land; the identity of persons entitled to compensation; the application of section 12 to the land; any right privilege or liability conferred or imposed by this Act; the apportionment of compensation between the persons entitled to the same and such dispute or disagreement is not settled by the parties concerned within six weeks from the date of the publication of notice that the land is required for a public purpose the Minister or any person holding or claiming any interest in the land may institute a suit in the High Court of Tanzania for the determination of the dispute. In practice the government resolves grievances through many ways including public meetings with the affected persons, Village and Ward tribunals, etc.	WB OP 4.12 provides that displaced persons and their communities, and any host communities receiving them, are provided with timely and relevant information, consulted on resettlement options, and offered opportunities to participate in planning implementing and monitoring resettlement. Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms must be established for these groups	The law in Tanzania does provide for the establishment of grievance resolution mechanisms for land related issues at village, Ward and district. In practice grievances mechanisms are always present and when they fail a court of law is always open to resolve the dispute	TANESCO has proposed the grievance Resolution mechanisms for the project affected persons starting at Village level. The resettlement GRM feeds into a broader project-level GRM that will be administered by TANESCO. TANESCO has already prepared the GRM document for TAZA project that will be used for the entire line from Iringa to Sumbawanga. The GRM document has been approved by the bank.
Notification Period/Timing of Displacement	Prior notification shall be provided that indicates the period (not less than six weeks) by when the land should be vacated	Article 10 of World Bank OP/4.12 requires that the resettlement activities linked to the implementation of the project construction to ensure that displacement or restriction of access does not occur before necessary measures for resettlement are in place. In particular, taking of land and related assets may take place only after compensation has been paid, and, where applicable resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to displaced persons	No difference	Notification were made using Vacation Notification form No 69 and that after compensation the PAPs will be given six weeks' notice to vacate the land. The PAPs will also be allowed to harvest the seasonal crops before they vacate the land.
Monitoring & Evaluation	Law does not specify procedures for monitoring and evaluation of projects.	Monitoring and evaluation activities should be integrated into the overall project management process, and the RAP must provide a coherent monitoring plan that identifies organizational responsibilities, methodology, and the schedule for monitoring and reporting	National law does not detail M&E procedures for projects. However, in some cases such as CAP 191 monitoring and evaluation is conducted to determine the efficacy of the mitigation measures and project cost	The RAP details Monitoring and Evaluation Plan involving participation of stakeholders, which will continue for the duration of the project and during the implementation of livelihood restoration measures.

CHAPTER 5: DETERMINATION OF ENTITLEMENTS AND ELIGIBILITY

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

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

5.1. Determining Eligibility Methods

The valuation team comprised of the following officers;

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

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

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

Finally, the Valuer prepared compensation schedules which include the reference number, name of the PAP or responsible person to be compensated, description of the lost assets and the total amount to be compensated. Also, the compensation schedules contain value of each property such as land, building, and crops together with photograph of the respective person, applicable allowances and the proposed total amount to be compensated and also contain the signature area for which the PAP will sign after receiving the compensation. However, before the compensation schedules are signed by relevant authorities, they must be approved by the Chief Government Valuer.

Prior to RAP implementation, the compensation schedules must be signed by relevant

authorities which include the Registered Government Valuer, Ward Executive Officer, Authorized Land Officer and District Commissioner.

5.2. Compensation Entitlements

Further, the TANESCO will prepare the payment according to the Tanzanian law in line with OP 4.12 following the guidelines below:

- i. Compensation payment for buildings based on replacement cost (i.e. market value without deduction for depreciation and salvage materials)
- ii. Compensation for land and applicable allowances based on market value
- iii. Transport allowances based on actual cost at the time of relocating
- iv. Compensation for crops based on the market price schedules provided by the Ministry of Agriculture every year for this project it will be prices for the year during which the project will be implemented.

The compensation will be categorized based on the amount. PAPs will be assisted to open bank accounts for depositing their compensation money. Details on how TANESCO will handle have been provided in Chapter 11.1.1. of this report.

Compensation will be made within the period not more than six months from the date the District Commissioner endorses the compensation schedules. If the compensation is not paid, in six months' time frame then the interest (depend on current Central bank of Tanzania interest) or equal to the interest paid by bank in the fixed accounts must be calculated for each year as additional to the compensation to take care for the inflation.

5.3. Compensation for the Loss of Residential and Productive Land

Persons losing residential and productive land will receive compensation for the lost land; replacement cost for the residential house(s) to be relocated; disturbance allowance equal to 8% (of the total value of land, buildings and crops on the land) regardless of whether PAP has to relocate to a new area or whether they remain on the unaffected portion of their land; Accommodation allowance equal to an average of market monthly rent of the subject house multiplied by 36 months; transport allowance being actual cost of transporting 12 tons of luggage by rail or road within a distance of 20 km from point of displacement.

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

5.4. Compensation for the Loss of Non-Residential Houses and Other Structures

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

5.5. Compensation for the Loss of Business Buildings or Structures

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

5.6. Compensation for the Loss of Standing Crops

PAPs losing standing crops and trees in within way leave or substation land/ area will receive compensation for the lost perennial crops based on the type and growth (maturity) of those standing crops or trees/ fruit trees; compensation for the lost farmland; disturbance allowance equal to 8% of the total value of land and crops. The price for compensating crops and trees is provided by the Ministry of Agriculture and it is reviewed every year, therefore the price list that will be used will be that approved in year that the RAP will be implemented which is not known currently. Annual crops such as maize, beans, paddy, millet, etc. will not be compensated rather the PAP will be given time to harvest the crop. After the compensation has been effected the PAPs will be notified to vacate the land and given at least 3 months within which annual crops will have matured and harvested since it is expected that annual crops mature within 3 months. This being a TL the area on the land to be impacted is mainly where the tower poles will be placed, this leaves the biggest portion of the corridor intact therefore even after 3 months the PAPs still will be allowed to harvest the crops that will not have fully matured.

5.7. Compensation for the Loss of Public Structure or common property

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

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

5.8. Compensation for loss of grave yard and relocation of Graves

PAPs or Households having graves in the way leave or substation site will need to relocate the graves. Households or PAPs losing graves will receive cash compensation to be negotiated (currently TShs. 100,000 – 400,000) for ceremonial activities for each grave while the actual work of relocating the grave (coffin, medicine, groves, digging the old grave and reburial in new grave) will be done by health officials in each respective district council at the TANESCO's cost. Details of the procedure involved has already been provided in Chapter 3.3.25 of this report. The PAPs were informed about all these procedures which are governed by the Tanzanian law and they were in agreement.

5.9. Persons affected by Unforeseen Construction Damages and Losses

Some households may suffer damage to their property by construction, and it will lead to additional compensation not foreseen during RAP preparation. This will include damage to buildings, walls, fences, hedges, gardens, trees and crops while trying to access particular construction sites. The affected person with the assistance of the supervising consultant social team, will fill a compensation claim form and submit it to the grievance committee which will then advise the PAP on the right procedures to follow in this particular scenario the PAP will submit the form to the Contractor's Social Team for redress. The Contractor who usually has the valuation team will then value the damaged property and negotiate with PAP and after an agreement has been reached the PAP will be paid by the Contractor. TANESCO through its Social team will monitor the compensation process and ensure that the PAP is given adequate compensation. It does not matter at what maturity stage the crop or trees are whether annual or perennial the approved valuation procedures already mentioned in the entitlement matrix table 33 below will apply. TANESCO will communicate this procedure to the Contractor in the bidding document.

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

Some households may suffer a partial loss to buildings where the main building remains unaffected. This could include loss of buildings other than main buildings or part of the main building is removed but the PAP can still use the main building with little modification. Persons with partial loss of structures will receive compensation for the lost land or plot; replacement cost for the whole buildings or structure to be relocated whether it is fully or partially removed; disturbance allowance equal to 8% (of the total value of land, buildings and other structures) regardless of whether PAP has to relocate to a new area or whether they remain on the unaffected portion of their land; Accommodation allowance for 36 months of monthly value of the buildings if it used for residential; transport allowance of 12tons luggage up to 20km from the point of displacement. However, *non-residential houses will not receive accommodation and transport allowances*. Further details are shown in the entitlement matrix table 35 below.

Table 35: Entitlement Matrix

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

Category of Project Affected People	Type of Loss	Compensation for Loss of Land	Compensation for Loss of Structures and Assets	Compensation for Loss of Crops	Allowances
Households / persons that lease land and cultivate crops (annual and perennial / tree crops) within the corridor for Transmission Line ;	<i>Loss of fruit and timber/shade trees and other perennial crops (long-term leases)</i>	The landowner will receive compensation for the loss of land. The person leasing the land will receive compensation for the loss of the crops/trees. The affected household / person leasing the land will not be allowed to continue cultivating annual (low) crops inside the corridor for Transmission Line		Cash compensation for fruit and timber/shade trees and other commercially valuable standing crops (sisal etc.) at the time of valuation according to growth. Annual crops (maize, sorghum etc. are normally not compensated but are left for the PAP to harvest	Disturbance allowance at 8% of estimated land value.
Institutions / authorities that own buildings and land within the corridor for Transmission Line	<i>Los of buildings</i> <i>Loss of developed land</i>	Compensation of the lost land plot at local replacement value	Cash compensation according to plinth area, type of building and materials used and condition. Or In kind compensation for the building structures		Disturbance allowance at 8% of estimated land value. Accommodation and transport allowance may be applicable if buildings are also used for residential purposes (e.g. building owned by congregations and schools. Project assistance with organizing and supervising construction of replacement houses and buildings if requested
Village/Mtaa/ Sub-village	Loss of common property such as wells, school, etc.)		Compensation by replacement of common property resource with improvements		
Household/ Person/ village owning a bare land	Loss of bare undeveloped land	Compensation for land at replacement value			Disturbance allowances at 8% of estimated land value shall be given

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

Category of Project Affected People	Type of Loss	Compensation for Loss of Land	Compensation for Loss of Structures and Assets	Compensation for Loss of Crops	Allowances
<p>Existing or Project Induced Vulnerability PAPS who are members of vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, the elderly, persons with serious illnesses, the very poor, squatters etc. who may not be protected through national compensation legislation.</p>	<p><i>Identified existing & potentially vulnerable households</i></p>		<p>Transitional hardship assistance determined in a case-by-case basis</p>		<p>TANESCO will give special attention to the needs and interests of such vulnerable groups in relation to compensation.</p> <p>PAPs will be eligible for participation in Transitional Hardship Program, employment priority where possible and fast-tracking to livelihood program where possible.</p> <p>TANESCO will also assist identified vulnerable PAPs in opening bank accounts for compensation payments and; 2) in taking legal steps necessary for undertaking a process for recognizing claims to legal rights to land—including claims derived from customary law and traditional usage.</p>

Category of Project Affected People	Type of Loss	Compensation for Loss of Land	Compensation for Loss of Structures and Assets	Compensation for Loss of Crops	Allowances
PAPs who are tenants especially residential (with or without legal rights)	<i>Loss of accommodation and dwelling places</i>	Not Applicable	TANESCO will re/quest the landowners to offer tenants a rent-free period of 3 months to allow these tenants to save money, identify new premises to rent. cash compensation will be provided at full replacement cost for all immovable assets owned and improvements done by renter TANESCO will provide assistance, including taking necessary legal steps for vulnerable PAPs/vulnerable households to find a replacement housing	Not Applicable	Disturbance allowances at 8% of estimated total compensation value shall be given Accommodation allowance equivalent to 36months rent for the displaced house. Transport allowance at cost to move 12 tons for 20 km (not applicable for backward relocation of houses.
Tenants with permanent/ perennial crops and commercial trees	<i>Loss of perennial crops and commercial trees</i>	Landowners will be paid for loss of land	Not Applicable	Tenants will be paid for loss of perennial crops/ commercial trees.	Tenants will be allowed to harvest the crops that are ready for harvesting and they will also be allowed to cut and take the trees.

Note: (1). TANESCO will conform to the OP 4.12 policy and compensate all the PAPs for the lost assets, including squatters (property owners or tenants) and persons who were occupying/using land to which they have no legal/customary claim of right at the time of the commencement of the census.
(2). TANESCO will compensate all landowners with or without legal or customary titles according to replacement cost. 'All cost for obtaining new land ownership document is paid during compensation.

5.10. Other Support Provisions

5.10.1. Awareness on the use of compensation money

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

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

By doing that the budget to buy or build a house will be reduced and thus the compensated person will end up complaining that compensation was not enough. Hence, TANESCO will work together with the financial institutions selected by TANESCO to pay the PAPs. They will conduct financial literacy training and guide the PAPs on prudent ways of spending of spending their funds as detailed in Chapter 7.3.2. above.

5.10.2. Obligations of the contractor

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

5.10.2.1. *Provision of Employment and Damage Avoidance Measures:*

- a. Giving of preference to local labour, particularly to able-bodied persons including females from vulnerable households. Also, during operation phase local community will be provided with employment opportunities that exist for a few semi-skilled people such as watchmen and cleaners;
- b. Instructions to undertake works for the replacement infrastructure with minimal inconvenience to neighbourhood residents;
- c. Development of Environment, Health and Safety plan and its appropriate dissemination to all employees and other contracted labours.

Certain key points to be included in this plan are listed below:

- i. To work within a demarcated zone and thereby not collect wood or other materials from the outside the zone;
- ii. If as result of movement of equipment or machinery, adjacent plots are likely to be impacted, then the Contractor should notify the village Chairperson of the same in a timely manner;
- iii. Indicate construction zone clearly to the community and fence off using appropriate warning notices;
- iv. Fence off tower locations, once installed at cattle grazing /corridor areas, if required. Likewise, erect compound walls or physically demarcate premise area of substation land;
- v. To ensure minimal disruption to existing water resources and existing access roads/pathways’;
- vi. To adopt all protective measures to ensure the construction does not damage or obstruct any graveyards, burial grounds churches, mosques and other areas of cultural heritage and importance; in case of a chance find during tower excavation, stubbing, then to report the same to the village administration i.e. Village Chairperson and to TANESCO immediately;

- vii. To ensure that provision access routes are provided for humans and cattle to pass, if severance of existing access is unavoidable; and
- viii. To ensure personnel protective equipment, as necessary are provided to workers at all times and safety requirements are adhered to;
- ix. Land taken on a temporary basis for construction camps, storage depots should be restored to the original shape or as agreed to initially with the concerned PAP.

5.11. Livelihood restoration measures:

5.11.1. Skill Development

Effective occupational rehabilitation of PAPs will largely depend on the type and quality of the training that TANESCO will provide to them. A needs assessment will be carried out in order to determine the most appropriate type of training they require in order to restore and improve their livelihoods. The following is suggested; training in areas of cattle/goat rearing, piggery, local poultry raising, beef fattening, modern farming methods with demonstration farms, driving skills, tailoring/sewing/embroidery, catering, radio/TV repair, car repairing, grafted fruit farming, welding & metal fabrication, workshop & mechanics, business management and record keeping.

5.11.2. Agricultural Development Program

During the Social Economic survey, it was revealed that majority of the displaced people mainly those loosing agricultural land prefer to remain in the agricultural occupation. The main target of ADP will be to match interested affected persons with improved farming and enhanced production techniques. With assistance from the District Officers and Agricultural Extension Officers, PAPs will be trained in the modern farming methods, provided with improved high yielding seeds, grafted fruit seedlings, use of modern farm equipment like tractors, ox-ploughs, post-harvest handling techniques, and various agricultural inputs through the use of demonstration farms.

5.11.3. Electrification of the villages

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

5.11.4. Capacity Building for RAP implementing team

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

brochures, maps, etc. that will be used during the training.

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

5.11.4.1.

District Compensation Committee:

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

5.11.4.2. *Grievance committee*

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

CHAPTER 6: VALUATION METHODS AND COMPENSATION FOR LOSSES

The World Bank's Operational Policy 4.12 (OP 4.12) on Involuntary Resettlement provides for different types of compensation for displaced persons, based on the nature and extent of their legitimate claims, including in relation to the type and extent of negative impacts incurred. OP 4.12 makes no distinction between statutory and customary rights, (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the national law), and those having no formal legal rights and those having no recognizable legal claim.) Thus, under this RAP not only assets and investments will be compensated for, but also land. Thus, compensation items include:

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

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

Incidences requiring compensation include:

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

6.1. Methods of Valuing Affected Assets

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

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

For buildings, **Direct Comparison Method** will be applied to arrive at the market values of the different housing. The resultant income will be compared with results of a Replacement Cost. The highest value will be taken as a base for compensation.

The basic principle governing compensation is that of none of the PAPs should be made worse but be better off. The element of compulsory acquisition of land is well treated in most legislation worldwide including Tanzania emphasizing the right to receive a fair compensation to those who occupy land that is subject to acquisition by the state for declared objectives.

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

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

6.1.1. Residential Buildings, Structures and Fixtures

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

Compensation will be paid for structures such as houses, farm buildings, latrines, fences and any other affected assets. Replacement cost, for construction materials will be determined. The registered valuer will survey the prices for the calculation of compensation from the replacement cost for the construction materials and labour. *No deduction for depreciation or salvage materials will be made.*

6.1.2. Annual and/or Seasonal Crops

The field observations revealed that there are seasonal and or annual crops in and around the priority PAs area. These crops include rice, maize, beans, millet and groundnuts. These crops are not permanent; laws of Tanzania do not consider such crops to be compensated. Instead, farmers will be given time to harvest their crops, usually a period of 3 months.

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

6.1.3. Perennial Crops and Trees

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

For trees that have already started giving yields, compensation is to be calculated considering the annual production of each tree, multiplied by the current local market price and the total number of plants, as well as including the costs for the development of the perennial trees. Owners will be allowed to take the plantation of trees within the time limit granted according to the proclamation and those that cannot be moved will be compensated.

6.1.4. Land

TANESCO will use several strategies that include resettlement on public land, or on private land acquired or purchased for resettlement. Whenever replacement land is offered, resettlers will be provided with land for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the land taken. If land is not the preferred option of the displaced persons, the provision of land will adversely affect the sustainability of family, or sufficient land is not available at a reasonable price, non-land-based options built around opportunities for employment or self-employment will be provided in addition to cash compensation for land and other assets lost. The lack of adequate land will be demonstrated and documented.

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

The labour, material and equipment cost for preparing land improvement structures/works such as clearing, leveling, drainage ditches etc. is calculated on what has already been included in the cost to the farmer. The compensation will be based on the cost of replacement.

6.1.5. Reserved Grazing Land

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

6.1.6. Transportation of Removable Property

According to Tanzania legislation, PAPs are eligible to be paid transportation allowance to haul

their properties of up to 12tons to the maximum distance of 20km. All movable properties are also accommodated in this package.

6.1.7. Cemeteries

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

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

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

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

6.1.8. Businesses or Employment

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

In highly unlikely cases where, PAPs suffer permanent loss of income they become eligible for cash compensation equal to 36 months of average affected income from the establishment and skill enhancement and income restoration programme. TANESCO will work together with the District Community Development Officers (DCDOs) of the affected district to assist the PAPs in identifying the gaps and carrying out needs assessments for the PAPs in order to come with the best options of supporting PAPs skills in entrepreneurship. The DCDOs report to the District authorities but for this project activities they will be supervised by the TANESCO project implementation team. Compensation for businesses (such as flour mills, kiosks, coffee shop and local eating and drinking places) will be estimated based on the daily or monthly income of the affected parties.

6.2. Damage Caused during construction work

Reconstruction activities may also cause temporary or permanent damage to land and assets that cannot be identified or quantified during RAP preparation. An example might be construction workers trampling crops or vegetables while accessing particular construction sites. Thus, wherever possible, the construction team/contractor will repair the damage to the satisfaction of the affected person. Affected persons with a claim will be required to complete a compensation claim form and submit it to the Sociologist of the construction team/contractor who will review the claim and present it to the Construction management team for action. A copy of the claim will be presented to the Sociologist in the project implementation unit office PAPs with no/low literacy skills will be helped in filling out the form The construction team/contractor will then negotiate the required compensation measures, which may include repairing the damage or payment of compensation in cash or kind. Payment of compensation will be effected within one month of submission of the claim form. It will be the responsibility of the TANESCO to ensure that contractor caters for any damage and the bidding documents will have necessary clause to demonstrate this including the penalties for non-compliance. The cost of damage caused by the contractor will be borne by the contractor under the supervision of the TANESCO for more details also see Chapter 5.2.7 above. This clause is usually put in the bidding documents that the contractors signs therefore in case the Contractor refuses to pay, he will be penalised as per contract and laws of Tanzania also permit the PAP to further redress from the Courts of Law as the last resort.

6.2.1. Community Facilities

Community facilities such as churches, wells, schools, mosques, dispensaries, and water pump and sanitary facilities will need to be relocated before the TL is constructed. TANESCO will ensure that the local community derives maximum value from the subsequent re-construction works. The Contractor, through the contract will be obliged to give employment opportunities to local labour in order to help PAPs and other local people benefit from the project activities. TANESCO will provide the contractor guidance while following the laws of Tanzania on what to pay the local workers to minimize conflict by referring to the law.

As PAPs will be relocated at short distances from the project sites, they may continue to have access to social and public services and facilities that they currently use, which exist in the project area. This applies to water supplies, schools, health services, shops, transport services and other community services, such as religious groups. PAPs shall continue to use the available social services in the project area; TANESCO will ensure adequate community facilities are available by working together with Local Governments of the affected areas through providing Social Cooperate Responsibilities (SCR) where need be. For the PAPs that will move far away from their current locations, they will use the social services of the host communities.

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

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

premise tenants), he/she is paid lump sum cash payments of 6 months' rent per tenant.

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

6.2.3. Relocation allowances

(i) *Disturbance Allowance*

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

- In the case of an individual property/land owner whose property/land is being acquired for the proposed project; or
- Where an earmarked project site has been subsequently abandoned in favour of another site and the landowner of the abandoned site was required to relinquish his interest over the land;
- Where during the course of executing the proposed project an individual's interest in land suffered proven physical damage/disturbance. Disturbance shall be assessed as a percentage of the value of the property acquired as provided by the Land Act No. 4 of 1999.
- Persons occupying the land before the cut-off date, but who have no legally recognizable title to the land are eligible for transitional assistance as per OP4.12 paragraph 6, especially (b) and (c).

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

(ii) *Accommodation allowance*

This is cash allowance provided to displaced people who lose houses and other structures. The allowance will enable them to cover cost for renting similar houses or structures for a period of three years while re-establishing themselves elsewhere. The Valuer calculate accommodation allowance by multiplying the assessed monthly market rent (applied value bands based on a market survey of rental properties in the respective project coverage areas) for the affected building or part of the building by 36 months (i.e. Rent/p.m. x 36 Months). All PAPs will be eligible for transitional assistance including persons occupying the land before the cut-off date, but who have no legally recognizable title to the land, are eligible for transitional assistance as per OP4.12 paragraph 6 especially (b) (c).

(iii) *Transport allowance*

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

allowances shall be actual cost of transporting 1 2tons of luggage rail or road (whichever is cheaper) within 20 Kilometres from the point of displacement (i.e. 12tons x Actual Cost/ton/km x 20km). In addition, the transport allowance package will include additional allowance covers for PAPs transporting to and from their banks to collect compensation money. The allowance will be calculated as part of transport allowance.

6.3. Vulnerability in The Project Area

Vulnerable persons are defined as those who, “by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status, may be more adversely affected by resettlement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits”.

Involuntary resettlement, if not managed well, may increase impoverishment, vulnerable households being particularly susceptible to the adverse effects of land acquisition and resettlement activities. The main hazards leading to impoverishment as a direct result of the resettlement process are:

- Landlessness – irreplaceable loss of land assets, including common property;
- Joblessness – loss of workplaces;
- Homelessness – loss of shelter;
- General economic set-back;
- Increased rates of crime, disease and mortality;
- Food insecurity and malnutrition;
- Loss of access to common assets;
- Social disorganization.

In resettlement projects several of these hazards, such as loss of land, employment and housing, are often realized simultaneously. This may further exacerbate vulnerability of households. During household survey the field team asked respondents whether the household heads had any kind of vulnerability. Vulnerable groups or individuals are those not able to make their voice heard effectively; they are often physically weaker, and may need special help in the pre-location/disturbance phase. In particular, elderly, orphan, physical disability, Injury, prolonged sickness, widow, Albinism, female-headed households may lose out to more powerful male-headed households when assets are demolished to make way for the projects. For this purpose, vulnerability also includes the poorest of the poor, persons with serious illnesses, female headed households, and household heads with physical or other disabilities and Albinism.

The dominant ethnic group along the transmission line/corridor in Songwe Region is the Nyahanga mostly found in Tunduma TC and Momba district council. In Mbozi DC most ethnic group is Nyiha, Nyahanga and Ndali. Mbeya Region are the Nyakyusa, Safwa and Malila in Mbeya District while Mbeya City is occupied by all the above tribes as well as the Wanji, Ndali, Nyiha, Sukuma, in Sumbawanga DC and Sumbawanga MC is Fipa and Sukuma. There are no ethnically vulnerable groups in the project area.

TANESCO will, through the livelihood program components, particularly those related to farming, address issues of landlessness, homelessness and joblessness as a result of resettlement activities. However, Temporary Hardship Assistance measures will also be developed to target those households identified as requiring additional supports for a time as the transition of resettlement occurs.

The goal of the Temporary Hardship Assistance will also be used to provide a safety net until

identified vulnerable households can become self-sufficient and resilient to economic stresses resulting from land access and resettlement. The objective is to identify, assess, support, remediate, and monitor project-affected households experiencing severe hardship, as part of the overall Livelihood Assistance Package for each household. Each household shall have a place to live, means of income, access to medical care, and ability to feed itself. TANESCO will work with local district to increase access to water and fix boreholes/pumps currently not working. TANESCO will also increase access for employment opportunities for vulnerable household's youth by prioritizing youth for employment when hiring for during the construction phase.

6.4. Compensation Process

After the valuation of the affected people's properties (section 6.4 above) the Valuer prepares a compensation schedule based on the national format prescribed for a valuation report, and also in line with OP 4.12. The endorsed payment schedule by the Chief Government Valuer is counter-signed for approval by relevant authorities before implementation, including:

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

TANESCO will implement the RAP, in association with the District Grievance Resolution Committee (DGRC identified in section 9.2.2 of this RAP report). If the implementing agency does not have internal capacity, they shall procure a Consultant to provide these services. The cost of RAP implementation will be borne by the implementing agency.

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

TANESCO will arrange more meetings with the affected individuals and/or households to further discuss the compensation process, to emphasize all compensation options and types, and identify the suitable payment method for the PAP and particular needs for assistance. There will be follow up meetings during the RAP implementation aimed at identifying critical individual household needs for resettlement. TANESCO will engage the vulnerable separately in order to ascertain the individual needs and ensure that compensation packages are compatible with cultural preferences of the displaced persons.

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

Current practice in Tanzania is that the compensation payments are deposited into bank accounts to avoid speculations, theft, amongst others, to ensure safety of households' compensation money. TANESCO will work with financial institutions such as; NMB, CRDB, NDB, and other banks in the region to ensure PAPs open bank accounts in areas where their compensation packages will be paid. PAPs without identity cards will be assisted to obtain

them by the local leaders and TANESCO.

TANESCO will then train the PAPs on prudent ways of utilizing their funds. Ideally, the banks should have mobile facilities for opening bank accounts, and the PAPs will be able to open bank accounts during the training sessions.

TANESCO will ensure the participation of women, widows, PWD, and youth in the training sessions. The mobilisation of the PAPs for the training session will ensure all PAPs including these vulnerable groups attend the training sessions and that the message of the training reaches the PAPs this will be done by TANESCO. The training will be done at agreed times with the PAPs to ensure participation of women youth, and vulnerable persons. The training programme will be tailored in such a way that the women can attend the sessions with their children. It will be done in local languages of the particular region. The information about the training will be disseminated using Education, Information Communication materials such as posters that will be translated in local languages. The PAPs will receive the information about the training venues through their local leaders, Telephone messages local administrative notice boards and verbal information in churches, burial ceremonies and trading centres.

TANESCO will design the training components in a manner that provides general financial education and support to familiarise all displaced households with formal banking while making additional resources and specialised training and seed resources available to the displaced individuals so that they can be able to demonstrate the ability and willingness to sustainably implement new livelihood activities.

After receiving their compensation, the PAP will be required to vacate the area before the contractors can start the construction activities or implement the desired interventions. Those PAPs that to physically relocate will be provided with accommodation and transitional allowance as already explained in Chapter 6.13 above. After receiving compensation, a PAP will be given notification detailing the period within which they will be required to vacate taking into account a time period to allow them to secure alternative accommodation.

Therefore, the implementation schedule prepared needs to be incorporated in the contractor's and project implementation schedules. The contractor will be required to demolish all the structure and they are free to remove all salvages. The PAPs will sign a contract with the project management agreeing on the time frame to vacate since TANESCO will have provided them with accommodation and transitional allowance as explained in Chapter 6.13 above. All handing over of property such as land and buildings and compensation payments will be made in the presence of the affected party and the village executive officer.

CHAPTER 7: RESETTLEMENT MEASURES

This chapter describes compensation and other resettlement measures that will assist each category of eligible PAPs to achieve the objectives of OP 4.12 on involuntary resettlement. Apart from compensation these measures include programs for livelihood restoration, grievance resolution mechanisms, consultation and disclosure of information and physical relocation of PAPs.

7.1. Income and Livelihood Restoration Strategy

Income and livelihood restoration is an International requirement as set out in Section 6 of the OP 4.12 Bank's policy on resettlement which states that; Measures to ensure that displaced persons are: offered support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living; and, provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures, such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities. This is to fully mitigate the project's impact on the livelihoods of displaced persons and to ensure that people are, at a minimum, able to sustain the same quality of life as before the resettlement process began.

Although, the laws of Tanzania do not categorically provide for Income and Livelihood Restoration, there are some sections in the National Land Policy, 1977 (Policy Statement on Compensation 4.2.20) and the Village Land Act No.5 1999 Section 3(g) and 34(3) b (i) that requires that compensation be paid in full, fair and prompt. It provides for not less than one hundred and eighty days' notice of any requirement to move persons occupying the land under customary law. In addition, provides disturbance allowance, transport allowance, accommodation allowance and loss of profits. After being given notice PAPs are allowed to take all valuable materials from the existing buildings such as windows, doors, roofing materials, bricks, timber and those PAPs who owns land only will also be allowed to cut trees and harvest all fruits and crops before demolition and clearance of wayleave.

However, TANESCO will adopt the OP 4.12 (6) Bank's policy on resettlement because it provides greater protection of the PAPs and argument on the laws of Tanzania to ensure that income and livelihood restoration measures are implemented. During the stakeholder consultations that took place between 22nd July and 25th August 2020, TANESCO field team and PAPs, Local Government Administrators and Non-Government Organizations discussed about income and livelihood measures that can be adopted in the different areas traversed by the TL. (see consultation notes details in *Annex 3* of this report).

The TAZA project will fully mitigate the project's impacts on the livelihoods of displaced persons, and ensure that PAPs are, at a minimum, able to sustain the same quality of life as before the resettlement process began. Therefore, at a minimum, livelihood restoration activities will begin as soon as PAPs sign the compensation forms will continue until displaced persons have been provided with the adequate opportunity and assistance to sustainably restore their livelihoods.

7.2. Objectives of Livelihood Restoration

Livelihoods restoration encapsulates specific measures necessary to mitigate any harmful or negative impacts the Project may have on people's economic assets or activities. The specific objectives of the Livelihood Programmes are to:

- i. Support Resettlement-Affected People, Households, and Communities in overcoming the disruption generated by displacement and promote the establishment of inclusive and sustainable community livelihood systems.
- ii. Improve the quality of life of resettled families by building their capacity in the management, operation and maintenance of new replacement assets (housing and infrastructure), replacement lands and cash compensation.
- iii. Meet the compensation commitments – and support the effective management of compensation commitments – as negotiated with physically and Economically Displaced Households, such that they receive compensation and other displacement-related assistance in a manner that enables them to create new income sources.
- iv. Provide technical assistance and support the development of technical and vocational capacity such that displaced households can improve their livelihoods through an increased capacity to engage in production, trade and employment.
- v. Help ensure that displaced households can equally access and benefit from other community, district and regional development programmes and initiatives (i.e. Government programmes, community development activities, etc.).

7.3. Income and Livelihood Measures

7.3.1. Provision of Jobs and On-Job Training to PAPs

It is a known practice in TANESCO projects that casual jobs are to be provided to the community members and priority is for PAPs of every location where the project construction activities will be taking place.

On-job training is provided to PAPs who will apply for and obtain casual labor, unskilled and semi-skilled jobs for the project. TANESCO will ensure that the unskilled workers will be drawn primarily from local project-affected communities, and TANESCO will use best efforts to ensure that contractors/subcontractors and primary suppliers also engage/employ semi-skilled and skilled labor, where available, from the local communities in relation to project activities. In recruitment for unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled labor, the TANESCO will ensure that contractors/subcontractors and primary suppliers give particular priority to PAPs displaced as a result of project resettlement activities. The contractors/subcontractors will also recruit some of the unskilled labor from mainland Tanzania. In the recruitment of unskilled labor, the project, and contractors/subcontractors will give priority to national workers from local communities in and in particular, persons directly affected by the project who are members of vulnerable groups, including women, and persons with disabilities. During construction of the transmission line and associated substations, this on-job training will impart skills to PAPs who will later on apply these skills in their life after the project, e.g. trial mix design, foundation excavation, plain cement concrete, reinforcement preparations, form box work, cement concrete, back-filling, compaction, tower erection works and stringing works of which they will continue using those skills in the construction works and they will have other skills such as security guarding, safety issues, etc. This is in line with WB requirements (WB OP 4.12) which require provision of job opportunities.

7.3.2. Financial Management Awareness Training

TANESCO will hire a financial Consultant to train the PAPs on prudent ways of utilizing their funds. The financial Consultant will be required to ensure that all PAPs including women, widows, PWD, other vulnerable groups, and youth participate in the training sessions. The

mobilization of the PAPs for the training session will be done by the financial consultant supervised by TANESCO. The information about the training will be disseminated using Education, Information Communication materials such as posters that will be translated in local languages. The PAPs will receive the information about the training venues through local Radio announcements, local leaders, Telephone messages local administrative notice boards and local leaders verbal information in churches, burial ceremonies and trading centres.

The training will be done at a place and time agreed with all the PAPs to ensure participation of women youth, and vulnerable persons and the training programme will be tailored in such a way that the women can attend the sessions with their children. It will be done in local languages of the particular region.

TANESCO will ensure that the financial awareness training takes place one month prior to the cash compensation exercise and it will take a maximum of two weeks (14 days). Given the long distance covered by the TL (325KM) the training will be sequenced in a such a way that the PAPs that will receive the training first will also be the first to receive their compensation.

The training components will include but not limited to:

- Assistance for opening and management of a bank account;
- Planning of investments related to the household's participation in livelihood restoration programs;
- Saving strategy;
- Management of existing debts;
- Credit facilities;
- Financial planning for the household.

The financial management skills that the PAPs will attain during the training if well followed will help the PAPs enhance their livelihood.

This is in line with WB requirements (WB OP 4.12) which require provision of training opportunities.

7.3.3. Provision of Technical Assistance

TANESCO project implementing team will work with District Agricultural Officers to provide technical assistance and training on agricultural development to assist displaced PAPs, with a special focus on vulnerable PAPs, to restore their livelihoods/incomes through proper land preparation, improved farming/crop growing and animal husbandry techniques/processes, use of better quality seeds/plant material and breeds of livestock. During the stakeholder consultations that took place between 22nd July and 25th August 2020, the Local Government Administrators and the Non-Government Organizations expressed willingness to support TANESCO in providing the Technical Assistance needed to enhance the income and livelihood measures for the PAPs. (see details of stakeholder notes in annex 3 of this report.). This is in line with WB requirements (WB OP 4.12) which require provision of technical assistance.

7.3.4. Provision of Skills in Entrepreneurship

TANESCO will work together with the District Community Development Officers (DCDOs) of the affected district to assist the PAPs in identifying the gaps and carrying out needs assessments for the PAPs in order to come with the best options of supporting PAPs skills in

entrepreneurship. The DCDOs report to the District authorities but for this project activities they will be supervised by the TANESCO project implementation team. During the stakeholder consultations that took place between 22nd July and 25th August 2020, the Local Government Administrators and the Non-Government Organizations expressed willingness to support TANESCO in providing the Technical Assistance needed to enhance the income and livelihood measures for the PAPs. (see details of stakeholder notes *in annex 3* of this report.). This is in line with WB requirements (WB OP 4.12) which require provision of skill in entrepreneurship.

7.3.5. Provision of Corporate Social Responsibility by both TANESCO and Contractor

TANESCO's Communication and Public Relations Department carries out CSR in order to maintain cordial relationship with the community. During the implementation of the TAZA project, TANESCO will carry out a needs assessment study to identify the projects to develop under CSR. TANESCO will also put a clause in the bidding documents that require the Contractor to provide CSR to the communities traversed by the TL. On other similar projects the contractors have worked with local leaders to identify the projects that can serve all the community members such as; improving a water source, maintenance of existing roads, repair of bridges, extension of some blocks in Health Center and Schools etc. The same is going to happen for the TAZA project. Although the CSR is not a direct livelihood restoration for the PAPs it enhances the income and livelihood restoration activities.

Before implementation of the above mentioned measures, TANESCO will hold stakeholder consultations with PAPs. These consultations will provide the PAPS with the opportunity to discuss their livelihood restoration needs and decide among the options suggested by TANESCO and the district agriculture officers, which ones they want to undertake for restoring their livelihoods/living standards. TANESCO will also direct the Contractor to carry out a Needs Assessment consultations with PAPs regarding the CSR activities that they need in their areas.

7.4. Physical Relocation of PAPs

7.4.1. Resettlement sites and relocation

The laws of Tanzania do not provide for relocation and resettlement but, there are a few cases where the government has provided both compensation and alternative land, at its discretion. WB OP 4.12 stipulate that, measures should be taken to ensure that the displaced persons are: (i) provided with assistance (such as moving allowance) during relocation; and (ii) provided with residential housing, or housing sites, or, as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages lost.

There are some similarities between Tanzanian and WB policies. Tanzanian law provides for transport allowance for 12 tons of luggage for up to 20 kilometres from the acquired land, provided the displaced person was living on that land. In lieu of housing accommodation allowance is made in the form of rent for 36 months for similar type of housing. Occasionally, in a discretionary manner alternative land is awarded. TANESCO will screen further the 434 PAPs that are supposed to be relocated so as to identify those that deserve to be relocated according to the OP 4.12 policy, and these will be mainly the vulnerable groups.

About (434) PAPs will need to be physically resettled. The physical resettlement of these PAPs in each district is distributed as follows; Momba District Council (31), Tunduma Town Council (9), Mbeya City Council (20), Mbeya District Council (90), Mbozi District Council (134), Sumbawanga District council (57) and Sumbawanga Municipal Council (93). Once replacement cost is paid, PAPs will be able to relocate in the same villages as per preference reported in the socio-economic survey in chapter 3.

During the household survey and stakeholder consultations, intra-household dynamics between men and women in decision making especially those requiring choice of kind of compensation (cash vs. kind) were discussed. Results from the household survey showed that 98% of the PAPs preferred cash compensation as the mode of payment while only 2% of the PAPs preferred in-kind compensation. This is in line with Tanzanian common practice on other projects where majority of the PAPs are paid cash as opposed to in-kind compensation.

7.4.2. Willingness to relocate due to acquisition

The households were also interviewed on willingness to relocate from their farms/ plots that might be occupied by the proposed project to other areas either within or outside the village or district. Following the analysis of the findings, it was reported that about 2496 (86%) respondents were willing to relocate away from the affected land they are willing to either move to the nearby land for those who extra land while those without extra were willing to move to the new place where TANESCO will find for them but with their consent. some 418 (14%) respondents stated that they were not willing to relocate away from their current villages or districts of residence but to their other portions of land within the same village where they currently reside. The preferred alternatives to resettlements areas for the PAPs as discussed with the PAPs and presented under section 7.6.3 below. Refer to *figure 45* below for what the PAPs reported on their willingness to relocated from the affected areas.

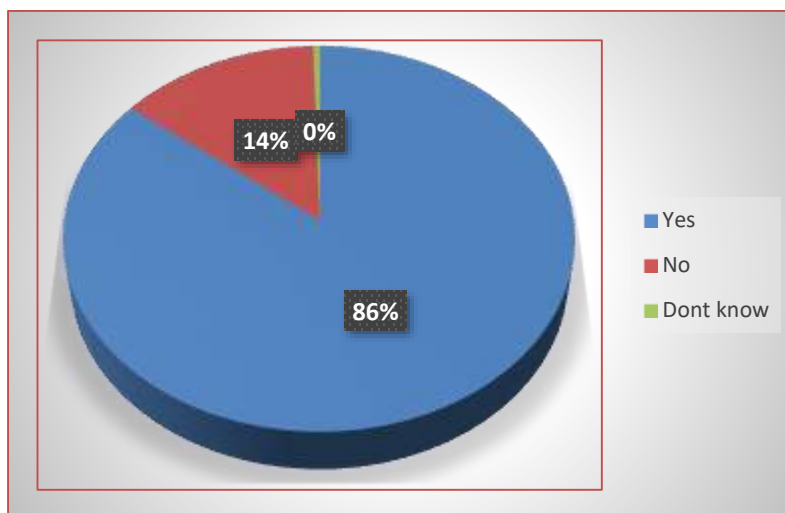


Figure 42: Percentage of willingness to relocate to other villages

7.4.3. Preference of area to resettle

About 68.8% were ready to relocate in the same village, 29.5% households were willing to relocate outside the village while 1.9% were ready to relocate outside the district. In line with these findings, it is unveiled that most of the PAPs would relocate within their respective

villages as they have more than one farm in the village. Refer figure 46 below.

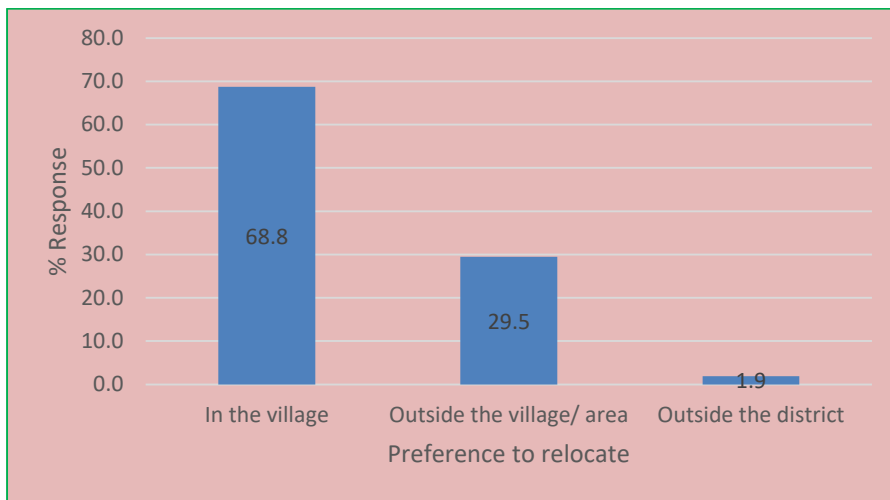


Figure 43: Preference of place to relocate

7.4.4. Host areas

Host areas are places where the PAPs affected by the TL project relocate to after compensation. The choice of where the PAPs go is identified after thorough consultation with both the PAPs and communities in the host areas. However, given the linear (rather than area) nature of the power lines and rural location of routes, only a small number of PAPs will find it necessary to replace their entire land holding. Most households will only lose a strip of land on their land holding, and thus will be able to construct replacement housing or structures on same parcel of their land. During the field study PAPs were asked about their willingness to relocate in case their entire household and land holdings are affected by the TL project. Of the 86% who are willing to relocate, 69% said they will relocate within the same village, 30% are ready to go outside their villages and 1% do not mind going outside their district. TANESCO will carry out follow up engagements with the PAPs especially the (31%) that have opted for relocation during the RAP implementation period. The purpose is to get the individual PAPs preferences of places/areas to go, if they want to move as a group or not. Upon agreement on the actual areas, they wish to relocate to, TANESCO will engage the host communities of those areas to ensure that new PAPs are well integrated in the new communities. During the identification of relocation sites, TANESCO will be mindful of and pay special attention to ensure availability and close proximity of social and economic infrastructure, such as schools, health facilities, water sources among others.

CHAPTER 8: CONSULTATIONS AND PARTICIPATION

8.1. Rationale for Consultation with Displaced Persons

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

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

The justifications for consultations are:

- In principal, the socioeconomic situation in Tanzania makes public consultation with the communities, indispensable.
- The land in question will be under use of some sort, communally, or individually.
- It is the local communities who will be host communities for the displaced people therefore, consultation with the host communities will be inevitable. (refer to the discussion on host area under section 7.6.4 above).
- Local communities have a wealth of knowledge of local conditions - an invaluable asset to the Developer.

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

8.2. Stakeholder Engagement

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

8.3. Stakeholder Identification

The study team identified a broad range of stakeholders for the Mbeya – Tunduma - Sumbawanga 400kV transmission line project and associated substations of Tunduma and Sumbawanga. These include directly affected persons, indirectly affected persons, NGOs, CBOs and Government Agencies, such as District Local Governments, Town Councils, City Council and Communities. A list of stakeholders identified is provided as another volume due to its bulkiness. The identification of stakeholder based on the project scope and the

geopolitical and traditional setting of the project area is described below.

8.3.1. Directly Affected Persons

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

8.3.2. Indirectly affected Persons

This group included persons who reside near the project area or rely on resources (such as water, pasture land, wetlands etc.) likely to be affected by the project. This group of stakeholders will have to change or adjust their living patterns when the construction of the transmission line and substations starts. TANESCO was not able to identify all the persons or groups of people that will be indirectly affected during the RAP study because the main target was the people who are directly affected. However, TANESCO is conscious and knows that there are people who will be indirectly affected and hence the plan for continued consultations so as to properly identify these people or groups and plan for them accordingly. These consultations will be carried out as follow up engagements during RAP implementation.

8.3.3. Government Agencies

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

8.4. Approach and Methodology

Between 22nd July, 2020 and 25th August, 2020, TANESCO field team held altogether (99) extensive stakeholder engagement, (11) with all the Local Governments' Administrative Offices (Regional Offices, City Authorities, Municipal Authorities, Town Councils and Districts), (13) with Non-Government Organizations and (75) Project Affected Persons in all villages traversed by the TL as shown in the table below. Consultations were conducted to all PAPs including the vulnerable PAPs such as Elderly, orphan, Physical disability, Injury, Prolonged sickness, widow, the very poor, child headed households and those with Albinism. The lists of attendances have been compiled separately and presented as volume 2 due to the bulkiness.

TANESCO field team armed with their introduction letters approached the stakeholders and after introduction explained to them about the project and its international cross-country importance. They used maps to show the stakeholders the extent of the project and informed them that their views regarding the project are very important for the smooth implementation of the project. Cognisant of the COVID 19 pandemic all consultations were held in the open places like under trees and strict Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) such as washing of hand with soap and use of sanitizers were followed. Details of all stakeholder consultations are found in Annex 3 of this report.

8.4.1. Reconnaissance Study

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

8.4.2. Community Meetings

During the RAP exercise, the TANESCO study team consulted Local Government leaders, such as Ward, Village/Mtaa leaders first as a way of introducing the project and the staff carrying out the RAP exercise like the surveyors, the valuers and the social team. Then before engaging the communities, the study team informed and requested the local leaders to join the teams during the sensitization process and they assisted in taking the minutes of the meetings. *Table 36* below shows the dates, villages and number of stakeholders who attended the meetings. A comprehensive list of project stakeholders consulted and the minutes of consultation are presented as a separate report Volume II.

Consultations were carried out in all districts where the proposed TL project passes and the proposed substations areas. The main purpose was;

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

Emphasis was placed on a fully inclusive, open and transparent stakeholder participation process in the transfer of information on the proposed Transmission Line and substations. Stakeholders meetings were held in the week of 22nd July to 25th August, 2020 at respective district, municipal and village offices that were sampled out. TANESCO is conscious about the COVID 19 outbreak and therefore it was paramount that the field team observed the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to the dot such as washing hands with soap before joining the meeting venue, ensuring that all participants wear masks those who did not have masks were given and above all, most meetings took place outside buildings, under trees to ensure social distancing was observed.

During the public forums, TANESCO field team after seeking permission from the relevant district authorities, mobilized the communities agreed on the meeting venues that were properly designated to ensure that SOPs are observed. After introducing the team members; the team leader proceeded to give the following information;

- the public were explained to not only the location of the project area using maps but were also informed of the expected benefits, impacts in terms of land acquisition and the mitigation measures of how they will be compensated for the loss of their land and all other benefits they have been getting from project area including the physical cultural resources.
- taking of land and related assets will take place only after compensation has been paid and, where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances will be provided, and other measures such as livelihood programs will be put in place.

- preference should be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based. If land is not the preferred option of the displaced persons, or sufficient land is not available at a reasonable price, non-land-based options built around opportunities for employment or self-employment will be provided in addition to cash compensation for land and other assets lost. The lack of adequate land must be demonstrated and documented.
- payment of cash compensation for lost assets will be appropriate where livelihoods are land-based but the land taken for the project is a small fraction (normally considered as less than 20% of the total productive area), and the residual is economically viable.
- that displaced persons will be classified in one of the following three groups:
 - those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights as recognized under national law);
 - those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time of surveys but have a claim to such land or assets – provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan;
 - Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.
- They were also informed of the arrangements to address any grievance that might arise, their opportunity to influence and identify appropriate benefits.
- They were encouraged to form ad-hoc project committees to internalize the project components and if need be, guide the study teams, and consult among themselves and articulate their concerns effectively.

Table 36: Dates, villages and number of stakeholders who attended the meetings

MBEYA DISTRICT COUNCIL Villages	No of People Consulted	Dates
IFIGA	80	04/08/2020
NSONGWI JUU	149	06-07/08/2020
NSONGWI MANTANJI	38	07/08/2020
NSENGA	73	08/08/2020
SWAYA	75	10/08/2020
LUPETA	91	11/08/2020
IZUMBWE	27	18/08/2020
IWINDI	43	13/08/2020
MWAMPALALA	70	14/08/2020
ISANGALA	89	12/08/2020
LUSUNGO	50	17/08/2020
NTANGANO IJOMBE	58	05/08/2020
MWASELELA	8	13/08/2020
Total number of PAPs MBEYA DC	851	
MBEYA CITY COUNCIL Villages	No of People Consulted	Dates
IKHANGA	60	24/07/2020 24/08/2020
MWAHALA	45	31/07/2020
KANDA JUU	112	27- 28/07/2020

TONYA	62	29/07/2020
SHEWA	17	23/07/2020
NDUGUYA	30	30/7/2020
ISOSO	28	30/7/2020
Total PAPs MBEYA CITY COUNCIL	354	
MBOZI DISTRICT COUNCIL Villages	No of People Consulted	Dates
LUSUNGO	15	23/07/2020
IGALE	57	24/07/2020
WELU II	57	24/07/2020
ICHESA	40	25/07/2020
IGUNDA	33	25/07/2020
SHAJI	13	26/07/2020
MBIMBA	46	26/07/2020
NAMBALA	18	26/07/2020
ISANGU	40	27/07/2020
HASANGA	3	28/07/2020
SUMBALUWELA	48	29/07/2020
MALONJI	19	30/07/2020
SAKAMWELA	27	01/08/2020
MPELA	8	02/08/2020
MPONELA	12	02/08/2020
Total PAPs MBOZI DISTRICT COUNCIL	436	
TUNDUMA TOWN COUNCIL	No of People Consulted	Dates
NAMOLE	31	03/08/2020
KATETE	10	04/08/2020
CHIPAKA	20	04/08/2020
MSONGWA	15	04/08/2020
Total PAPs TUNDUMA TOWN COUNCIL	76	
MOMBA DISTRICT COUNCIL Villages	No of People Consulted	Dates
MKUTANO	25	21/08/2020
NZOKA	21	21/08/2020
NAKAWALE	22	12/08/2020
MYUNGA	12	14/08/2020
LWASHO	25	14/08/2020
MPUI	8	13/08/2020
NYENJELE	52	13/08/2020
IKANA	13	13/08/2020
NKANGAMO SUBSTATION	38	8/08/2020
MENGO	17	11/08/2020
NDALAMBO	15	11/08/2020
ISANGA	10	10/08/2020
CHIWANDA	53	10/08/2020
NKANGAMO	60	8/08/2020

CHILANGU	21	21/08/2020
Total PAs MOMBA DISTRICT COUNCIL	392	
SUMBAWANGA DISTRICT COUNCIL Villages	No of People Consulted	Dates
SANDULULA	9	14/08/2020
JANGWANI	30	15/08/2020
MPWAPWA	8	05/08/2020
KAPOKA	14	05/08/2020
MALOLWA	7	06/08/2020
MKIMA	40	06/08/2020
MPUI A	24	06/08/2020
MPUI B	8	06/08/2020
CHITUO	8	07/08/2020
KAZWILA	14	07/08/2020
IKOZI	15	07/08/2020
KALAMBANZITE	89	08/08/2020
MLECHE	17	08/08/2020
MSHANI	35	10/08/2020
LUSAKA	56	10/08/2020
NDELEMA	25	11/08/2020
LAELA A	20	11/08/2020
LAELA B	29	12/08/2020
MIANGALUA	35	12/08/2020
TUNK	22	13/08/2020
Total PAs SUMBAWANGA DISTRICT COUNCIL	505	
SUMBAWANGA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL Mitaa	No of People Consulted	Dates
MAKAZI MAPYA	74	25/07/2020
MJI MWEMA	10	26/07/2020
SENTI	9	29/07/2020
KATETE	10	27/07/2020
KASISIWE	11	27/07/2020
LWICHE	29	28/07/2020
MAGOMENI	24	29/07/2020
PWELA	4	29/07/2020
ISESA	27	01/08/2020
ULINJI	39	30/07/2020
MALONJE	54	01/08/2020
TOTAL PAs	291	

Table 37: Summary of Main Concerns and Opinions raised by stakeholders

Category of Stakeholder	Pertinent Issues Raised	Response From TANESCO
Local Government Administrators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Your Valuers reported to this office before they began work, so we are aware and we support the project TANESCO to scan all RAP documentation Involve all members of the affected families Pay in time to avoid conflicts Provide notice to vacate land after payment Demarcate the way leave to avoid encroachers Pay in kind to all public Institutions affected. We have experience with airport project where many PAPs were not paid compensation fairly. In that project there were a lot of complaints from PAPs. How are you going to assure us that compensation for this project will be paid as per current land value? There is high social interaction between communities in Tunduma - Tanzania side and Zambia side, so ensure all PAPs are well informed during RAP implementation 	<p>Very grateful for the support</p> <p>Noted Noted Noted and TANESCO appreciates the efforts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TANESCO has special Unit to address all disputes. Stakeholder Engagement Plan covers consultation of all potential stakeholders including public and local non-governmental organizations and CBOs Sensitization programs is well coordinated
Non-Governmental Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We advise TANESCO and contractors to provide HIV/AIDS training to workers and community surrounding the project area. During implementation of big projects like this one there are a lot of impacts such as early pregnancies, diseases such as HIV/AIDS and STDs and most affected people are children and women. There are some cases of GBV, if you visit the Police Office Gender desk you will get more information. There are rape cases and sometimes family tend to hide these cases. It is also advised to provide GBV training to communities surrounded by TL project Before paying compensation, it is good if TANESCO will sensitize PAPs on the proper use of money because some of men have habits of leaving their wives and children and move to another woman for spending the compensation paid. This will frustrate the family and will cause a lot of burdens to women. Collaborate with ward and village officials to solve all disputes that might raise after land acquisition processes At least consult some CBO's and NGO's that would address community issues during project implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The awareness on HIV/AIDS shall be provided and in case contractor will need an NGO for HIV/AIDS training TANESCO will recommend you Among NGOs consulted and available to provide GBV/SEA/SH support services are: Save The Children, Integrated Rural Development Organisation (IRDO), Christian Council of Tanzania (CCT), The Life Hood of Children and Development Society (LICHIDE) and Plan International The Contractor will be required to provide HIV/AIDS awareness training and sensitize nearby community and workers on how to prevent themselves and proper use of condoms during construction phase of the project Noted, awareness sensitization will be given to all PAPs before paying the compensation. Noted, awareness sensitization will be given to all PAPs before paying the compensation <p>All compensation claims and grievances shall be addressed accordingly,</p> <p>Noted</p>
Project Affected Persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Valuation was done 6 months ago when is TANESCO going to compensate us. Time frame between valuation & payment, what does the law say? Is TANESCO going to connect electricity to our houses Some people missed the valuation how will our photos be captured After TL construction shall we be allowed to cultivate under the line Can a PAP know the compensation amount before payment day? During implementation of the project, we are requesting TANESCO to consider our village for temporary works as we have many youths who can work with contractors as casual labourer's Some of us have graves in the affected area, we used to burry our relatives in that land and we were informed that after valuation exercise we are not allowed to use that area for burial sites. It is good if compensation will be paid early to allow us to buy another land Some of us did not receive the valuation forms what should we do? We accept this project because it is for our national development. It is expected that through this project many new industries will be established and most of the villages will be electrified. Wanted to know if the project has taken a large portion of the land and left with a small piece will TANESCO pay compensation for the whole piece of land or will allow PAP to utilize it? Most of people owns land parcels of one acre in the village and if project is to take 52m corridor that means most of our farms will be small pieces so we are requesting valuer to check the situation of PAPs to be compensated the whole acre because the remaining parcels will be useless Valuation form which was left to each PAPs are in English language whereby most of PAPs are not understanding English. What is mode of payment? are we going to be paid through Bank account or cash? What will happen for those who doesn't have bank 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation waiting for approval from CGV & interest will be paid after 6 months Although this is out of the scope for this project. You will liaise with REA which the government entity concerned with rural electrification. These high voltage lines, Yes, Valuation was done for only perennial crops because PAPs will be allowed to harvest seasonal crops. Arrangements will be made to take their photos The field team will come back Yes, the amount will be disclosed before payment. Employment opportunities will be available and during construction the community will benefit. Noted, currently you are not allowed to use that land as burial sites because it is going to be acquired for project. All PAPs who did not receive their forms were requested to write their names and Valuer promised to bring those forms to each PAP. We assure you that compensation for this project will be fair because before valuation research was conducted in order to assess current value of the land in the village The Valuer used applicable valuation laws and common sense to decide whether the remaining part is supposed to be included in the compensation The valuer will explain to the PAP in local language or in Kiswahili Normally TANESCO pays cheque to each PAPs through Bank. Before payment TANESCO with Bank staff will come to streets/villages office to assist all

	account?	PAPs who do not have bank account to open the account.
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Summary of consultations carried out along the TL are attached as annex 4.

Photograph of Consultations are attached as annex 5.

Table 38: Shows issues from consultations are incorporated in the RAP process

Most of the villages demanded to be electrified after construction of the proposed project so that they can see the direct benefit.	Addressed in chapter 5
Most of the PAPs requested TANESCO and contractor to provide employment opportunities to local labour in the villages:	Addressed in Chapter 5
All Project Affected Persons (PAPs) should be compensated accordingly and timely	Addressed in Chapter 4
Most of the stakeholders needed TANESCO to engage in corporate social responsibility (CSR) by contributing in development projects within the villages such as construction of dispensaries, school buildings, village office buildings, improvement of their roads and supply of water.	TANESCO has a CSR policy and some of these requests will be implemented
Stakeholders requested education and sensitization to PAPs on good means of money saving which will help them use the compensation money for the benefits of whole family; this will help to minimize unnecessary conflicts.	Addressed in chapter 5
The proposed project will minimize power outages and improve power reliability in our country as there a lot of upcoming industries; it will also lead to the development of small towns and economic activities. Development of small towns in villages will control movement of people shifting from their villages to towns as they will engage in petty business and other economic opportunities within their village.	This is in line with the Project Objective
Most of the stakeholders were concerned about the farms owned by clans or families that care should be taken during valuation of properties to minimize land conflicts in the village since most of the lands are inherited. They advised that PAPs should identify a representative who will stand on their behalf during Valuation process.	Addressed in Chapter 9
Stakeholders suggested that, it is important to conduct awareness programs on HIV/ AIDS and strategies to avoid new transmissions and impacts to the entire community.	The contractor will be instructed to provide HIV/AIDS awareness training to the workers.

8.5. Public Disclosure Plan

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

Before disclosure, the RAP will be approved by the government of Tanzania, cleared by the World Bank and AFD then it will be disclosed on the WB and AFD websites and locally to stakeholders in a manner and language culturally appropriate. The Executive summary of the RAP report will be translated into Kiswahili and hard copies will be placed in the offices in the project area. For the PAPs who are illiterate the District Community Development Officers will verbally inform them about the contents of the report. Refer to section 11.2. on ‘Disclosure of RAP report to Stakeholders’ for the detailed plan on how it will be executed.

8.5.1. Need for continuous consultation and future community engagement

TANESCO will ensure that consultations are carried throughout the project implementation. The project implementation program will have to be provided to all stakeholders to keep a bay with the project activities. Issues regarding compensation and resettlement will have to be communicated to the PAPs according the RAP implementation schedule.

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

CHAPTER 9: GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

9.1. Background to Grievance Mechanism

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

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

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

Civil Procedure Code 1966 and Land Disputes Act 2002 provide the basis for redress of grievances. Also, the WB OP 4.12 requires that appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms are established to resolve disputes in connection with resettlement and compensation.

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

The project should make every effort to resolve grievances at the community level. Therefore, it is recommended that claims and complaints regarding compensation and resettlement issues are brought to attention of the local leadership. They will then forward grievances concerning

the non-fulfilment of entitlement contracts, levels of compensation or seizure of land and asset without compensation to the corresponding Ward or eventually directly to the District level for redress. This would ensure that recourse to the legal system as being the last resort.

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

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

TANESCO as project proponent will use the PIU (Safeguard officers) under TAZA and other staff under Environment Section, Legal Section and Finance Section such as Land Surveyor, Finance Officers and Legal Officer.

The TANESCO team will ensure the Project grievance mechanism:

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

9.2. Grievance Redress Mechanism

A simple Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be established to enable timely settlement of grievances to the PAPs. The grievance procedures will be secured and administered at the local level to facilitate access, flexibility and openness to all PAPs. The grievance redress procedure ensures consultations and involvement of the respective District, Ward and Village officials and other key stakeholders and provides for record keeping determining the validity of claims, and to ensure that solutions are taken in the most transparent and cost effective ways for all PAPs. At the time of the detailed socioeconomic survey, the PAPs were informed of the different grievance mechanisms put in place to enable them to direct their complaints and dissatisfaction. Issues regarding Gender Based Violence in the context of resettlement are addressed in Section 9.7.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9.2.3. STAGE III: Land Tribunals and Courts of Law

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

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

9.2.4. STAGE IV: Courts of Law

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

9.2.5. Actors Involved and Organisational Structure

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

- TANESCO’s Project Implementing Unit (PIU) and Environment section at Head Office
- Grievance Resolution Committees
- Local Government Officials
- Land Tribunals
- Project Affected Persons

The steps described above are here under summarised in figure 48 below.

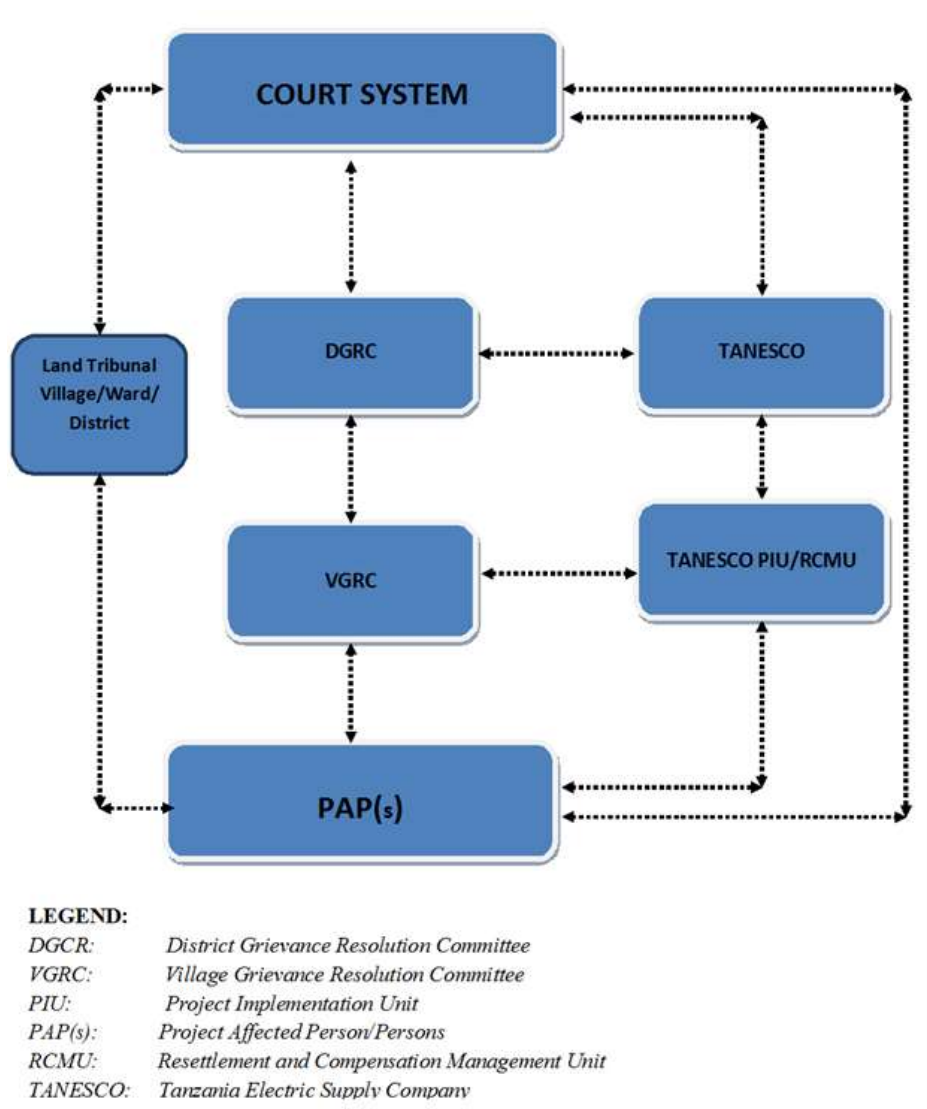


Figure 44: Organizational Structure of Grievance Resolution:

9.3. Procedures and Responsibilities

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

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

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

9.4. Respect and Confidentiality Policy

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

9.5. Roles and Responsibilities of the Different Actors in Grievance Resolution

9.5.1. Tanzania Electric Supply Company Limited (TANESCO)

The responsibilities of TANESCO shall be:

- Overall monitoring of the grievance resolution process.
- Continuously provide advice to the team especially on challenging disputes.
- Participate in grievance resolution of raised complaints from the project affected

persons and other stakeholders.

- Budget, allocate and disburse funds for grievance resolution including facilitation of the grievance resolution committee members.
- Provide regular updates to project stakeholders regarding grievance resolution.

9.5.2. Project Implementing Unit (PIU)

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

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

9.5.3. Grievance Resolution Committees (Village, District)

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

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

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

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

PAPs will be informed and advised to lodge their complaints, if any to this committee before forwarding them to higher level. Illiterate PAPs shall be assisted to lodge their complaints in writing. The village committees will assess the grievance and state the course of action within

thirty days to the complainant PAP. The redressing the grievance could require measurement equipment; survey personnel; time to check other records or other adjacent plot owner; availability of committee members as they could be busy with other works or addressing other complaints, and thereby take time. Hence, a period of 30 days shall be adequate for appropriate redress. If the complainant PAP is not satisfied with the settlement proposed, the case should be taken to the next stage.

At district level, a District Grievances Resolution Committee (DGRC) shall be constituted with representation from PAPs, affected communities (local leaders), TANESCO PIU and office of District/Municipal Executive Director, Town Director or Municipal Director and District/Municipal Valuer will be formed chaired by the Directors of District/Town/City Councils. TANESCO shall be responsible to set such a committee at each of the affected districts. Grievances shall be heard and redressed appropriately within a period of 30 days. At this stage, the follow up activities on grievance mechanisms are as follows:

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

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

9.5.4. Land Tribunals (village land Council, ward and district land and housing)

These tribunals have three levels namely village land council, ward tribunals and district land and housing tribunals. The dispute can be head at village council level and if the village land council fails to resolve the PAP can appeal to higher level. The responsibilities of these tribunals include:

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

9.5.5. Courts of Law

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

High Court (Land Division) has jurisdiction on matters including

- (a) in proceedings for the recovery of possession of immovable property in which the

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- a) take into account the value of such land at the time of the publication of notice under section 8 without regard to any improvement or work made or constructed thereon thereafter or to be made or constructed in the implementation of the purpose for which it is acquired;
- b) when part only of the land belonging to any person is acquired, take into account any probable enhancement of the value of the residue of the land by reason of the proximity of any improvements or works made or constructed or to be made or constructed on the part acquired;
- c) take into account the damage, if any, sustained by the person having an estate or interest in the land by reason of the severance of such land from any other land or lands belonging to the same person or other injurious effect upon such other land or lands;
- d) not take into account any probable enhancement in the value of the land in future;
- e) not take into account the value of the land where a grant of public land has been made

- under the provisions of subsection (2) of section 11;
- f) assess such compensation in accordance with such principles, 'in addition to and not inconsistent with the principles specified in this section, as may be prescribed.

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

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

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

9.5.6. Capacity building

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

9.6. Grievance recording and logging procedures by the PIU

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

Once a complaint has been logged, safeguard team will refer the case to TANESCO Management. The latter shall determine the following:

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

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

- For village level complaints, the VGRC will investigate the complaints
- For resettlement-related complaints social safeguard officer, surveyor, RAP expert will be involved in the conduct of the verification and investigation process.

- For complaints that are referred to the DGRC, will determine the appropriate mode of investigation.

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

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

In order to effectively operate the GRM, the Project Sociologist will work together with the Environment Officer and Surveyor. They will be responsible for receiving, recording, resolving grievances and giving feedback to the PAPs. The following Telephone Numbers +255 262323456, +255 262323457 and +255 748 550 000 will be the official number dedicated for the GRM communication and it will be publicly shared with all the PAPs and project workers.

9.6.1. Investigation

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

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

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

In the event the agreed actions cannot be carried out and/or if the complaint cannot be satisfactorily resolved in 30 days, complainant can appeal to higher level or resolve to go to court system.

9.6.2. Notification to the complainant

Following the logging of the complaint, depending on the complexity of the complaint, the PAP(s) will be notified the time frame and course of action to her/him by phone, email or mail, within 3-5 days of receipt of the grievance at the respective Grievance Resolution Levels. Feedback will be provided in writing from the respective Grievance Resolution Levels.

9.7. ⁵Gender Based Violence (GBV), Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment (SH)

The construction of the transmission line will entail major civil works as well as resettlement.

⁵ Refer to the GBV ACTION PLAN FOR THE TANZANIA – ZAMBIA INTERCONNECTION PROJECT- FEBRUARY 2022

These types of work will require a large labour force that may not be fully sourced locally – some of the construction workers may be brought from outside the project areas. More often than not, the construction workers are male requiring to set up in the work camps for several months. The influx of labour requires a strategy for their management particularly with engagement with the community particularly the women and children. The resettlement processes also present risks for women being excluded in consultations and ultimate compensation.

Some examples of gender based violence include; physical violence such as beating, punching, grabbing and killing with or without weapon, etc among others; sexual abuse includes the following; rape, dishonesty in relationship, forced unprotected sex, touching of private parts of a person without his/her consent, etc; economic abuse include lack of voice in economic rights affecting one, working for less pay, failure to own property that one deserves, trafficking of persons, denial of basic necessity e.g. food, denial of education as a basic right and early marriages. Most of these risks may be caused by influx of male workers during project implementation. But also experience shows that most women are hesitating to engage themselves in these types of civil works which leads to a very minimum number of female workers to enable critical mass and also increases the risk of GBV and SEA amongst workers. TANESCO will ensure that the TAZA PIU receives adequate ongoing training on identifying and combating GBV, including in relation to World Bank guidance on preventing and addressing GBV. TANESCO will develop and roll-out a comprehensive training program on GBV/SEA/SH throughout the project implementation for the PIU and project workers (including contractors/subcontractors, primary suppliers, and consultants). The TANESCO-TAZA PIU GBV focal person and GBV Specialist will support TANESCO's efforts to sensitize all PAPs, project workers and other stakeholders interacting with the project, as well as provide training to all project workers and PAPs on implementation of Code of Conduct established by the Public Service Management and Good Governance, incorporating protections for SEA/SH.

TANESCO will conduct the GBV Risk Assessment, in line with the provisions of the GBV Action Plan, before any resettlement-related activities begin, including before any compensation payments are made. In line with the GBV Risk Assessment and GBV Action Plan, TANESCO will put appropriate mitigation measures in place to address the risk of GBV in relation to the resettlement process before any construction and resettlement-related activities are undertaken.

9.7.1. PIU's capacity to prevent and respond to GBV risks

The PIU does not have adequate capacity to handle GBV issues. However, TANESCO has established a gender desk for the TAZA project, and selected a Gender Focal Person responsible for all gender issues, including GBV. The Gender focal person will work in collaboration with Gender Specialist who will be engaged by TANESCO for the project in March 2022 as an Individual Consultant. The Gender Specialist will have experience and background on GBV issues. TANESCO will develop and finalize for implementation a GBV technical training plan, in consultation with the World Bank, no later than the date when project construction begins, to build capacity within the TAZA PIU, and thereby strengthen the PIU's ability to identify, prevent and address GBV in relation to implementation of the TAZA project.

9.7.2. Grievance Mechanism for GVB/SEA/SHG

For GBV, SEA and SH names will not be indicated anywhere and there will be high level of confidentiality. All records for GBV/SEA/SH cases will be filed in a secure location with limited access to ensure confidentiality. Contractors needs orientation training on WB GBV best practice note. And they are expected to develop their own GBV action plan as well as (Code of Conduct) CoC to be used during the project implementation period to prevent and address workplace and community level GBV incidents. After recording GRM specialist will determine if it is related to the project development. All grievances related to the project development will be responded on the spot and offered immediate resolution while those non-project grievances will be submitted into different body/institution.

9.7.2.1. Grievance Management Process

The steps taken by the company for receiving and handling any such concerns are outlined below.

STEP 1: Submitting a grievance to TANESCO

Under the Project, a grievance can be submitted to the Project in a number of ways.

- During regular meetings held between communities and the Project;
- Direct contact to the site office/ TANESCO District or TANESCO Regional Office;
- During direct contact with GRM specialist and local authorities;
- During visits and informal meetings with local communities;
- Submitting complaints, anonymous or otherwise, at TANESCO's headquarters office or TANESCO local offices (Regional or District offices) and substation sites.

STEP 2: Logging the grievance

Once a grievance has been received it must first be logged in the grievance database register. Registers will be available at the village level and at TANESCO. The village chairperson will transmit the grievance details to the Project, the GRM Specialist, within 24 hours.

STEP 3: Providing the initial response

The person/community/stakeholder that lodged the initial grievance will then be contacted within 5 days to acknowledge that the Project has logged the complaint. The Project or village office will determine whether the grievance is related to the project or not. The project grievance mechanism will be used for complaints that are related to the project and for those which are not related to the project they will be channeled to relevant departments or institutions.

The acknowledgement form will be provided as an initial response and will include details of the next steps for investigation of the grievance, including the person/department responsible for the case.

STEP 4: Investigating the grievance

Then the grievance should be investigated by TANESCO under the direction of the GRM Specialist, will aim to complete investigation within two weeks of the grievance first being logged. Depending on the nature of the grievance, the approach and personnel involved in the investigation will vary. Grievance Committee will lead the investigation of the grievances, together with the TANESCO environment section, with support from TANESCO District and other entities as necessary. The Project will regularly update the complainant on the progress

of the investigation and the timeline for resolution.

STEP 5: Concluding/resolving the grievance

The grievance should then be concluded the Project will outline the steps taken to ensure that the grievance does not re-occur. Consultation with aggrieved parties will be undertaken and views sought about Project recommendations. If complainant is satisfied, then GRM specialist should seek their sign off from the TANESCO environment section.

STEP 6: Taking further steps if the grievance remains open

If, however the grievance cannot be resolved then the GRM Specialist, together with the environment section will initiate further investigation as relevant. Protracted grievances will be discussed with the TANESCO district, Project Manager/Project Coordinators and together with will determine the steps for future action.

9.7.2.2. Record Keeping

Reporting and feedback on GRM implementation will be made through normal project reporting. Project reports (progress, quarterly and annual) will include a dedicated section on the GRM which will include number of complaints received, number of grievances resolved to the satisfaction of all parties within the proposed time frame, nature and categories of complaints, number of all complaints and any particular issues and challenges in relation to the GRM.

9.7.2.3. Monitoring

All management systems need to be monitored and analyzed regularly so that problems can be identified and corrective measures implemented. The aim of the GRM is to provide project-affected parties with accessible and inclusive means to raise issues and grievances, and for TANESCO to respond and manage such grievances. The GRM is to be used as an effective feedback mechanism to prevent issues and concerns from escalating into protests and reputational issues for the company. To do this effectively it needs to be trusted by community members as a channel for resolving issues, and it has to receive and resolve grievances effectively. A clear sign of a dysfunctional grievance process is one that receives no (or extremely few) grievances.

The Grievance Resolution Committees (GRC's) was formed comprising of 3 to 8 members depending on the number of PAPs in the village. Responsibilities of these GRCs are to start working on the complaints together with local leaders. For those complaints that will not be solved in the GRC level, they will be forwarded to TANESCO District or Regional Offices who will communicate with responsible officer at TANESCO head Office and the complaint will be resolved.

Preparations are now ongoing in November 2021 in order to make sure that all GRCs and Local Leaders are well trained on how to resolve some of the complaints that are within their capacity such as boundaries cases, misunderstanding between husband and wife after paying compensation etc. After having approved GRM document safeguard team will train all Grievance Redress Committees (GRC's) on the procedures to be followed. Grievance resolution procedures are stated clearly including time, transparency and where unsatisfied grievances may be referred to when resolution of grievance has not been achieved. Basing on the experience of the previous project, Grievances usually comes up during RAP implementation over issues of unsatisfactory compensation amounts, ownership of land

especially after the loss of the household head, disputes over boundaries and so many others. Brochures have been prepared and they will be used during the training. Training will be conducted before compensation payment and they will be trained on the procedures to follow when handling grievances received and how they should report all unresolved grievances to TANESCO.

TANESCO as project proponent will use the PIU (Safeguard officers) under TAZA and other staff under Environment Section, Legal Section and Finance Section such as Land Surveyor, Finance Officer and Legal Officer. The specialist will aggregate data on the grievances received from village and district level grievance committees and ensure that these grievances are responded properly and timely manner.

9.7.2.4. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) prepared by TANESCO

There is Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) prepared by TANESCO safeguard team which also states procedures to be followed when dealing with GBV cases and that survivor centered approaches including confidentiality and safety and security of survivors. The PIU will use the existing GRM system which was approved by the bank and disclosed. All GBV/SEA/SH cases will be considered and confidentiality will be maintained. Supervisor Engineers and other PIU members who will be in the project site full time will link the complainant via Gender Focal Person or Individual Gender Specialist who will be responsible in making sure the complaint is resolved and secure effective referral. PIU members will be trained in making sure that all information related to GBV/SEA/SH are carefully managed and confidentiality is maintained. The approved and disclosed GRM document can be accessed through the link below. <https://www.tanESCO.co.tz/index.php/investments/environment-report/452-grievance-redress-mechanism-for-taza-october-1>.

CHAPTER 10: RAP IMPLEMENTATION RESPONSIBILITIES

10.1. Introduction

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

10.2. Relevant Organisations and Institutions

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

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

- TANESCO (project proponent);
- The Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development (Land issues and approval of compensation rates and compensation schedules (Chief Government Valuer));
- Regional and District Commissioners' Offices (for endorsement of the compensation schedules) and for assistance in grievance redress;
- Mbeya CC, Mbeya District Council, Mbozi District Council, Momba District Council, Tunduma Town Council, Sumbawanga District Council, Sumbawanga MC (the function of these councils is to oversee the land interest in the village, land use plans, collaborating with TANESCO in valuation, approval of rates, valuation report, compensation and grievances resolution);
- Ward and Village leaders (local leaders at ward and village levels WEO, MEO, VEO, Village Chairperson and sub-village chairperson);
- Village Resettlement Committee (to resolve and advise on PAPs conflicts in their village); and
- Project financiers to give no objection to processes related to RAP in key stages relevant to them.

10.2.1. Tanzania Electric Supply Company Limited (TANESCO)

TANESCO is a parastatal organisation responsible for generation, transmission, distribution and sale of electricity within mainland Tanzania and the sale of bulk power to the island of Zanzibar. The company also buys power from Independent Power Producers. TANESCO

intends to implement the proposed mentioned project.

In this project, TANESCO will facilitate RAP preparations, disclosure and implementation of RAP following the approval of compensation schedules by all relevant authorities. It will also prepare and pay compensation to all PAPs and implement all the livelihood restoration measures as agreed in the RAP. Further, it will cooperate with other stakeholders to receive and redress all grievances by the RAP.

TANESCO has an Investment Division under the Deputy Managing Director (DMD-I) which will be responsible on behalf of TANESCO to execute the RAP activities. Under the DMD-I there will be a Project Coordinator, Research & Environment and Project Department. Project Coordinator and Research Departments will deal with all pre-implementation process including preparation and implementation of RAP. The project department will be responsible for construction before handing over to Transmission Division. Hence, DMD-I through Project Safeguard PIU staff will play an important role in the implementation of resettlement and compensation measures described in this RAP report. TANESCO has 14 E&S staff. All TANESCO E&S staff are located within the Research and Environment Department. The E&S staff includes three (3) PIU members i.e 2 Sociologists and 1 Environmentalist.

10.2.2. Ministry of Land, Housing and Human Settlements Development

The Ministry of Land, Housing and Human Settlements Development is responsible for ensuring that land policies and regulations are followed, and for coordinating all matters pertaining to land in Tanzania. The Minister administers the Land Acquisition Act, the Land Act No. 4 of 1999 and the Village Land Act No.5 of 1999. The Commissioner of Lands administers issues relating to land allocation, acquisition, registration and land management in general. All projects involving acquisition of land for public purposes and the need for resettlement and/or compensation must be referred to the Commissioner. The Chief Government Valuer will also approve the valuation rates to be used in compensation for this project.

10.2.3. Regional and District Commissioners' Office

In the Land Regulations, the Regional and District Commissioners Offices are responsible for endorsing the compensation schedules. Without their endorsements compensation schedules will not be complete. In addition, these offices will participate in resolving any disputes and grievances that may arise from implementing the RAP. This project is located in Mbeya DC, Mbeya CC in Mbeya Region, Mbozi, Momba and Tunduma TC in Songwe Region and Sumbawanga DC and Sumbawanga MC in Rukwa Region. Therefore, Mbeya, Songwe and Rukwa Regional Commissioners will have a role to play in the implementation of this RAP.

10.2.4. District Authorities

District Executive Directors and Town Director administer the districts and coordinate all district and Town Council activities. At the district level there are land officers who are responsible for land management, including resettlement and compensation issues. In addition, there are district valuers who work on behalf of the Chief Government Valuer.

The project is in 7 Councils namely Mbeya DC, Mbeya CC, Mbozi DC, Momba DC, Tunduma TC, Sumbawanga DC and Sumbawanga MC. Land Officers, Valuers and Surveyors are

responsible in this project for demarcation, valuation works, and implementation of RAP including the grievance resolution of aggrieved PAPs.

Districts also consist of a number of wards and villages administered by ward and village councils which are led by ward and village executive officers. The wards and villages are responsible for overseeing and monitoring development activities in their areas. The proposed project lies in about fifty (50) wards and eighty-five (85) villages as indicated in Chapter 1. These wards and villages have collaborated and will continue to collaborate with TANESCO and their district councils in issuance of notification of acquisition, PAP identification, property valuation, compensation payment, grievance resolution of aggrieved parties and RAP implementation in general.

10.3. Institutional Arrangements

In this section, a resettlement organisation is proposed for the 400kV Transmission Line Project from Mbeya – Tunduma - Sumbawanga and substations of Tunduma and Sumbawanga. These include three main groups / committees:

- Village Grievance Resolution Committee;
- District Grievance Resolution Committee;
- TANESCO PIU and Resettlement and Compensation Management Unit.

10.3.1. Village Grievance Resolution Committee

There will be a Resettlement Committees in all villages (VGRC) that are traversed by the proposed transmission line. These committees have been formulated during RAP study. Three (3) to seven (7) members in every village affected by the project depending on the size of the village were selected during PAPs meetings. Among these members, Village Executive Officer and Village Chairperson were included because of their administrative positions in the villages. Also, among the criteria considered during selection of the Village Grievance Resolution Committee were;

- Every member of the committee must be among those affected by the project
- A member of committee must be knowledgeable of the project area particularly history of land ownership, boundaries, change of ownership, etc.;
- A member of committee must be knowledgeable and possesses leadership traits to be able to settle disputes;
- At least one or more of the members must be a woman for gender balance and equality;
- Chairperson of the village or sub-villages (vitongoji) traversed by the proposed project must be included in the committee; and
- Village Executive Officer of the village or Mtaa must be included in the committee.

10.3.2. District Grievance Resolution Committee

It is proposed to have a District Grievance Resolution Committee headed by the District Executive Director. The committee will comprise of DED, Land Officer, Valuer, and Ward Executive Officers of affected wards, Chairperson of the Village Compensation Committee and one representative of households from each village. The (DGRC) will have the following tasks and functions:

- Informing the PAPs of the involved RAP procedures;
- issuance of Notification of acquisition;

- payment of compensation to review the referred cases from VGRC;
- To assist in the resolution of grievances in collaboration with other committees;
- Facilitate communication between the developer and other committees under the district;
- Monitor and evaluate the resettlement and compensation process in the District.

10.4. TANESCO Resettlement and Compensation Management Unit

It is proposed that TANESCO as the developer form a group within its organisation that is responsible for managing the valuation process and compensation activities. This group of experts will be called Resettlement and Compensation Management Unit (RCMU). The RCMU will be headed by a Senior Manager Research through Project Safeguard PIU staff. The unit will make decisions regarding practical arrangements and issues related to resettlement and compensation payment. The RCMU draws staff from the finance and technical departments and other sections of TANESCO hierarchy. The RCMU will meet on a regular basis to review the progress of the resettlement and compensation process. It is advisable that the RCMU members to have some experience with valuation, resettlement, compensation payment and grievance resolution.

The RCMU will be responsible for implementing this RAP and its specific responsibilities will include:

- Provide information on the project with respect to design, environment and resettlement action plans;
- Be the focal points for implementation of the project;
- Management of the resettlement and compensation process;
- In collaboration with DGRC review the grievances, investigate and propose the resolution to the management;
- Development of detailed plans for the resettlement and compensation process in close cooperation with the DGRCs and VGRCs;
- Development of resettlement and compensation budgets; and
- Development of a resettlement and compensation monitoring program;
- Counselling of PAPs on opening of bank accounts, besides informing of the involved procedures (As the compensation amounts vary significantly, TANESCO shall counsel all PAPs, and particularly those whose payment amounts are above the agreed threshold to open Bank accounts. The counselling shall provide all information on documents required and provide other support as necessary to open these accounts.);
- Capacity building of grievance resolution committees.

10.4.1. Communication Department, TANESCO

Communication Department of TANESCO shall be responsible to disclose the RAP report, disseminate project information and activities. It shall support the RCMU, prepare all relevant brochures to disseminate project information and activities to the stakeholders. It shall have a key role in planning and disclosing the RAP report. The date for this RAP disclosure will be established after the necessary clearances and approvals have been obtained The World Bank.

10.4.2. Monitoring and Evaluation Agency

TANESCO will contract an agency to carry out External Monitoring and Evaluation of the

RAP implementation. The agency shall prepare reports for usage by TANESCO management and for financiers.

10.4.3. Compensation and Resettlement

The Tanzanian regulations for resettlement and compensations are laid down in the Land Act. The international principles (OP 4.12) applied in involuntary resettlement is that the affected people shall be compensated equally with the value of the lost land and property, loss of income and restoration of livelihoods and not to be impoverished by the project but to be better off. This principle has to be applied to other affected people other than the formal landowner or property owners within the limit of the law.

The preparation of the RAP has been done following extensive public consultation and participation of PAPs and stakeholders in the process. The resettlement has considered the following important aspects in the Plan:

- Plan for in-kind compensation for public structures and identified critical vulnerable people;
- Plan for cash compensation for housing structures, properties, lands and crops to identified PAPs found in the project areas;
- Deliberate measures to avoid/minimise resettlement;
- Participation of stakeholders including the PAPs in the project life cycle;
- Full, fair and timely compensation of Project Affected People (PAPs);
- Provision of relocation assistance and social assistance for vulnerable persons;
- Restoration and improvement of livelihoods.

The guidelines stipulate that affected parties are eligible to compensation or assistance regardless of legal recognition of their right of occupancy. The gap between the National legislation regarding compensation and that of the WB OP will be bridged through the proposed measures recommended in this RAP.

10.5. Implementation Activities along with responsibility of agencies involved

Key implementation activities with agencies primarily responsible and other agencies that are likely to be involved are presented in the *table 39* below:

Table 39: Implementation Activities

SN.	Activity	Agency with primary responsibility	Other agencies involved, if any
1	Public Disclosure	TANESCO, Region Administrations	WB
2	Opening of Bank accounts for PAPs	TANESCO, Agency selected by TANESCO District Administrations	Local Banks
3	Training Programme	TANESCO	District Administrations
4	Preparation of entitlements /valuation document	Registered Valuer District Administrations	Chief Government Valuer, TANESCO
5	Village level meetings	District administration, village administration, TANESCO	
6	Development of special assistance plans for vulnerable households	TANESCO Agency selected by TANESCO	Local leaders of respective villages
7	Notification of acquisition/expropriation	District Administration	TANESCO
8	Payment of compensation	TANESCO	District Administrations

			Local leaders Banks
9	Handover of land for construction	TANESCO	District Administration
10	Provision of temporary works to local population	Civil works contractor, TANESCO	Village Administrations
11	Income Restoration activities	NGOs	TANESCO, District Administrations
12	Internal Monitoring	TANESCO	Regional Administrations, District Administrations
13	External Monitoring & Evaluation	Specialized agency	TANESCO, WB
14	Dissemination of Project information	Communication Department of TANESCO	Regional and District Authorities
15	Redress of Grievances	Grievance committees at village, ward and district level, TANESCO	Regional and District Authorities

Source: RAP team September, 2020

10.6. Operationalization of Committees and Proposed Budget

In order to make the grievance resolution committees work effectively particularly the village committees TANESCO will put aside funds to carry out capacity building of members of the committees. This to make committee members aware of what they need to do, learn their responsibility and their limitation within the legal framework. The funds will also be used to pay committee members sitting and transport allowance as a facilitation to members to carry out their work.

TANESCO RAP implementation team apportioned the budget and came up with an estimation of 5% of the total compensation cost (equivalent to **TShs. 683,361,546.83**) to sufficient to cover the costs of grievance resolution since these committees will only work if there will be grievances from PAPs to solve.

CHAPTER 11: RAP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

This Chapter presents the activities that are to be carried out for RAP implementation. The RAP implementation schedule covers a period of thirty-six (36) months. TANESCO is committed to ensuring that all RAP activities including payments for compensation must be completed before line construction begins. This is to ensure that all possible barriers and hindrances to the project implementation are dealt with/without interfering with the project implementation. However, some grievances may arise during the project implementation. *Table 40* below shows the RAP implementation schedule.

11.1. Implementation Activities

The envisaged RAP implementation activities include the following that are given a time frame in the implementation schedule:

- *Confirmation of selected transmission line route option:* The transmission line is confirmed and necessary land acquisition processes are done. Also, the following actions are already conducted;
- Stakeholders' consultations particularly in all district councils traversed by the proposed line;
- PAP census and asset valuation;
- Demarcation of the transmission line route;
- PAP identification and sensitization meetings with PAPs and setting up of village grievance committees;
- Issuance of notice to potential PAPs over the land acquisition for the project;
- Asset counting and valuation;
- Household socio-economic survey;
- Preparation of Draft RAP Report.

11.1.1. Disclosure of RAP report to Stakeholders Including the entitlements

Upon approval of the final RAP report by the World Bank, TANESCO – will disclose the RAP report both in English and a translated executive summary in Swahili in its website, while the World Bank will disclose the English copy at its Info shop. Executive summary and full report will be placed at suitable locations in the region headquarters – both in Mbeya. TANESCO will also ensure that hard copies of the RAP are distributed in all the affected district offices where the project will be implemented.

- Valuation Report Approvals and Authorization of compensation schedules (Seeking the approval of Compensation schedules by Chief Government Valuer and endorsement by relevant Authorities (DC, RC));
- TANESCO Internal Audit Verification and approval for payment;
- Valuers to address Audit comments and submit the clean compensation schedule;
- Preparation of Compensation Funds by TANESCO;
- *Opening of Bank accounts for PAPs:* As the compensation amounts vary significantly, TANESCO shall counsel all PAPs, and particularly those whose payment amounts are above the agreed threshold to open Bank accounts. The counselling shall provide all information on documents required and provide other support as necessary to open these accounts.
- *Training Programmes:* These training programmes for capacity building will range

from giving grievances committees capacity to resolve complaints to training needed by PAPs on wise use of compensation money, entrepreneurship, improved productivity, etc.

- *Payment of Compensation to all project affected persons and institutions:* compensation will be made in the presence of the affected party and compensation committee. No construction would commence until compensation of these items and payment of other allowances, as applicable has been made;
- Grievance Resolutions and settlement of disputes;
- Implementation of Livelihood Restoration Programs and assistance of vulnerable PAPs;
- Supervision, Monitoring and Evaluation of RAP Implementation:

Internal Monitoring: TANESCO will commence internal monitoring of RAP implementation soon after the RAP is approved and implementation activities commence. It shall record:

- progress made and record project inputs and the number of persons affected and compensated; and
- Measure physical and financial progress of implementation against targets set, using input and output indicators.

External M&E: External M&E shall be made at every quarter and an evaluation shall be carried out after RAP implementation to assess progress and ascertain outcomes with respect to RAP objectives.

- *Site handover, construction, supervision and follow-up of mitigation measures:* Once all property on the stated land is vacated as per notification period of six weeks, the land shall be handed over to the Contractor for construction purposes.

3.6	Commence construction and follow-up of mitigation measures																																																		
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CHAPTER 12: COSTS AND BUDGET

The project has made the necessary budget to ensure that the commitments, and the monitoring programs can be fully implemented. Full compensation will be paid for land and assets lost. The budget describes the estimated cost for the resettlement activities aspects: operations, compensation, resettlement, and monitoring, refer to table below. TANESCO will provide financing for all RAP activities. The funds will be prepared and issued by TANESCO in collaboration with respective district councils and local leaders. The project has ensured that in line with OP 4.12, the project has made the necessary budgetary provisions in the total costs of the project to ensure that the full costs of the resettlement activities, including compensation and other mitigation commitments, and the monitoring programs can be fully implemented. The estimated budget for implementation of the RAP is TShs **26,651,100,326.53** out of which TShs **13,667,230,936.69** being the cost for compensation of affected properties and TShs **12,983,869,389.84** being cost for administration, grievance redress committees, stakeholder participation, graves relocation, income and livelihood restoration, restoration of public infrastructures, monitoring and evaluation external and internal and contingency as indicated in *table 41* below.

Table 40: RAP budget and costs

S. No.	Category	Amount (TShs)
1.	Registered & Customary Land Owners	6,705,277,528.00
2.	Valuation for crops/plants	2,432,518,566.90
3.	Buildings & Other Improvements	3,018,897,039.50
4.	Graves and other cultural heritage sites	44,556,000.00
5.	Disturbance allowance 8%	932,776,610.29
6.	Accommodation Allowance 36 Months	479,555,088.00
7.	Transport Allowance	53,650,104.00
8.	Sub-Total	13,667,230,936.69
9.	RAP Implementation and Administration (Including RAP update before RAP implementation) 10%	1,366,723,093.67
10.	Grievance Resolution Committees facilitation and GRM capacity building 5%	683,361,546.83
11.	Stakeholder Participation 5%	683,361,546.83
12.	Graves Relocation 2%	273,344,618.73
13.	Income and livelihood restoration 20%	2,733,446,187.34
14.	Restoration of Public Infrastructure 30%	4,100,169,281.00
15.	Monitoring and Evaluation Internal 3%	410,016,928.10
16.	Monitoring and Evaluation External 5%	683,361,546.83
17.	RAP Contingency costs 10%	1,366,723,093.67

18.	Training and Facilitation District Councils extension workers and community Development Officers 5%	683,361,546.83
19.	Sub Total	12,983,869,389.84
20.	Grand Total	26,651,100,326.53

CHAPTER 13: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

13.1. Objectives

The World Bank OP 4.12 provides that the implementer (TANESCO) of the project shall be responsible for Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) activities provided for by this RAP. Monitoring will provide an advance warning system for TANESCO and an avenue through which the PAPs will make their needs and reactions known. The funding for the M&E activities shall form part of the project cost.

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

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

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

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

13.2. RAP Monitoring Framework

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

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

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

13.2.1. Internal Monitoring

The objective of internal monitoring is to monitor the implementation of the entire RAP for the project. The PIU safeguard officers will work closely with the department dealing with resettlement in doing monitoring during project implementation. Both PIU and resettlement officer will be responsible, and they will send whatever needs Resettlement and Compensation Management Unit (RCMU) decision for review and remedial actions.

The indicators to be monitored shall include:

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

13.2.2. Impact Monitoring

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

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

The items to be evaluated will include the comparison of the baseline data in the planning phases with the targets and post project situation. The actors and their respective responsibilities are detailed out in *table 42* below.

Table 41: Monitoring Responsibilities

ACTORS	RESPONSIBILITY
Project Implementation Team (PIT)	Lead the internal monitoring, day to day and periodic activities
Policy Planning and M&E Directorate of Ministry of Energy	Lead agency and coordinating institution for both internal and external monitoring of the implementation of this RAP. Periodic monitoring of the planed implementation and its impact.
TANESCO	Regular monitoring to ensure that the approved assessed value for compensation are paid
TANESCO Regional Offices	Periodic monitoring of the planed implementation and its impact
TANESCO District Offices	Periodic monitoring of the planed implementation and its impact
External Consultant(s) or NGOs	Periodic monitoring, evaluation and auditing of the implementation of the RAP

In addition to the above-mentioned indicators, the Consultant will also monitor and evaluate the following indicators as spelt out in *table 42* below:

13.2.3. Performance/Monitoring Indicators

Table 42: Summary of Performance/Monitoring Indicators

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

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

- Public Consultation and Informative Meetings to obtain PAP satisfaction rate from the RAP activities;
- Simple Random Sampling to obtain the current household socio-economic conditions to be used as monitoring benchmarks;
- Key Informant Surveys;
- Formal and Informal meetings with PAPs and other relevant stakeholders;
- Focus Group Meetings with Vulnerable Groups;
- Field Observations by RU experts;
- Land Acquisition and Allocation Plans;
- Grievance and Grievance Close out forms;
- Project Progress Reports.

Table 43: Summary of Performance/Evaluation Indicators

Subject	Indicator	Variables
Land	Acquisition of land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area of cultivation land acquired for the transmission line Area of communal/government/private land acquired for transmission line developments
Buildings/ Structures	Acquisition of buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number, type and size of private buildings acquired Number, type and size of community buildings acquired Number, type and size of government buildings acquired
	Acquisition of other structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number, type and size of other private structures acquired Number, type and size of other community structures acquired
Trees and Crops	Acquisition of trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and type of private trees acquired
	Destruction of crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crops destroyed by area, type and ownership
Compensation, Re-establishment and Rehabilitation	Compensation and re-establishment of affected owners/individuals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of homesteads affected (buildings, land, trees, crops) Number of owners compensated by type of loss Amount compensated by type and owner Number of replacement houses constructed Size, construction, durability and environmental suitability of replacement houses Possession of latrines Water supply access Number of replacement businesses constructed
	Re-establishment of community resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of community buildings replaced, Number and type of plants lost, Number of seedlings supplied by type Number of trees planted
Hazards and Disturbances	Introduction of nuisance factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of homesteads affected by hazards and disturbances from construction (noise levels, blasting, increased traffic levels)
Social/ Demographic	Changes to homestead structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Homestead size (births, deaths, migration in and out) Age distribution Gender distribution Marital status Relationship to homestead head Status of “vulnerable” homesteads
	Population migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential status of homestead members Movement in and out of the homestead (place and residence of homestead members)
	Changes to access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distance/travel time to nearest school, health centre, church, shop, village
	Changes to health status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nutritional status of resettled homestead members Number of people with disease, by type (STDs, diarrhoea, malaria, ARI, immunizable disease) Mortality rates Access to health care services (distance to nearest facility, cost of services, quality of services) Utilization of health care services Disease prevention strategies Extent of educational programmes Latrine provision at schools (school child population per VIP on site)
	Changes to educational status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Literacy and educational attainment of homestead members School attendance rates (age, gender)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number, type of educational establishments
	Changes to status of women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in training programmes • Use of credit facilities • Landholding status • Participation in the project-related activities and enterprises
	Homestead earning capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ownership of capital assets • Ownership of equipment and machinery • Landholding size, area cultivated and production volume/value, by crop (cash and subsistence crops) • Landholding status (tenure) • Redistribution of cultivation land • Changes to livestock ownership: pre- and post-disturbance • Value of livestock sales, and imputed value of barter transactions • Consumption of own livestock production • Employment status of economically active members • Skills of homestead members • Earnings/income by source, separating compensation payments • Changes to income-earning activities (agriculture) – pre- and post-disturbance Changes to income-earning activities (off-farm) – pre- and post-disturbance Amount and balance of income and expenditure • Possession of consumer durables • Realization of homestead income restoration plans (components implemented, net income achieved) • Possession of bank and savings accounts • Access to income-generating natural resource base (wood, grass, sand, stones)
	Changes in social organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizational membership of homestead members • Leadership positions held by homestead members
	Population influx	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth in number and size of settlements, formal and informal • Growth in market areas • Influx of people from outside the project area
Consultation	Consultation programme operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of local committees established • Number and dates of local committee meetings • Type of issues raised at local committees' meetings • Involvement of local committees and NGOs in participating in the project's planning and development
	Information dissemination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number, position, staffing of Information Centres • Staffing, equipment, documentation of Information Centres • Activities of Information Centres • Number of people accessing Information Centres • Information requests, issues raised at Information Centres
	Grievances resolved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of grievances registered, by type • Number of grievances resolved • Number of cases referred to court
Training	Operation of training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of local committee members trained

	programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of affected population trained in Project-related training courses
Management	Staffing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of implementing agencies by function • Number of RSS ministry officials available by function • Number of office and field equipment, by type
	Procedures in operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Census and asset verification/quantification procedures in place • Effectiveness of compensation delivery system • Number of land transfers effected • Co-ordination between local community structures, NGOs and RSS officials

13.3. Payment of compensation

Compensation payment will be done to all the PAPs as per the agreed schedule before the civil construction of the Project begins. Monitor and make detailed record of the type, rate, amount, date and payee of the compensation.

Linkage between the land acquisition, resettlement and the civil works construction of the Project Land acquisition and resettlement will be finished at least 1 month before the initiation of civil construction of the Project.

13.4. RAP Completion Audit

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

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

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

Verification of the completion of the RAP will provide a final indication that livelihood restoration is sustainable and that no further action is required. The evaluation report will be made public through the meeting with the Committee through the appropriate media. See table 43 below for details of the actions and the frequency with which they can be monitored.

Table 44: RAP Monitoring Plan

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

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ANNEXES:
Annex 2. RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) QUESTIONNAIRE
FOR MBEYA – SUMBAWANGA 400 kV TL

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) QUESTIONNAIRE FOR MBEYA – SUMBAWANGA 400 kV TL

I am.....working with TANESCO, to carry out socio-economic Census Survey for the Project Affected Persons on proposed Mbeya to Sumbawanga 400kV transmission line. The purpose of the assignment is to collect socio-economic data on PAPs to be used for the RAP implementation process. I have a few questions which I request you to answer as one of the households living within the corridor of the power line.

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

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

YES		Continue with the interview
NO		Abandon the interview and thank the respondent for their time then proceed to the next sampled household

1.0 Identification

Name of Enumerator.....Date..... Questionnaire No.....

1.1	Region		1.2	District	
1.3	Location (1- Urban 2= Rural		1.4	Ward	
1.5	Village/ Mtaa		1.6	Sub-village	
1.7	Do you have any vulnerability? (a) Yes (b) No If yes which among these: Elderly, orphan, Physical disability, Injury, Prolonged sickness, widow, others specify	1.8 Do you have valid ID?.....if Yes which	1.9	Tel No:	
1.10	Size of Household				

2.0 Household census information (Use the codes below to fill in)

	Name	2.1 Sex	2.2 Age	2.3 Relation to Household head	2.4 Primary Occupation	2.5 Secondary Occupation	2.6 Highest level of education	2.7 Marital status	2.8 Religion
Respondent									

Codes

Sex: 1=Male; 2= Female **Age:** Number of years

Relationship to Head: 1=Head; 2=Spouse; 3=Child; 4= Grandchild; 5= Parents, 6= Brother; 7=Sister; 8 = In-law; 9= Friend(s); 10= Other relative; 11= Other (specify).....

Type of Occupation/work: 1= Agricultural self-employed, 2 = Agricultural paid labour, 3= Agricultural unpaid family member, 4=Manson, 5=Fisher, 6 = Salaried, 7= Commerce, 8= Carpenter, 9=Petty trading, 10= Casual labourer, 11= community services (pastor/ shehe) 12 Brick making 13. Driver 14= Mechanics 15= Charcoal making 16= Field renting 17= Gardening 18= Tailor 19= Sale of livestock 20= Remittances 21 = Other (specify).....

Education level: 1=None; 2= Primary; 3= Secondary; 4= Collage; 5= Technical/ Vocation; 6 = Attending primary school; 7= Drop-out Primary school; 8= attending secondary school; 9= Drop-out Secondary school; 10= University

Marital status: 1= Married; 2=Widowed; 3=Divorced; 4=Single; 5= Separated; 6= Cohabitation

Religion Codes : 1. RC 2. Lutheran 3. SDA 4. Anglican 5. Muslim 6. TAG 7. Pagans

3.0 Are there vulnerable people in your household? (a) Yes (b) No _____

4.0 If yes, fill in the table below

S/N	Name	4.1 Sex	4.2 Age	4.3 Relation to Household head	4.4 Highest level of education	4.5 Type of Vulnerability
1						
2						
3						

Codes

Sex: 1=Male; 2= Female

Age: Number of years

Relationship to Head: 1=Head; 2=Spouse; 3=Child; 4= Grandchild; 5= Parents, 6= Brother; 7=Sister; 8 = In-law; 9= Friend(s); 10= Others relative; 11= Others

Education level: 1=None; 2= Primary; 3= Secondary; 4= Collage; 5= Technical/ Vocation; 6 = attending primary school; 7= Drop-out Primary school; 8= attending secondary school; 9= Drop-out Secondary school; 10= University

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

5.0 Land and land size of PAPs

ID	Aspects	Numbers	Size in acre	Means of ownership
1	Farmlands in the village within project area			
2	Farm land in the village outside project area			
3	Residential or commercial plot in the village/ area (SQ M) within project area			
4	Residential or commercial plot in the village/ area (SQ M) outside project area			
	Total			

Means of ownership: 1. Family or core-ownership, 2. Husband alone, 3. wife alone, 4. elder wife if Polygamous, equal ownership among wives if polygamous, 5. others specify

6.0 Dou you have a grazing land to be affected by the proposed project? 1=Yes 2=NO

6.1 If yes mention the size of land in acres.....

6.2 Specify means of ownership. Use above codes

7.0 What livestock do you own? (Use the codes below)

Assets	Do you own?	Number of livestock	Source of livestock	Purpose for keeping	Means of ownership
A1. Improved Cattle					
A2. Local Cattle					
B1. Improved Goats/ Sheep					
B2. Local Goats/ Sheep					
c. Poultry (chickens, guinea fowls)					
d. Donkey					
e. Pigs					
Other (specify).....					

Codes

Do you own? 1= yes 2=no

Source: 1=bought, 2=gift, 3=inheritance, 4= Bought and inheritance 5: Borrowed 6: other source

Purpose for keeping: 1=Mainly for food, 2=Mainly for cash, 3=Equally for cash and food, 4=For asset accumulation / prestige, etc. 5=For all use cash, food and asset accumulation / prestige, etc. 6= drawn animals

8.0 What are your main sources of income in the past year and how important are these sources to your livelihood?

Income Source	1=Yes 2=No	Priority
Sale of crops		
Sale of livestock		
Informal work		

Income Source	1=Yes 2=No	Priority
Formal employment		
Old age pension		
Pension fund from work		
Gifts received in kind		
No income at all		
Gardening		
Brick making		
Manson		
Casual labourer,		
Fisher		
Carpenter		
Petty trading		
Charcoal making		
Honey		
Tailor		
Mechanics		
Relief		
Others (specify)		

9.0 What major agricultural assets/implements do you have? (Use Codes)

S/n	Assets	Do you own	Number	Source
1	Ox-drawn plough			
2	Ox-cart			
3	Tractor			
4	Irrigation equipment (e.g. Treadle pump, water pump,) Other (specify).....			
5	Sprayer			
6	Hoes			
7	Axe			
8	Panga			
9	Chainsaw			
12	Power tiller			
13	Other (specify)			

Codes Do you own 1= yes 2=no

Source: 1=bought, 2=gift, 3=inheritance, 4=other source

10.0 What major domestic assets do you have? (Use Codes below)

Assets	Do you own Asset?	If yes, how many?	Source of asset
Radio			
TV			
Bicycle			
Mobile phone			
Sewing machines			
Car			
Paraffin stove			
Motorbike			
Solar panel			
Laptop			
Generator			
Electric Stove			
Refrigerator			
Other (specify)			

Codes: Do you own? 1= yes

2=no

Source: 1=*bought*, 2=*gift*, 3=*inheritance*, 4=*other source*

11.0 What is the preference of communication in your area

Codes 1: Radio 2: Public meetings 3: Cell phones 4: TV 5: Others specify

11.1 If TV or Radio mention the one mostly watched/ listened

11.2 If Cell phone mention the one you have: **Codes** 1: Airtel 2: Vodacom 3: Tigo 4: Halotel 5: TTCL 6: Others

12.0 Housing and living condition

S/No.	Floor	Wall	Roof	Number of rooms	Use	Toilet facilities
1						
2						
3						
4						

Codes

Type of floor: 1= *Mud*; 2= *Cement*; 3= *Tiles*; 4= *Timber*; 5= *Mud and Cement*; 6= *Cement and Tiles*; 7= *Others*

Type of wall: 1= *Pole and Mud*; 2= *Sun-dried bricks*; 3= *Bunt bricks*; 4= *Cement blocks*; 5= *Grass and mud*;

6= *Tin/metal sheet*; 7= *Cardboard/ cartons*; 8= *Stone walls*; 9= *Coconut leaves/ Grass*; 10=*Timber*; 11= *Others*

Type of roof: 1=*Grass*; 2= *Grass and plastics*; 3= *Corrugated iron sheet*; 4= *corrugated sheets and tiles*;

5= *Plastic*; 6= *Tiles*; 7= *Concrete*; 8= *Asbestos*; 9= *Coconut leaves*; 10= *Tin or metal sheets*;

11= *Grass and mud*; 12= *Others*

Use:1= *Residential*; 2= *Commercial*; 3= *Both residential and commercial*; 4= *Livestock keeping* 5= *Kitchen*

6= *Others*

Toilet facilities : 1= *Flush toilet* ; 2= *Pit latrine (VIP)* ; 3= *Pit latrine* ; 4= *None* ; 5=*Others*

13.0 Income Stream Analysis (Annual income from various sources): Income sources

Agriculture	Fishing	Livestock	Woodlots	Seasonal labour	Salary/wage	Remittance	Commerce and Trade	Others (Specify)	Total HH Net Income

14.0 Availability, quality and distance to services

ID	Service	Availability 1= <i>Yes</i> 2= <i>No</i>	Status 1= <i>Good</i> , 2= <i>Moderate</i> ; 3 = <i>Bad</i>	Distance (M) 1: 0-0.5km 2: 0-5-1km 3: 1- 2km 4: 2-3km 5: 3-5km 6: 5km and above
1	Drinking water			
2	Shops			
3	Market			
4	Primary school			
5	Secondary school			
6	Dispensary/ health services			
7	Firewood			
8	Bus stop			
9	Police post			

15.0 What type of energy do you use

Energy Type	Electricity	Firewood	Charcoal	Solar	Generator	LPG	Manual	Dry cell	Kerosene	Car/Bet

Lighting										
Cooking										
Milling										
Radio										
Cell-phone										
Machinery										

16.0. Are you willing to relocate to another area?

1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know

17.0. The preferred site to relocate

1. In the village 2. Outside the village / area 3. Outside the district 4. Other specify

18.0. Preferred mode of compensation

- Codes** 1. In kind compensation 2. Cash compensation

19.0 Are there cultural properties in your farms/ plots? 1. Yes 2. No

20.0 If yes which among these: **Codes** 1. Grave (s) 2. Shrine (s) 3. Both 4. Cultural sites
5. Others

20.1 If graves how many.....

21.0 In your opinion what are the major benefits / positive impacts of the proposed project?

- i. ii.
iii. iv.
v.

22.0 In your opinion what are the major adverse impacts of the proposed project?

- i. ii.
iii. iv.
v.

23.0 How do you Redress Grievances in your area?

- Codes** 1: Courts 2: Family 3: Chiefs 4: Clans 5: Village Grievance Committee 6: Other means
specify.....

24. Do you have a bank Account? If yes which among these? 1. NMB 2. NBC 3. CRDB 4. OTHERS

25.0 Is there anything you would like to share with me pertaining to this project?

.....

Thank you

Annex 3: MINUTES OF STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

Name of Stakeholder	Comments/ concerns raised	Remarks/ Responses	Date of meetings
City Director – Mbeya City	This is not a first time to hear about this project, we are ready to provide support as requested through your letter. We have a team which participated during valuation exercise so you will meet with head of department who will assign those experts to work closely with your team in this task which is ahead of you.	Noted The RAP study team will work with valuer, Land officer and Land Surveyor from the respective district councils.	22/7/2020
District Commissioner – Mbeya	TANESCO should make sure that all documents that are associated with compensation payments for all PAPs are well kept and if possible, all documents should be scanned. For the land that is owned by family members it's important to involve all members during compensation payment is order to avoid conflicts. Make sure compensation is paid on time in order to avoid complaints from community members who have been affected by your project. After paying them make sure you give them notice which specify which date they should vacate from that land for project implementation. TANESCO should demarcate their way leave because other PAPs tend to continue utilizing that land for agricultural activity All government Institutions should be paid compensation and for all affected infrastructures such as schools, health centres etc. TANESCO should consider kind compensation instead of cash compensation.	Noted Noted Noted Noted, notice will be issued after paid compensation Noted and before starting construction contract will insert beacons that shows TANESCO boundary Noted, normally for affected infrastructures TANESCO prefer kind compensation in order to avoid misuse of money	22/7/2020
Ag. Director of Land and Natural Resources - Mbeya District Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We are aware with this project. We have received your letter and we were making arrangements to request the District Valuer who conducted valuation to come from Rukwa and join you in this RAP study. It is good if the same Valuer will be involved. PAPs have been calling several times asking when is TANESCO going to pay compensation. We are approaching national election so village leaders are also asking and they wish to have straight answer to their community members. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted Noted and we appreciate for that efforts Currently TANESCO and Ministry of Finance and Planning (MoFP) are making efforts in order to pay this PAPs. They are planning to come for verification and after approval of Chief Government Valuer payments process will follow. 	28/7/2020
PAPs in Shewa Street-Mbeya City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since valuation were conducted it is now more than six months, when is TANESCO going to pay us compensation? Compensation should be fair and prompt and it should consider the gap since valuation were conducted Are we going to benefit from this project? Is TANESCO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation will be paid after MoFP verification and approval of Chief Government Valuer Noted There will be some benefits such as employments and 	23/7/2020

Name of Stakeholder	Comments/ concerns raised	Remarks/ Responses	Date of meetings
	going to supply electricity to other houses that does not have electricity?	improvements of social services such as roads etc. Concerning supply of electricity, we want to assure you that through this project number of community members supplied with electricity will increase.	
PAPs in Ikhanga street – Mbeya City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It a long time since valuation were conducted, can you please tell us what does the law say concerning the gap between valuation and payments. During valuation exercise some of the crops were not valued We request TANESCO to supply electricity in our street because many people have access to pay but their houses are not connected with electricity and we are in the City Council. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The law states that six months after the last signature in the valuation report PAPs has the right to be paid an interest. Valuation was done for permanent crops only. Seasonal crops are not valued because PAPs will be allowed to harvest before construction starts. Noted, Ikhanga will benefit with substation project because electricity will be needed during construction so your street will benefit from that feeder that will be directed to the substation area. 	24/7/2020 & 24/8/2020
PAPs in Kanda Juu Street – Mbeya City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some of us were not around during valuation exercise, how can our pictures be captured? There are some people who are not around today to fill the questionnaires, how are they going to meet you for that exercise? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arrangement will be made and all of you will be informed on the date when City Council Officers will come for picture taking. The RAP study team will come back tomorrow so those who are not here today will be attended tomorrow. 	27/07/2020 & 28/07/2020
PAPs in Tonya Street – Mbeya City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What if I was not around and I was represented by my relative during valuation exercise? It a long time since valuation were conducted, can you please tell us how does the law say concerning the gap between valuation and payments. TANESCO should consider paying us compensation as early as possible because as days goes land value is increasing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If your relative wrote his/her name during valuation and he was taken picture it means he is the one that will appear in the compensation schedule and the name will also appear in the cheque. If you don't trust him/her you can communicate with village leaders who will introduce you as the real owner to the valuer who will change the details. This should be done early before final valuation report. The law states that six months after the last signature in the valuation report PAPs has the right to be paid an interest. Compensation will be paid after MoFP verification and approval of Chief Government Valuer 	29/7/2020
PAPs in Nduguya & Isoso street – Mbeya City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After construction of this project are we allowed to use that land for cultivating crops? When is TANESCO going to pay us compensation? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No any activity will be allowed within the wayleave corridor Compensation will be paid after MoFP verification and approval of Chief Government Valuer 	30/7/2020

Name of Stakeholder	Comments/ concerns raised	Remarks/ Responses	Date of meetings
PAPs in Mwashala street – Mbeya City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can PAP know exactly what is he/she required to be paid before a day of compensation? • Are we going to benefit from this project? Is TANESCO going to supply electricity to other houses that does not have electricity? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, PAP has the right to know and arrangement will be made by the valuer to disclose what are the entitlement for each PAP • There will be some benefits such as employments and improvements of social services such as roads etc. Concerning supply of electricity, we want to assure you that through this project number of community members supplied with electricity will increase. 	31/7/2020
PAPs in Ifiga village – Mbeya District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During implementation of the project we are requesting TANESCO to consider our village for temporary works as we have many youths who can work with contractors as casual laborer's • Some of us did not receive the valuation forms what should we do? • Are we going to benefit from this electricity project by connecting electricity in our houses or only industries will benefit? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment opportunities will be available and during construction the community will benefit. • All PAPs who did not receive their forms were requested to write their names and Valuer promised to bring those forms to each PAP. • Both individual customers and industries will benefit from this project 	04/08/2020
PAPs in Ntangano Ijombe village – Mbeya District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some of us did not receive the valuation forms what should we do? • I have gone through my form and noticed that some of my properties such as trees were not counted • What if valuation exercise were not conducted at my land what should I do? • I have many trees in my land but all of them were not mentioned on the form 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All PAPs who did not receive their forms were requested to write their names and Valuer promised to bring those forms to each PAP. • For those who were not around during valuation exercise their properties such as trees were not counted because the laws require owner of the property to be around while counting his/her crops/trees. So, arrangement will be made to come back for final valuation exercise for those who were not around. 	05/08/2020
PAPs in Nsongwi juu village – Mbeya District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some of us did not receive the valuation forms what should we do? • After construction of this project are we allowed to use that land for cultivating crops? • TANESCO should consider giving priority of employment to those villagers who are affected by the Transmission Line 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All PAPs who did not receive their forms were requested to write their names and Valuer promised to bring those forms to each PAP. • No any activity will be allowed within the wayleave corridor • Contractors will be advised to give priority of employment to villagers where proposed TL is passing 	06/08/2020 & 07/08/2020

Name of Stakeholder	Comments/ concerns raised	Remarks/ Responses	Date of meetings
PAPs in Nsongwi Mantanji village – Mbeya District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some of us did not receive the valuation forms what should we do? • I was not around during valuation exercise; I came back and found a mark in my land and was informed by neighbors that there is electricity project that will pass there • I have many trees in my land and for the past years that has been the source of income. Am I allowed to cut those trees now before compensation payment? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All PAPs who did not receive their forms were requested to write their names and Valuer promised to bring those forms to each PAP. • For those who were not around during valuation exercise and there was no representative valuation were not done. So, arrangement will be made to come back for final valuation exercise for those who were not around. • You are advised to wait until MoFP verification has been done and compensation paid. Soon after being paid TANESCO will allow you to cut those trees with the permission from village authority. 	07/08/2020
PAPs in Nsenga village – Mbeya District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some of us did not receive the valuation forms what should we do? • It is our hope that during construction of the proposed transmission line casual labours will be needed, so we are requesting our village to be given priority in hiring labours to work with contractors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All PAPs who did not receive their forms were requested to write their names and Valuer promised to bring those forms to each PAP. • Contractors will be advised to consider villagers for temporary employments during construction of the proposed TL 	08/08/2020
PAPs in Swaya village – Mbeya District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some of us did not receive the valuation forms what should we do? • I have gone through my form and noticed that some of my properties such as trees were not counted • When is TANESCO going to pay us compensation? We have experience on delay of compensation for most of the government projects • Some of us have graves in the affected area, we used to bury our relatives in that land and we were informed that after valuation exercise we are not allowed to use that area for burial sites. It is good if compensation will be paid early to allow us to buy another land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All PAPs who did not receive their forms were requested to write their names and Valuer promised to bring those forms to each PAP. • For those who were not around during valuation exercise their properties such as land size or trees were not counted because the laws require owner of the property to be around while counting his/her crops/trees. So, arrangement will be made to come back for final valuation exercise for those who were not around. • Compensation will be paid after MoFP verification and approval of Chief Government Valuer • Noted, currently you are not allowed to use that land as burial sites because it is going to be acquired for project implementation. Process of compensation payment are on-going and soon after MoFP verification, TANESCO will pay. 	10/08/2020
PAPs in Lupeta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some of us did not receive the valuation forms what should 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All PAPs who did not receive their forms were requested 	11/08/2020

Name of Stakeholder	Comments/ concerns raised	Remarks/ Responses	Date of meetings
village – Mbeya District	<p>we do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can PAP know exactly what is he/she required to be paid before a day of compensation? • After valuation exercise, is PAP supposed to remain with a copy of valuation forms? • PAPs wanted to know if they will be allowed to continue cultivating crops in the way leave corridor 	<p>to write their names and Valuer promised to bring those forms to each PAP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, PAP has the right to know and arrangement will be made by the valuer to disclose what are the entitlement for each PAP • Yes, PAP is supposed to be given copies which indicates all the properties affected and land size • PAPs will not be allowed to utilize the land after being paid compensation 	
PAPs in Isangala village – Mbeya District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of us here after being told that you are coming today, we thought we are coming to take compensation money, how long will it take to be compensated? • Are we going to benefit from this project? Is TANESCO going to supply electricity to other houses that does not have electricity? • It a long time since valuation were conducted, can you please tell us how does the law say concerning the gap between valuation and payments. • Some of us did not receive the valuation forms what should we do? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation will be paid following MoFP verification and approval by Chief Government Valuer. • There will be some benefits such as employments and improvements of social services such as roads etc. Concerning supply of electricity, we want to assure you that through this project number of community members supplied with electricity will increase. • The law states that six months after the last signature in the valuation report PAPs has the right to be paid an interest. • All PAPs who did not receive their forms were requested to write their names and Valuer promised to bring those forms to each PAP. 	12/8/2020
PAPs in Iwindi village – Mbeya District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How long will it take to be paid compensation? • Some of us did not receive the valuation forms what should we do? • It is our hope that during construction of the proposed transmission line casual labours will be needed, so we are requesting our village to be given priority in hiring labours to work with contractors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation will be paid following MoFP verification and approval by Chief Government Valuer. • All PAPs who did not receive their forms were requested to write their names and Valuer promised to bring those forms to each PAP. • Contractors will be advised to consider villagers for temporary employments during construction of the proposed TL 	13/8/2020
PAPs in Mwaselela village – Mbeya District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We accept this project because it is for our national development. It is expected that through this project many new industries will be established and most of the villages will be electrified. • Some of us did not receive the valuation forms what should we do? • When is TANESCO going to pay us compensation? We have been waiting for the compensation money for a long time and we were depending on that land to get our income. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noted • All PAPs who did not receive their forms were requested to write their names and Valuer promised to bring those forms to each PAP. • Compensation will be paid following MoFP verification and approval by Chief Government Valuer. 	13/08/2020

Name of Stakeholder	Comments/ concerns raised	Remarks/ Responses	Date of meetings
PAPs in Mwampalala village – Mbeya District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some of us did not receive the valuation forms what should we do? I have gone through my form and noticed that some of my properties such as trees were not counted Compensation should be fair and prompt. We have been waiting for long time and land value is increasing every day. Are allowed to cultivate crops within the wayleave corridor after being paid compensation? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All PAPs who did not receive their forms were requested to write their names and Valuer promised to bring those forms to each PAP. For those who were not around during valuation exercise their properties such as land size or trees were not counted because the laws require owner of the property to be around while counting his/her crops/trees. So, arrangement will be made to come back for final valuation exercise for those who were not around. Noted For safety of farmers and transmission infrastructures no one is allowed to cultivate or even conduct any socio-economic activity within the wayleave corridor 	14/08/2020
PAPs in Lusungo village – Mbeya District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some of us were not around during valuation exercise, how can our pictures be captured? Compensation should be fair and paid promptly We have experience with airport project where many PAPs were not paid compensation fairly. In that project there were a lot of complaints from PAPs. How are you going to assure us that compensation for this project will be paid as per current land value? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arrangement will be made and all of you will be informed on the date when City Council Officers will come for picture taking. Noted We assure you that compensation for this project will be fair because before valuation research were conducted in order to assess current value of the land in the village 	17/8/2020
PAPs in Izumbwe village – Mbeya District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation should be fair according to kind of properties affected by the project and should be prompt Some of us did not receive the valuation forms what should we do? What if I was not around and I was represented by my relative during valuation exercise? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation will be fair and will be paid soon after MoFP and approval by Chief Government Valuer. All PAPs who did not receive their forms were requested to write their names and Valuer promised to bring those forms to each PAP. If your relative wrote his/her name during valuation and he was taken picture it means he is the one that will appear in the compensation schedule and the name will also appear in the cheque. If you don't trust him/her you can communicate with village leaders who will introduce you as the real owner to the valuer who will change the details. This should be done early before final valuation report. 	18/08/2020
Concerns of consulted Non - Governmental Organisations (NGOS)			
Kikundi cha Huduma Majumbani Mbeya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We are dealing with HIV/AIDS prevention, HIV Testing, Community Based HIV/AIDS Services We have enough capacity and good experience in providing HIV/AIDS training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted Noted and in case contractor will need an NGO for HIV/AIDS training TANESCO will recommend you 	05/08/2020

Name of Stakeholder	Comments/ concerns raised	Remarks/ Responses	Date of meetings
(KIHUMBE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sometimes we also request facilitators from Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children • We advise TANESCO and contractors to provide HIV/AIDS training to workers and community surrounding the project area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noted • The awareness on HIV/AIDS shall be provided 	
Catholic Relief Service (CRS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We are dealing with • Health and Nutrition • Water and Sanitation • Agriculture and Livelihood • We also have programs for youth and we provide counselling and train them on their area of interest and after training we seek partners who can engage them in internships • For this project we can provide training to those who are losing land and show them other opportunities such as bee keeping and livestock keeping projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noted • Noted • Noted 	19/08/2020
Caritas Mbeya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We are dealing with HIV/AIDS counselling, Gender issues and Gender Based violence (GBV). • During implementation of big projects like this one there are a lot of impacts such as early pregnancies, diseases such as HIV/AIDS and STDs and most affected people are children and women. • There are some cases of GBV, if you visit the Police Office Gender desk you will get more information. There are rape cases and sometimes family tend to hide these cases. It is also advised to provide GBV training to communities surrounded by TL project • Before paying compensation, it is good if TANESCO will sensitize PAPs on the proper use of money because some of men have habits of leaving their wives and children and move to another woman for spending the compensation paid. This will frustrate the family and will cause a lot of burdens to women. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noted • The Contractor will be required to provide HIV/AIDS awareness training and sensitize nearby community and workers on how to prevent themselves and proper use of condoms during construction phase of the project • Noted • Noted, awareness sensitization will be given to all PAPs before paying the compensation. 	19/08/2020
Serve Tanzania (SETA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We are dealing with HIV/AIDS training programs • We are also dealing with testing and screening of HIV/AIDS to workers' camp and • We advise TANESCO to provide HIV/AIDS training to the community and workers to prevent people from new cases of HIV/AIDS during construction phase of the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noted • Noted • There will be awareness training on HIV/AIDS to 	19/08/2020

Name of Stakeholder	Comments/ concerns raised	Remarks/ Responses	Date of meetings
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> project. We have enough resources, capacity and experience on the HIV/AIDS training. Currently we finalizing our contract and we will provide HIV/AIDS training to staff, casual laborers and nearby community at Songwe Airport. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> workers and local community during construction phase of the project Noted 	

Name of Stakeholder	Comments/ concerns raised	Remarks/ Responses	Date of meetings
DED Mbozi District Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Let the required study be completed within the timeline Compensation should be done accordingly Developer should avoid delaying the compensation payments Awareness creation is important for the people affected by project Education and awareness raising on project impacts should be given a priority The previous TANESCO project raised many claims and disturbances so please correct that for this project The project area should have drawing and certificate of land occupancy Education on public health and safety should be considered 	<p>TANESCO team in collaboration with District officers are set to meet the deadline Compensation will be made according to Government Chief Valuer's approval TANESCO shall pay compensation as per approved schedule by CGV Awareness and sensitization meetings were conducted and will continue throughout the RAP implementation All compensation claims and grievances shall be addressed accordingly, Noted</p> <p>Noted</p>	22/07/2020
DED Momba District Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We need stable power as our district is very far from Regional offices We are aware of the project as we have been receiving some of TANESCO staff for the same project and we are grateful for this project Land acquisition process should consider national laws Pay compensation to affected institutions, PAPS and individuals Compensation should be fair and done timely All grievances that shall raise after compensation should be addressed accordingly Collaborate with ward and village officials to solve all disputes that might raise after land acquisition processes At least consult some CBO's and NGO's that would address community issues during project implementation 	<p>It was addressed that the proposed project is anticipating to ensure stable power supply in the district and entire Songwe region Noted</p> <p>All relevant laws shall be considered during land acquisition processes including the WB safeguard Policies TANESCO pays compensation according to approved values by Chief Government Valuer Grievance Resettlement Committee are formed at village level and TANESCO shall have special Unit to address all disputes Stakeholder engagement Plan covers consultation of all potential stakeholders including public and local non-governmental organizations and CBOs</p>	6/08/2020
TD – Tunduma Town Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We are aware of the project as our team participated during valuation works There are only six streets that will be affected by the project so make sure all PAPS are well compensated 	<p>Noted Compensation shall be made during RAP implementation</p>	3/08/2020

Name of Stakeholder	Comments/ concerns raised	Remarks/ Responses	Date of meetings
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You have all our supports during RAP study and RAP implementation Ensure all concerns are taken into consideration during RAP study 	<p>Noted</p> <p>All concerns during RAP will be addressed</p>	
DC- Mbozi District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are local chiefs in our villages so make sure you don't cross over traditional issues Address all compensation issues correctly We need this project considering the fact that we are heading to general election Make sure sensitization programs to PAPs is well done during compensation Compensation payment should not delay 	<p>Noted the RAP study team will deal with project only</p> <p>Well noted</p> <p>Noted</p> <p>Sensitization and awareness is well conducted</p> <p>Noted</p> <p>Compensated shall be effected approval of CGV</p>	22/07/2020
DC- Momba District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is high social interaction between communities in Tunduma - Tanzania side and Zambia side, so ensure all PAPs are well informed during RAP implementation There are local chiefs in our villages so make sure you don't cross over traditional issues Address all compensation issues correctly We need this project considering the fact that we are heading to general election Make sure sensitization programs to PAPs is well done Compensation payment should not delay as this will bring chaos in my office 	<p>Sensitization programs is well coordinated</p> <p>Noted the RAP study team will deal with project only</p> <p>All grievances shall be dealt with during meetings with PAPs</p> <p>Noted</p> <p>Sensitization and awareness is well conducted</p> <p>Noted</p>	3/08/2020
PAPs at Lusungu village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is important that the project involves the village government in every step of the RAP implementation in Lusungu area Compensation should be fair and all people with affected properties should be compensated fairly Compensation process should be transparent to minimize complains and conflicts and enough time should be given for people to prepare for compensation exercise to enable every PAP to participate in the exercise himself /herself Awareness programmes should cover HIV/AIDs, entrepreneurship and utilizing the project opportunities. Wanted to know what will be done with graves in their properties. Wanted the PAPs to negotiate with the project the price of the land and other properties considered for compensation. Wanted to know if the PAP is not known at the moment what is going to happen. Lose his/her property? Some PAPs do not have the Identity Cards what will be the procedures in the compensation payment Wanted to know if the project has taken a large portion of the land and left with a small piece will TANESCO pay compensation for the whole 	<p>Village leaders and all PAPs were involved in every step of RAP implementation including valuation of properties</p> <p>Compensation will be paid following the approval by Chief Government Valuer. All arising grievances will be addressed</p> <p>Sufficient time will be given in advance before compensation exercise begins</p> <p>Compensation of properties shall be made according the national laws</p> <p>The project will implement awareness programmes on HIV/AIDS, health and safety, child labour and utilization of economic opportunities brought by the project</p> <p>Graves found in the way leave will be compensated and removed by health officials</p> <p>Normal village identification procedures will be used during the compensation time. However, compensation will not be given to anybody unless he/she is identified to be the owner of the property</p>	23/07/2020

Name of Stakeholder	Comments/ concerns raised	Remarks/ Responses	Date of meetings
	<p>piece of land or will allow PAP to utilize it?</p>	<p>The Valuer used applicable valuation laws and common sense to decide whether the remaining part is supposed to be included in the compensation</p>	
<p>PAPs in Igale Village</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation should be fair and done timely • The compensation exercise should be taken fairly and we all PAPs should be sensitised accordingly before their land is acquired • We ask the project to establish a strong and defined Corporate Social Responsibility in the villages that are traversed by the proposed line • PAPs Wanted to know if the project finds crops in the compensated area will they allowed to harvest. • PAPs wanted to know if they will be allowed to continue cultivating the wayleave corridor after the construction of the project. • There are PAPs residing at Igale village but their farms are at Welu II Village so we urge that before and during compensation exercise all village leaders should be informed as early as possible 	<p>Compensation process shall be done transparently following the laid down procedures as per Land Act and Land Regulations</p> <p>The project will prepare a livelihood restoration programme on which agreed projects will be implemented</p> <p>Compensation will be paid following the approval by Chief Government Valuer. All grievances will be addressed including those people who were not paid. The project will give notice before construction begins to allow those with crops to harvest.</p> <p>After compensation is paid and all grievance redressed no one will be allowed to operate any socio-economic activity under the line</p> <p>The prior information shall be disseminated to all local leaders and PAPs</p>	<p>24/07/2020</p>
<p>PAPs in Welu II village</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of people owns small parcels of land in the village so if project is to take 52m corridor that means most of farms will be small pieces so we are requesting valuer to check the situation of PAPs to be compensated the whole acre because the remaining parcels will be useless • Compensation should be fair according to kind of properties affected by the project and should be prompt • We need the village to benefit from the project by helping village projects and provide employment opportunities • PAPs wanted to know what a market price means 	<p>The project is intending to take only 52m width wayleave corridor so other situations shall be analysed by the valuer</p> <p>Compensation will be paid following the approval by Chief Government Valuer. All grievances will be addressed including those people who were not paid. The project will prepare a livelihood restoration programme on which every affected village will advise on the type of project to be implemented</p> <p>The contractor will be advised to hire project affected persons as one way of livelihood restoration measures</p> <p>A market price is a price of a commodity in the market at that particular time and place</p>	<p>24/07/2020</p>
<p>PAPs at Ichesa village</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation should be fair and paid promptly • TANESCO should commit itself to engage in Corporate Social Responsibility for the village land to be acquired • Compensation processes should be transparent to minimize or avoid conflicts with the project • The project should provide youths with employment opportunities 	<p>Compensation will be paid following the approval by Chief Government Valuer and other relevant authorities.</p> <p>The project will prepare a livelihood restoration programme on which every affected village will advise on the type of project to be implemented</p> <p>Compensation process shall be done transparently following the laid down procedures as per Land Act and Land Regulations</p> <p>The contractor will be advised to hire local people for</p>	<p>25/07/2020</p>

Name of Stakeholder	Comments/ concerns raised	Remarks/ Responses	Date of meetings
		specific tasks e.g. labours need to be hired from the village	
PAPs at Igunda village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We appreciate TANESCO for planning to establish this project of national interest. • The PAPs asked whether they are allowed to cultivate the acquired lands • Villagers do not know the market price of land in the village. How will rights of this villager be ensured • Compensation should be fair and prompt • PAPS asked if the empty land be compensated. • How will the project help me to get another farm if I lose the one I have? • PAPs asked if they will be compensated graves • How will the land compensation be? Will it be the same or will differ from potentiality and fertility? 	<p>We are ready to leave our lands after compensation is made properly</p> <p>For now no one is forbidden to cultivate their lands. However, after such land is compensated no one shall be allowed to do any socio-economic activity on it</p> <p>Land valuer will sensitive the village on the market price of land in the village</p> <p>Compensation process shall be done transparently following the laid down procedures as per Land Act and Land Regulations</p> <p>There will be a grievance mechanism in which all grievances will be addressed</p> <p>When you receive compensation money please go and get the new farm and not misuse the money.</p>	25/07/2020
PAPs at Shaji village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation should be fair and paid promptly • TANESCO should commit itself to engage in Corporate Social Responsibility for the village land to be acquired • Compensation processes should be transparent to minimize or avoid conflicts with the project • The project should provide youths with employment opportunities 	<p>Compensation will be paid following the approval by Chief Government Valuer and other relevant authorities.</p> <p>The project will prepare a livelihood restoration programme on which every affected village will advise on the type of project to be implemented</p> <p>Compensation process shall be done transparently following the laid down procedures as per Land Act and Land Regulations</p> <p>The contractor will be advised to hire local people for specific tasks e.g. labours need to be hired from the village</p>	26/072020
PAPS at Nambala and Mbimba villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We need the village to benefit from the project by helping village projects • Compensate uneconomical remaining lands • Compensation should be fair according to kind of properties affected by the project and should be prompt • Local leaders were of the opinion that project should provide employment opportunities • PAPs wanted to know what a market price means • PAPs who will collaborate with local leaders to redress their complains 	<p>The project will prepare a livelihood restoration programme on which every affected village will advise on the type of project to be implemented</p> <p>This shall depend on size of remaining land</p> <p>Compensation will be paid following the approval by Chief Government Valuer. All grievances will be addressed including those people who were not paid.</p> <p>The contractor will be advised to hire project affected persons as one way of livelihood restoration measures</p> <p>A market price is a price of a commodity in the market at that particular time and place</p> <p>The RAP study team created Village Resettlement Committee in each village</p>	26/072020
PAPs at Isangu village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation should be fair and done timely 	Compensation process shall be done transparently	27/07/2020

Name of Stakeholder	Comments/ concerns raised	Remarks/ Responses	Date of meetings
village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The compensation exercise should be taken fairly and all PAPs should be sensitised accordingly before their land is acquired We ask the project to have the component of Corporate Social Responsibility PAPs Wanted to know if the project finds crops in the compensated area will they allowed to harvest. PAPs wanted to know if they will be allowed to continue cultivating the wayleave corridor after the construction of the project. Is the project going to be compensated our planted trees 	<p>following the laid down procedures as per Land Act and Land Regulations</p> <p>Compensation will be paid following the approval by Chief Government Valuer. All grievances will be addressed including those people who were not paid.</p> <p>The project will prepare a livelihood restoration programme on which agreed projects will be implemented</p> <p>The project will give notice before construction begins to allow those with crops to harvest.</p> <p>After compensation is paid and all grievance redressed no one will be allowed to operate any socio-economic activity under the line</p> <p>All trees of commercial value shall be compensated</p>	
PAPS at Hasanga village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAPs were concerned about payment of compensation for perennial crops such as cassava and banana They wanted to know how will the compensation be paid for different size and types of trees PAPs wanted to be provided with grace period of at least six months before construction of the line They asked on the responsibilities and duties of Village Grievance Redress Committee (VGRC) formulated during the meetings 	<p>It was addressed that all perennial crops are entitled for compensation according national legislations</p> <p>The land valuer shall conduct sensitization meetings before embarking on site for compensation process</p> <p>This shall be dealt with accordingly</p> <p>The VGRC shall collaborate with District Grievance Redress Committee and TANESCO Project Unit to solve all complains and grievances amicably</p>	28/07/2020
PAPS at Sumbalwela village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAPs wanted to be provided with grace period of enough time to evacuate the acquired land before construction of the line PAPs were concerned about payment of compensation for perennial crops such as cassava and banana They wanted to know how will the compensation be paid for different size and types of trees They asked on the responsibilities and duties of Village Grievance Redress Committee (VGRC) formulated during the meetings 	<p>This shall be dealt with accordingly and all PAPS shall be given notice to leave the corridor</p> <p>It was addressed that all perennial crops shall be compensated according national legislations</p> <p>The land valuer shall conduct sensitization meetings before embarking on site for compensation exercise</p> <p>The VGRC shall collaborate with District Grievance Redress Committee and TANESCO Project Unit to solve all complains and grievances amicably</p>	29/07/2020
PAPS at Malonji village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They wanted to know if land, permanent crops and houses to be affected will have different compensation rates They asked whether village areas such as hills and village open land shall be paid PAPs were concerned about payment of compensation for perennial crops such as cassava and banana They asked if PAP is belonging more than one farm and all farms are traversed by the line so how will compensation consider all farms PAPs asked if they are allowed to cultivate the wayleave corridor after compensation is effected Are we going to be paid our naturally conserved trees that are found 	<p>Every property to be affected shall be valuated and compensated as required by the law</p> <p>The land valuer shall seek information on the ownership of such areas and valueate them accordingly</p> <p>All perennial crops shall be paid</p> <p>Every farm was given a valuation number to ensure all properties in each farm are included</p> <p>No one shall be allowed to undertake any socio-economic activity within the corridor compensation of all properties is effected</p>	30/07/2020

Name of Stakeholder	Comments/ concerns raised	Remarks/ Responses	Date of meetings
PAPS at Sakamwela village	<p>within the wayleave corridor?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAPs were concerned about payment of compensation for perennial crops such as coffee and banana They asked if PAP is belonging more than one farm and all farms are traversed by the line so how will compensation consider all farms PAPs asked if they are allowed to cultivate the wayleave corridor after compensation is effected Some PAPs wanted TANESCO to install permanent pegs so as to know end of the corridor in both sides 	<p>Yes, but not bushes</p> <p>All perennial crops shall be compensation after approval of CGV All PAPs with more than one area were given valuation numbers according to their number of farms or areas</p> <p>No shall be allowed to cultivate the corridor Noted</p>	1/08/2020
PAPS at Mpela village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local leaders were of the opinion that project should provide employment opportunities We need the village to benefit from the project by helping village projects Most of people owns land parcels of one acre in the village and if project is to take 50m corridor that means most of our farms will be small pieces so we are requesting valuer to check the situation of PAPs to be compensated the whole acre because the remaining parcels will be useless Compensation should be fair according to kind of properties affected by the project and should be prompt PAPs wanted to know what a market price means PAPs who will collaborate with local leaders to redress their complains It was asked whether natural trees shall be compensated 	<p>The contractor will be advised to hire project affected persons as one way of livelihood restoration measures The project will prepare a livelihood restoration programme on which every affected village will advise on the type of project to be implemented The project is intending to take only 50m width wayleave corridor so other situations shall be analysed by the valuer Compensation will be paid following the approval by Chief Government Valuer. All grievances will be addressed including those people who were not paid. A market price is a price of a commodity in the market at that particular time and place The RAP study team created Village Resettlement Committee in each village</p>	2/08/2020
PAPS at Mponela village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local leaders wanted to be clarified if PAPs are allowed to cultivate the identified transmission line route PAPs wanted to be provided with grace period of enough time to evacuate the acquired land before construction of the line PAPs were concerned about payment of compensation for perennial crops such as cassava and banana They wanted to know how will the compensation be paid for different size and types of trees They asked on the responsibilities and duties of Village Grievance Redress Committee (VGRC) formulated during the meetings Hope TANESCO is less concerned about land that is beyond the 52m corridor 	<p>For now no one is restricted to conduct any socio-economic activity as long as compensation is yet done This shall be dealt with accordingly and all PAPs shall be given notice to leave the corridor It was addressed that all perennial crops are entitled for compensation according national legislations The local leaders shall conduct sensitization meetings before embarking on site for payment of compensation The VGRC shall collaborate with District Grievance Redress Committee and TANESCO Project Unit to solve all complains and grievances amicably It is only 52m wayleave corridor that will be acquired by TANESCO</p>	3/08/2020
Local leaders and PAPS at Namole Mtaa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local leaders asked on behalf of PAPs if PAPs are allowed to harvest their timber trees that are within the corridor We need the village to benefit from the project by helping village projects Most of people owns land parcels of one acre in the village and if 	<p>Before resettlement everyone is allowed to harvest their trees The project will prepare a livelihood restoration programme on which every affected village will advise on the type of project to be implemented</p>	3/08/2020

Name of Stakeholder	Comments/ concerns raised	Remarks/ Responses	Date of meetings
	<p>project is to take 52m corridor that means most of our farms will be small pieces so we are requesting valuer to check the situation of PAPs to be compensated the whole acre because the remaining parcels will be useless</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation should be fair according to kind of properties affected by the project and should be prompt • Local leaders were of the opinion that project should provide employment opportunities • PAPs wanted to know what a market price means • PAPs who will collaborate with local leaders to redress their complains 	<p>The project is intending to take only 52m width wayleave corridor so other situations shall be analysed by the valuer</p> <p>Compensation will be paid following the approval by Chief Government Valuer. All grievances will be addressed including those people who were not paid.</p> <p>The contractor will be advised to hire project affected persons as one way of livelihood restoration measures</p> <p>A market price is a price of a commodity in the market at that particular time and place</p> <p>The RAP study team created Village Resettlement Committee in each village</p>	
<p>PAPS at Msongwa, Chipaka, Katete Streets</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We need our local leaders and all PAPs to be informed as early as possible during compensation exercise • Sensitization meetings should be conducted to all PAPs before effecting payment of compensations • All farms and properties should be recorded properly for compensation • TANESCO should fast - track payment of compensation 	<p>Noted and prior information shall be disseminated to all PAPs</p> <p>The land valuer will sensitize all PAPs before payment process</p> <p>Land valuer shall record and count all properties</p> <p>Noted</p> <p>Compensation shall be made after approval of compensation schedules by CGV</p>	<p>4/08/2020</p>
<p>PAPS at Nkangamo village</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are we allowed to cultivate short season crops under the line after compensation? • The PAPs wanted to know if the 26m on one side has extended to the land of another person is that person also be paid compensation • They asked if PAP is belonging more than one farm and all farms are traversed by the line so how will compensation consider all farms • PAPs asked if they are allowed to cultivate the wayleave corridor after compensation is effected • Some PAPs wanted TANESCO install permanent pegs so as to know end of the corridor in both sides • PAPs wanted to know basis of land valuation if it is per sqm or acre 	<p>No one is allowed to do socio-economic activities under the line after compensation</p> <p>All land and properties to be covered by the wayleave corridor or Right of Way shall be compensated</p> <p>All PAPs with more than one area were given valuation numbers according to their number of farms or areas</p> <p>No shall be allowed to cultivate the corridor</p> <p>Noted</p> <p>Valuers responded that valuation was done on acreage basis</p>	<p>8/08/2020</p>
<p>PAPS at Chiwanda village</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the compensation exercise is going to be done? • All farms and properties should be recorded properly for compensation • PAPs asked if they are allowed to cultivate the wayleave corridor after compensation is effected • Who will deal with PAPs that will not be around during compensation exercise? 	<p>You will be informed on prior notice so that everyone to be in place</p> <p>Noted</p> <p>No shall be allowed to cultivate the corridor after compensation process</p> <p>There shall be VGRC</p>	<p>10/08/2020</p>
<p>PAPS at Isanga village</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We need our local leaders and all PAPs to be informed as early as possible during compensation exercise • Sensitization meetings should be conducted to all PAPs before effecting payment of compensations • All farms and properties should be recorded properly for compensation 	<p>Noted and prior information will be given to all PAPs and local leaders</p> <p>The land valuer will sensitize all PAPs before payment</p> <p>Land valuer shall record and count all properties</p> <p>Noted</p>	<p>10/08/2020</p>

Name of Stakeholder	Comments/ concerns raised	Remarks/ Responses	Date of meetings
PAPS at Ndalambo village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We have village lands in the valleys, so is TANESCO going to compensate such areas Land is very scarce at Ndalambo so compensation rates should consider this problem of land We need the village to benefit from the project by helping village projects Most of people owns land parcels of one acre in the village and if project is to take 52m corridor that means most of our farms will be small pieces so we are requesting valuer to check the situation of PAPS to be compensated the whole acre because the remaining parcels will be useless Compensation should be fair according to kind of properties affected by the project and should be prompt PAPS wanted to know what a market price means PAPS who will collaborate with local leaders to redress their complains It was asked whether natural trees that are found in the farms shall be compensated 	<p>Yes, the valuer has undertaken valuation and finally your land will be compensated</p> <p>Valuation exercise was done according to current market value of all properties</p> <p>The project will prepare a livelihood restoration programme on which every affected village will advise on the type of project to be implemented</p> <p>The project is intending to take only 52m width wayleave corridor so other situations shall be analysed by the valuer</p> <p>Compensation will be paid following the approval by Chief Government Valuer. All grievances will be addressed including those people who were not paid.</p> <p>A market price is a price of a commodity in the market at that particular time and place</p> <p>The RAP study team created Village Resettlement Committee in each village</p> <p>All natural trees that are purposely conserved shall be paid but not bushes</p>	11/08/2020
PAPS at Mengo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Family properties such as farms should be dealt with accordingly during compensation process The valuer should conduct awareness meetings and supply fliers and brochures written in Swahili to all PAPS PAPS were concerned about payment of compensation for perennial crops such as cassava and banana They asked if PAP is belonging more than one farm and all farms are traversed by the line so how will compensation consider all farms PAPS asked if they are allowed to cultivate the wayleave corridor after compensation is effected Some PAPS wanted TANESCO install permanent pegs so as to know end of the corridor in both sides 	<p>The family will be advised accordingly during compensation process</p> <p>All fliers and brochures shall be written in Swahili for awareness before embarking on site for payment process</p> <p>All land and properties covered by the wayleave corridor or Right of Way shall be compensated</p> <p>All PAPS with more than one area were given valuation numbers according to their number of farms or areas</p> <p>No shall be allowed to cultivate the corridor</p> <p>The valuer will install pegs to clearly identify the route boundaries</p>	11/08/2020
PAPS at Nakawale village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We need our local leaders and all PAPS to be informed as early as possible during compensation exercise Sensitization meetings should be conducted to all PAPS before effecting payment of compensations All farms and properties should be recorded properly during compensation exercise TANESCO should fast – track payment of compensation 	<p>Noted and prior information shall be disseminated to all PAPS</p> <p>The local leaders will inform all PAPS during payment process</p> <p>Land valuer shall record and count all properties</p> <p>Noted</p> <p>Compensation shall be made after approval of compensation schedules by CGV</p>	12/08/2020
PAPS at Ikana village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some of us our pictures were not taken during valuation exercise Are we allowed to cultivate short season crops under the line after 	Valuer will organize for those whom their pictures were taken	13/08/2020

Name of Stakeholder	Comments/ concerns raised	Remarks/ Responses	Date of meetings
	<p>compensation?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The PAPs wanted to know if the 26m on one side has extended to the land of another person is that person also be paid compensation They asked if PAP is belonging more than one farm and all farms are traversed by the line so how will compensation consider all farms PAPs asked if they are allowed to cultivate the wayleave corridor after compensation is effected Some PAPs wanted TANESCO install permanent pegs so as to know end of the corridor in both sides PAPs wanted to know basis of land valuation if it is per sqm or acre 	<p>No one is allowed to do socio-economic activities under the line after compensation All land and properties to be covered by the wayleave corridor or Right of Way shall be compensated All PAPs with more than one area were given valuation numbers according to their number of farms or areas</p> <p>No shall be allowed to cultivate the corridor Noted Valuers responded that valuation was done on acreage basis</p>	
PAPs at Nyenjele village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We are aware of the project so let its implementation start We need our local leaders and all PAPs to be informed as early as possible during compensation exercise Sensitization meetings should be conducted to all PAPs before effecting payment of compensations All farms and properties should be recorded properly for compensation 	<p>Well noted Noted and prior information shall be disseminated to all PAPs The local leaders will inform all PAPs during compensation payment Land valuer shall record and count all properties Noted Compensation shall be made after approval of compensation schedules by CGV</p>	13/08/2020
PAPs at Mpuhi Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We are aware of the project so let its implementation start We need our local leaders and all PAPs to be informed as early as possible during compensation exercise Sensitization meetings should be conducted to all PAPs before effecting payment of compensations 	<p>This is well noted The project shall inform all local leaders and PAPs Sensitization shall be conducted throughout project implementation</p>	13/08/2020
PAPs at Lwasho village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAPs were concerned about payment of compensation for perennial crops such as sugarcane They wanted to know how will the compensation be paid for different size and types of trees PAPs wanted to be provided with grace period of at least six months before construction of the line They asked on the responsibilities and duties of Village Grievance Redress Committee (VGRC) formulated during the meetings 	<p>It was addressed that all perennial crops are entitled for compensation according national legislations The land valuer shall conduct sensitization meetings before embarking on site for compensation exercise This shall be dealt with accordingly The VGRC shall collaborate with District Grievance Redress Committee and TANESCO Project Unit to solve all complains and grievances amicably</p>	14/08/2020
PAPs at Myunga village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We need the project Compensation should be made promptly Valuer should give us copy of forms showing our properties requires to be compensated 	<p>Noted Compensation shall be effected basing on national legislations and WB requirements Noted and valuer shall distribute copy</p>	14/08/2020
PAPs at Chilangu village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We don't have any objection about the project as we are aware of it and waiting for compensation Valuer should take pictures of those who were absent during valuation work Compensation should have made through bank accounts 	<p>Noted Valuer shall arrange for this The compensation money above TZS 300,000 and above shall be made through bank accounts This is noted as compensation shall be made after</p>	21/08/2020

Name of Stakeholder	Comments/ concerns raised	Remarks/ Responses	Date of meetings
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation be paid soonest • TANESCO should disseminate prior information before coming for compensation so that PAPs to be in place 	<p>approved by CGV Information shall be provided by local leaders</p>	
PAPs at Nzoka village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization meetings should be conducted to all PAPs before effecting payment of compensations • We are aware of the project so let its implementation start • We need our local leaders and all PAPs to be informed as early as possible during compensation exercise • All farms and properties should be recorded properly during compensation process 	<p>The local leaders will inform all PAPs during compensation payment Well noted Noted and prior information shall be disseminated to all PAPs The local leaders will sensitize all PAPs before compensation process and payment All properties were valued</p>	21/08/2020
PAPs at Mkutano village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the compensation exercise is going to be done? • All farms and properties should have recorded properly during compensation • PAPs asked if they are allowed to cultivate the wayleave corridor after compensation is effected • Who will deal with PAPs that will not be around during compensation exercise? 	<p>You will be informed as soon as compensation schedule is approved Noted No shall be allowed to cultivate the corridor after compensation process There shall be VGRC formulated during RAP study. Also TANESCO shall have grievance redress Desk for this project</p>	21/08/2020
<p>• Concerns of Consulted Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)</p>			
Save The Children Mbozi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure all children are protected i.e public investment in a child • Focus on controlling child abuse and gender based violence, coordination meetings with women and children. • There is a gender desk at the police station where women can come to file their cases for instance when a child is raped etc. • There's a counselling desk for women and it educates them on child marriages • Inspire breakthroughs in the way children are treated and to achieve immediate and lasting change in their lives. • Strengthening food security is among our projects, whereby in all Mbozi wards we help all people affected with HIV and children living in hard conditions with nutrition advise. • Every month they visit all households within the wards to educate them on nutritional issues. • Helping the sick to get hospital referrals in case they need more assistance and escort is provided. • Provide education on equal income generation among women since in Mbozi women has no mandate when it comes to decision making. Focus on pushing women to economic development • Enabling individuals to build their own livelihoods • Early Childhood Development, 	<p>Noted Noted</p>	14.08.2020

Name of Stakeholder	Comments/ concerns raised	Remarks/ Responses	Date of meetings
Actions for Development Programs (ADP Mbozi)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'kizazi kipya' in association with Save the Children where strengthening food security is among the projects, whereby in all Mbozi wards we help all people affected and living with HIV and children living in hard conditions with nutrition advise • Sustainable food security and nutrition status in communities improved • They help in promoting business development skills • Enhance community empowerment in dealing with children, gender, HIV AIDS 	Noted	14.08.2020
North Star Alliance Tunduma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are working with lorry drivers, sex workers and surrounding communities • Provide HIV testing and counseling to all sex workers, lorry drivers and the surrounding community • Primary health care services to all for free, services like malaria, uti and typhoid but the main target is sex workers and drivers • They also provide education on road safety issues • Behavior Change Communication where they educate weekly on issues like taking care of health and education on condom use. We also provide condoms. • They do sensitizations around Bars and parking lots on HIVAIDS issues • They provide nutritional advise to people who need 	Noted Noted	17.08.2020
Integrated Rural Development Organisation (IRDO) Tunduma & Mombba	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are dealing with HIV testing for children and people who are already on medication with their spouses • Mobile HIV testing on sex workers, men who sex with men (MSM) and this happens a lot in Tunduma • Education is provided to people who inject themselves with drugs and people who use drugs. They assist them with training so they can get medication. • Provide education to the pre audited population and the prioritized population age is 15-24 years (the ones who have reached pubescent) • Retention is provided to the people affected in making sure that they are taking their medication on time and effectively. They also pay them frequent visits • Gender based violence is among the sectors they are working with, for instance they work closely with women or children who were raped and help them with the police issues too. • Sex workers are being educated and provided with condoms for protection. • We have a project called (mboga na matunda) which is for helping the community with enhancing their health. • They also provide education on eating healthy and how it can help 	Noted Noted	17.08.2020

Name of Stakeholder	Comments/ concerns raised	Remarks/ Responses	Date of meetings
	<p>prevent the disabilities. Hence, they insist having gardens with vegetables and fruits.</p>		
<p>Christian Council of Tanzania (CCT)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dealing with women groups that are registered by the district council and are dealing with entrepreneurship for instance where necessary the NGO is responsible in advising them about quality of goods. In case they produce things below standard, CCT works closely in assisting them • Refresher trainings are done whereby they meet all together and invite different training experts to come and provide education. • They work as a connector, whereby they connect women to different markets for instance trade fairs. • Empowering women to participate in different campaigns and leadership positions. Women to fight for their rights • Provide education against Gender Based Violence (GBV) and early child marriages. They provide counselling in secret to women who have faced such problems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noted • Noted 	<p>18.08.2020</p>
<p>District Commissioner – Sumbawanga</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is very huge power project to be constructed in our region. We appreciate government efforts on implementation of this project. Electric is basic need for development in my district we have so many industries and Modern milling machine for rice. We need more power. Most of people are now aware of this project. Availability of electricity is important for the benefits of the people and nation as whole. In that case, we are ready to provide technical support during undertaking this study. • His office already started to received complaints from PAPs especially PAPs from substation area (Makazi Mpya). So TANESCO should plan to pay compensation on time to reduce complains. As we all know this is election year so more complains may reach our leaders will bring problems to us who leading communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noted. • Noted, be informed that TANESCO through GoT are on process of find money for compensation. Furthermore, Government set funds in 2020/2021 budget for compensation payment for all PAPs for TAZA project. No construction works will start before payment of compensation to all PAPs. 	<p>22nd July, 2020</p>
<p>Municipal Director– Sumbawanga MC.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are aware of the project and accept the project waiting for implementation. This project will boost socio-economic activities in Sumbawanga due to presence of reliable energy. • When did TANESCO will pay compensation to PAPs since his office already started to received complaints from PAPs especially PAPs from substation area (Makazi Mpya). It better TANESCO to pay compensation on time to reduce complains. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noted. • Noted, be informed that TANESCO through GoT are on process of find money for compensation. Furthermore, Government set funds in 2020/2021 budget for compensation payment for all PAPs for TAZA project. No 	<p>22nd July, 2020</p>

Name of Stakeholder	Comments/ concerns raised	Remarks/ Responses	Date of meetings
District Executive Director – Sumbawanga DC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are aware about project and they are support 100% the project for regional and national development. • The RAP team should make sure each PAP is evaluated. • Compensation should be fair and done timely • In that case, we are ready to provide technical support during undertaking this study. • It better to have communication between TANESCO and PAPs for sharing of information especially during this stage of relocation process. • No official complaints from PAPs reach to his office 	<p>construction works will start before payment of compensation to all PAPs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noted. • Noted. • Noted, compensation will be fair and prompt. • Noted and we appreciate. • Noted. As you see during RAP study we will formulate Grievance committee which will comprise 4 members from PAPs in each village/street. This committee will be a bridge between TANESCO and PAPs. • Noted. 	<p>22nd July, 2020</p>
The Life Hood of Children and Development Society (LICHIDE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposed project is good. • During construction of the proposed project, TANESCO and Contractors should provide awareness to community on HIV/AIDS impacts and also should consider putting banners to remind the surrounding community on HIV/AIDS as well as educate our people before project implementation. • They have experience providing awareness on HIV/AIDS impacts during construction of Tunduma-Sumbwanga main road project. They are ready to collaborate with TANESCO and Contractors. • In project areas there are high level of GBV especially GBV on sexually issues and even in agricultural activities whereby women are fully engaged during cultivation seasonal but during selling of crops are not engaged only men are allowed to control selling of crops. • Rukwa region is number one regions in Tanzania on raping and early pregnancies. This is show that high level of sexual harassment issues. • Conduct sensitization programs on proper use of compensation money especially when affected properties are for family because in Rukwa there are tendency of man to go to marry another woman when received money. • They capable on gender issues, GBV, HIV/AIDS campaigns and sexual harassment issues so they are ready to collaborate with TANESCO and Contractors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noted. • The contractor will be instructed to provide HIV/AIDS awareness training and sensitized on the use of condoms to his/her worked during construction phase of the project • Noted. • Noted and thanks for information. • Noted and thanks for information. 	<p>18th August, 2020</p>

Name of Stakeholder	Comments/ concerns raised	Remarks/ Responses	Date of meetings
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization programs on proper use of compensation money shall be provided to PAPs. • Noted. 	
Hope Legal Clinic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project is good for development in Rukwa region. • We deal most with complains issues on compensation and we educate peoples and provide legal assistance on land issues. Also they dealt with land conflicts issues. They are available to collaborate with TANESCO during implementation of RAP especially on Grievance issues. • During valuation all properties that are eligible for compensation should be paid. • Conduct sensitization programs on proper use of compensation money. • Compensation should be paid as soon as valuation processes is completed to avoid many complains. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noted. • Noted and thanks for information. • Compensation shall be effected according to national legislations • Sensitization programs on proper use of compensation money shall be provided to PAPs. • Noted. 	18 th August, 2020
Plan International -Rukwa Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They accepted project for national development. • Awareness on gender issues is very low in Rukwa region and region is on high level on GBV issues. • Rukwa region is number one regions in Tanzania on raping and early pregnancies. This is show that high level of sexual harassment issues. • They participated in educating youth on early pregnancies, maternal health. • We are very ready to conduct capacity building on entrepreneurial skills to improves improve livelihoods of the project affected communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noted. • Noted, awareness training and sensitized on GBV will be provided during construction phase of the project. • Noted and thanks for information. • Noted and thanks for information. • Noted and thanks for information. • Noted and thanks for information. 	18 th August, 2020
PAPs at Makazi Mapya street (Substation Area)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are asked when they will be paid compensation due to fact that valuation was done since 2018 but up to now no payment has been made. • Most of PAPs cultivated seasonal crops such as Cassava, maize but 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TANESCO through GoT are on process of find money for payment of compensation for all PAPs who will be affected by proposed project from Mbeya-Tunduma to Sumbawanga. No construction works will start before payment of compensation to all PAPs. 	25 th July,2020

Name of Stakeholder	Comments/ concerns raised	Remarks/ Responses	Date of meetings
	<p>during Valuation those seasonal crops were not counted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some of them they have beehives in their areas but during valuation was not counted. It is about a year now since valuation exercise completed and no compensation made, what is way forward on their payments? Most of PAPs depend on that land for agricultural activities so better Compensation to be paid on time so that they can find another land for agricultural activities. How about our graves within your proposed areas? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seasonal crops are not counted in Valuation as per our laws since most of them are harvested within six months. No compensation paid for relocation of beehives since you will be given time for relocation to new site after been paid compensation of lands and other properties plus disturbance allowances. Yes, it is about a year now but as we stated early that TANESCO through GoT are on process of find money for compensation. Furthermore, Government set funds in 2020/2021 budget for compensation payment for all PAPs for TAZA project. Noted but beware that even after payment of compensation TANESCO will give notice to all PAPs (about 90 days) which will give time to harvest your crops. Relocation of graveyards will fall as per Grave removal Act, 1967. 	
PAPs at Makazi Mapya street (Substation Area-Extended area)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They are aware of the project and accept the project. Availability of electricity is important for the benefits of the people and nation as whole. We should have communication between TANESCO and PAPs to simplify sharing of information at each stage of project implementation especially during this stage of land acquisition. Compensation should be fair and done timely. Wanted to know what will be done with graves in their properties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted. Noted. As you see during RAP study we will formulate Grievance committee which will comprise 4 members from PAPs in each village/street. This committee will be a bridge between TANESCO and PAPs. Noted, compensation will be fair and prompt. If graves found in the way leave will be compensated and removed by health officials as per Grave removal Act of 1969. 	20 th August,2020
PAPs at Mji mwema street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some of PAPs were not available during valuation exercise but their names are appearing without pictures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted, please after meeting, see Valuer who is here for clarifications and way forward. 	26 th July, 2020

Name of Stakeholder	Comments/ concerns raised	Remarks/ Responses	Date of meetings
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Their place has conflicts and case is Court, what they can do since valuation exercise completed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted, all conflicts area are marked conflict during valuation exercise until conflict solved. 	
PAPs at Milanzi village (Katete and Kasisiwe sub-village)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They accepted the project for national development. It is about a year now since valuation exercise completed and no compensation made, what is way forward on their payments? Some of their structures have been demolished due to rains but they fear to renovate since valuation already completed, when they will be paid their compensation? Some of PAPs were not available during valuation exercise but their names are appearing without pictures and some place pictures were taken to other PAPs who are not owners. They what to know which laws guide relocation process. They what to know price for square meter of land? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted. Yes, it is about a year now but TANESCO through GoT are on process of find money for compensation. Furthermore, Government set funds in 2020/2021 budget for compensation payment for all PAPs for TAZA project. No construction works will start before payment of compensation to all PAPs. As stated above, for now no any development is allowed since valuation exercise already completed. Noted, please after meeting, see Valuer who is here for clarifications and way forward. Land acquisition process within Tanzania is guided by Land Act and Land Regulations For Kasisiwe and Katete areas, square meter of land was calculated equal to TShs. 3,000/=. 	27 th July, 2020
PAPs at Lwiche street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timeframe for payment of compensation better to known at the begging. Time has been passed without paid their compensation, we need to know when we will be paid compensation? Valuation form which were left to each PAPs are in English language whereby most of PAPs are not understanding English. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted, but for now TANESCO through GoT are on process of find money for payment of compensation for all PAPs who will be affected by proposed project from Mbeya - Tunduma to Sumbawanga. Furthermore, Government set funds in 2020/2021 budget for compensation payment for all PAPs for TAZA project. Note that no construction works will start before payment of compensation to all PAPs 	28 th July, 2020

Name of Stakeholder	Comments/ concerns raised	Remarks/ Responses	Date of meetings
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted, District Valuer take it for actions. 	
PAPs at Magomeni and Nambogo (Pwela) streets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They are aware of the project and they accept the project. Timeframe for payment of compensation better to known at the begging. Time has been passed about a year now without paid their compensation, we need to know when we will be paid compensation? Some of PAPs were not available during valuation exercise, what is way forward on their payments? No communication between TANESCO and PAPs since after Valuation exercise, it better to have links and sharing of information between TANESCO and PAPs especially during this stage of relocation process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted. Noted, but for now TANESCO through GoT are on process of find money for payment of compensation for all PAPs who will be affected by proposed project from Mbeya-Tunduma to Sumbawanga. Furthermore, Government set funds in 2020/2021 budget for compensation payment for all PAPs for TAZA project. Note that no construction works will start before payment of compensation to all PAPs. Noted, please after meeting, see Valuer who is here for clarifications and way forward. Noted. As you see during RAP study we will formulate Grievance committee which will comprise 4 members from PAPs in each village/street. This committee will be a bridge between TANESCO and PAPs. 	29 th July, 2020
PAPs at Senti street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time has been passed about a year now without paid their compensation, we need to know when we will be paid compensation? What is mode of payment? are we going to be paid through Bank account or cash? What will happen for those who doesn't have bank account? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TANESCO through GoT are on process of find money for payment of compensation for all PAPs who will be affected by proposed project from Mbeya-Tunduma to Sumbawanga. Furthermore, Government set funds in 2020/2021 budget for compensation payment for all PAPs for TAZA project. Note that no construction works will start before payment of compensation to all PAPs. Normal TANESCO paid cheque to each PAPs through Bank. Before payment TANESCO with Bank staff will come to streets/villages office to assist all PAPs who does not have bank account to open the account. 	29 th July, 2020
PAPs at Ulinji village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They what to know price for 1 acre of land? Some of PAPs were not available during valuation exercise, what is 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For Ulinji village, 1 acre of land was calculated equal to TShs. 600,000/=. Noted, please after meeting, see Valuer who 	30 th July, 2020

Name of Stakeholder	Comments/ concerns raised	Remarks/ Responses	Date of meetings
	<p>way forward on their payments?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are we going to be paid through Bank account or cash? What will happen for those who doesn't have bank account? • Some of farms there are sisal crops, are they going to be paid? 	<p>is here for clarifications and way forward.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Normal TANESCO paid cheque to each PAPs through Bank. Before payment TANESCO with Bank staff will come to streets/villages office to assist all PAPs who does not have bank account to open the account. • Sisal crops are counted as permanently crops which are eligible to be paid compensation. 	
PAPs at Isesa village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During calculation of piece of land which measurement are used? • Are going to be paid as per Market Value of specific area? • When are we going to be paid our compensation, so that we can find another place to continues with agricultural activities? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During valuation exercise, instruments kwon as GPS used to take point of each PAPs which later used for calculation of land size of each PAPs and at the end areas of land for each PAPs will be presented in Acres. • Yes, as per land laws compensation will be paid at current market Value. • Soon as possible and before construction works started. For now, TANESCO through GoT are on process of find money for payment of compensation for all PAPs who will be affected by proposed project from Mbeya-Tunduma to Sumbawanga. Furthermore, Government set funds in 2020/2021 budget for compensation payment for all PAPs for TAZA project. 	01 st August, 2020
PAPs at Malonje village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There areas which owned by Mollo Prison about 1800 acres but it has been divided to communities, how this will be handled during valuation? • Some of PAPs were not available during valuation exercise, what is way forward on their payments? • Some peoples have sell their farms after Valuation exercises, how this will be handled during compensation? • No communication between TANESCO and PAPs since after Valuation exercise, it better to have links and sharing of information between TANESCO and PAPs especially during this stage of relocation process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is still under Municipal Director's office, after issue been resolved will came and give guidance on how to handle it. • Noted, please after meeting, see Valuer who is here for clarifications and way forward. • Noted, it is better those PAPs who have already sell their farms to write the letter to inform Valuer and TANESCO about new ownership of those farms. That letter should be endorsed by their village leaders. • Noted. As you see during RAP study we will formulate Grievance committee which will comprise 4 members from PAPs in each 	01 st August, 2020

Name of Stakeholder	Comments/ concerns raised	Remarks/ Responses	Date of meetings
		village/street. This committee will be a bridge between TANESCO and PAPs.	
PAPs at Mpwapwa village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are aware of the project and they accept the project. • They want to know size of their farms which will be taken by proposed TL project. • Some of PAPs were not available during valuation exercise, what is way forward on their payments? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noted. • Noted, after meeting all PAPs go to VEO to check his/her name and size of lands which will be taken by project. • Noted, please after meeting, see Valuer who is here for clarifications and way forward. 	05 th August, 2020
PAPs at Kapoka village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part of proposed TL pass on village land including their cattle dip, what will happen during compensation? • Some part of proposed TL passes in the wetlands where they are cultivating vegetables, what will happen? • Some of PAPs were not available during valuation exercise, what is way forward on their payments? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noted, during Valuation exercise that place counted under ownership of Village government, so during compensation village office will be responsible. • Vegetables as other seasonal crops are not counted in Valuation as per our laws since most of them are harvested within six months. Also, as per Environmental laws all wetlands are protected no human activities allowed within wetlands, no compensation will pay in wetlands. • Noted, please after meeting, see Valuer who is here for clarifications and way forward. 	05 th August, 2020
PAPs at Malolwa village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If proposed TL project passes within my farm and some portion left, are will allowed to utilize remains part of farm outside the wayleave? • One PAPs has sell his farm after Valuation exercises, how this will be handled during compensation? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outside of acquired land (52m) you are allowed to continues to utilize the farms. Not allowed to utilize within RoW that why TANESCO will pay full compensation. • It is better a PAPs who has already sell his farm to write the letter to inform Valuer and TANESCO about new ownership of the farm. That letter should be endorsed by their village leaders. 	06 th August, 2020
PAPs at Mkima village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are aware of the project and they accept the project since it will bring reliable power in Rukwa region. • They want to know size of their farms which will be taken by proposed TL project. • Some of PAPs were not available during valuation exercise, what is way forward on their payments? • In his farm there trees which were not counted during valuation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noted. • Noted, after meeting all PAPs go to VEO to check his/her name and size of lands which will be taken by project. • Noted, please after meeting, see Valuer who is here for clarifications and way forward. 	06 th August, 2020

Name of Stakeholder	Comments/ concerns raised	Remarks/ Responses	Date of meetings
	exercise.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted, please after meeting, see Valuer who is here for clarifications and way forward. 	
PAPs at Mpui A and B villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During calculation of piece of land which measurement are used? All part of their farms will be affected by project? Can we know exactly size of farms which will be affected by project? Some of PAPs were not available during valuation exercise, what is way forward on their payments? Some of names written in valuation form are not correct, can we give correct names as per our identity? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During valuation exercise, instruments known as GPS used to take point of each PAPs which later used for calculation of land size of each PAPs and at the end areas of land for each PAPs will be presented in Acres. Each has its own size of land which will be affected by project. To confirm on size of land we suggest after meeting all PAPs go to VEO to check his/her name and size of lands which will be taken by project. Noted, please after meeting, see Valuer who is here for clarifications and way forward. Yes, please after meeting, see Valuer will give you guidance on that. 	06 th August, 2020
PAPs at Chituo, Kazwila and Ikozi villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some of PAPs were not available during valuation exercise, what is way forward on their payments? They want to know size of their farms which will be taken by proposed TL project. Some of them they have lost Valuation form, what will be impacts during compensation process? Some of them they did not take pictures during valuation exercise, what will be impacts during compensation process? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted, please after meeting, see Valuer who is here for clarifications and way forward. Noted, after meeting all PAPs go to VEO to check his/her name and size of lands which will be taken by project. Noted, this is not big problems since all calculation have been made during valuation exercise but please after meeting see Valuer. Noted, we will arrange a day whereby Valuer will come to take pictures for those who didn't take during valuation exercise. Your local leaders will be informed on that day. 	07 th August, 2020
PAPs at Kalambazite and Mleche villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some part of proposed TL passes in the wetlands where they are cultivating seasonal crops, what will happen? Time has been passed about a year now without paid their compensation, we need to know when we will be paid compensation? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seasonal crops are not counted in Valuation as per our laws since most of them are harvested within six months. Also, as per Environmental laws all wetlands are protected no human activities allowed within wetlands, no compensation will be paid in wetlands. TANESCO through GoT are on process of 	08 th August, 2020

Name of Stakeholder	Comments/ concerns raised	Remarks/ Responses	Date of meetings
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some of PAPs were not available during valuation exercise, what is way forward on their payments? • Most of them they don't have bank account, what will happen during payment of compensation? • Part of Mleche village no electricity, can project help them to get electricity? 	<p>find money for payment of compensation for all PAPs who will be affected by proposed project from Mbeya-Tunduma to Sumbawanga. Furthermore, Government set funds in 2020/2021 budget for compensation payment for all PAPs for TAZA project. Note that no construction works will start before payment of compensation to all PAPs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noted, please after meeting, see Valuer who is here for clarifications and way forward. • Normal TANESCO paid cheque to each PAPs through Bank. Before payment TANESCO with Bank staff will come to streets/villages office to assist all PAPs who does not have bank account to open the account. • Noted, we will take as request to our management to see how can be fixed through REA projects. 	
PAPs at Mshani village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some of PAPs were not available during valuation exercise, what is way forward on their payments? • In his farm there are trees which were counted during valuation exercise, is he allowed to harvest those trees? • Are you going to compensated banana trees? • Are we allowed to continues cultivate seasonal crops at this time where were not paid compensation? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noted, please after meeting, see Valuer who is here for clarifications and way forward. • No wait until you paid compensation you can harvest. • Yes, Banana tress counted as perennial crops which are eligible for compensation. • Yes, for now you may continue to cultivate seasonal crops up to time when you received your compensation. You are not allowed to plant perennial crops and construct any building. 	10 th August, 2020
PAPs at Lusaka village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They accept the project; they need the project so let its implementation start as soon as all land acquisition procedures are completed. • They want to know size of their farms which will be taken by proposed TL project. • When they will be paid compensation? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noted. • Noted, after meeting all PAPs go to VEO to check his/her name and size of lands which will be taken by project. • Compensation will be paid following the 	10 th August, 2020

Name of Stakeholder	Comments/ concerns raised	Remarks/ Responses	Date of meetings
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are any impacts of the proposed TL within acquired 52m? 	<p>approval by Chief Government Valuer and other relevant authorities. Government plan to pay compensation for TAZA project in 2020/2021 budget year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes, there are impacts. No any human activities under RoW is allowed for safety reasons that TANESCO paid full compensation for 52m RoW. 	
PAPs at Ndelema village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some of PAPs were not available during valuation exercise, what is way forward on their payments? Some of land are owned by family, what mode of payment will be done? Part of proposed TL pass on Primary School land (Ndelema Primary School), what will happen during compensation? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted, please after meeting, see Valuer who is here for clarifications and way forward. Family should select one of family member to represent the family on Valuation and his/her name will be appeared in Valuation report. Noted, during Valuation exercise that place counted under ownership of School leadership, so during compensation School leadership and District Executive Director will be responsible. 	11 th August, 2020
PAPs at Laela A village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are we allowed to continues cultivate seasonal crops at this time where were not paid compensation? They what to know price for 1 acre of land? In his farm there are trees which were not counted during valuation exercise. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes, for now you may continue to cultivate seasonal crops up to time when you received your compensation. You are not allowed to plant perennial crops and construct any building. For Laela, 1 acre of land was calculated equal to TShs. 500,000/=. Noted, please after meeting, see Valuer who is here for clarifications and way forward. 	11 th August, 2020
PAPs at Laela B village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When they will be paid compensation? They want to know size of their farms which will be taken by proposed TL project. Some of PAPs were not available during valuation exercise, what is 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation will be paid following the approval by Chief Government Valuer and other relevant authorities. Government plan to pay compensation for TAZA project in 2020/2021 budget year. Noted, after meeting all PAPs go to VEO to check his/her name and size of lands which will be taken by project. Noted, please after meeting, see Valuer who 	12 th August, 2020

Name of Stakeholder	Comments/ concerns raised	Remarks/ Responses	Date of meetings
	<p>way forward on their payments?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In his farm there are trees which were not counted during valuation exercise • Most of them they don't have bank account, what will happen during payment of compensation? • He was present during Valuation exercise but Valuer did not give him copy of Valuation form. 	<p>is here for clarifications and way forward.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noted, please after meeting, see Valuer who is here for clarifications and way forward. • Normal TANESCO paid cheque to each PAPs through Bank. Before payment TANESCO with Bank staff will come to streets/villages office to assist all PAPs who does not have bank account to open the account. • Noted, please after meeting, see Valuer who is here for clarifications and way forward. 	
PAPs at Laela B village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When they will be paid compensation? • They want to know size of their farms which will be taken by proposed TL project. • Some of PAPs were not available during valuation exercise, what is way forward on their payments? • In his farm there are trees which were not counted during valuation exercise • Most of them they don't have bank account, what will happen during payment of compensation? • He was present during Valuation exercise but Valuer did not give him copy of Valuation form. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation will be paid following the approval by Chief Government Valuer and other relevant authorities. Government plan to pay compensation for TAZA project in 2020/2021 budget year. • Noted, after meeting all PAPs go to VEO to check his/her name and size of lands which will be taken by project. • Noted, please after meeting, see Valuer who is here for clarifications and way forward. • Noted, please after meeting, see Valuer who is here for clarifications and way forward. • Normal TANESCO paid cheque to each PAPs through Bank. Before payment TANESCO with Bank staff will come to streets/villages office to assist all PAPs who does not have bank account to open the account. • Noted, please after meeting, see Valuer who is here for clarifications and way forward. 	12 th August, 2020
PAPs at Miangalua village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They want to know size of their farms which will be taken by proposed TL project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noted, after meeting all PAPs go to VEO to check his/her name and size of lands which 	12 th August, 2020

Name of Stakeholder	Comments/ concerns raised	Remarks/ Responses	Date of meetings
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some of PAPs were not available during valuation exercise, what is way forward on their payments? If proposed TL project passes within my farm and some portion left, are will allowed to utilize remains part of farm outside the wayleave? 	<p>will be taken by project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted, please after meeting, see Valuer who is here for clarifications and way forward. Outside of acquired land (52m) you are allowed to continues to utilize the farms. Not allowed to utilize within RoW that why TANESCO will pay full compensation. 	
PAPs at Tunko village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In his farm there are mango trees, sisal and banana trees which were not counted during valuation exercise. Some of PAPs were not available during valuation exercise and even their names does not appear in the list of PAPs at Tunko village, what is way forward on their payments? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted, please after meeting, see Valuer who is here for clarifications and way forward. Noted, please after meeting, see Valuer who is here for clarifications and way forward. 	13 th August, 2020
PAPs at Sandulula village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They give a form during Valuation exercise, what means of that form? In his farm there are trees which were counted during valuation exercise, is he allowed to harvest those trees? His father who was present during Valuation exercise passed away before payment of compensation, what is way forward? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> That form is copy of Valuation form number 4 which is evidence that your area has been valued and what written within the form are your properties which will be affected by project. So keep that form until the time of payment of compensation. No wait until you paid compensation you can harvest or cut those trees. Family should prepare <i>Mirathi</i> which will show one of family member who will represent the family during payment of compensation. All document such as minutes of family meeting endorsed by Court should be submitted to TANESCO before payment of compensation. 	14 th August, 2020
PAPs at Jangwani village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time has been passed about a year now without paid their compensation, we need to know when we will be paid compensation? Some of PAPs were not available during valuation exercise, what is way forward on their payments? Part of proposed TL pass on Primary and Secondary Schools land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TANESCO through GoT are on process of find money for payment of compensation for all PAPs who will be affected by proposed project from Mbeya-Tunduma to Sumbawanga. Furthermore, Government set funds in 2020/2021 budget for compensation payment for all PAPs for TAZA project. Note that no construction works will start before payment of compensation to all PAPs. Noted, please after meeting, see Valuer who 	14 th August, 2020

Name of Stakeholder	Comments/ concerns raised	Remarks/ Responses	Date of meetings
	<p>(Jangwani Primary School and Makuzani secondary School), what will happen during compensation?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part of proposed TL pass on building of constructed village dispensary. Since 2019 after valuation they have given stop to continues with construction activities. what is way forward on their payments? • Part of proposed TL pass on village land, what will happen during compensation? • Some of farms there are planted trees, are they going to be paid? 	<p>is here for clarifications and way forward.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noted, during Valuation exercise that place counted under ownership of School leadership, so during compensation School leadership and District Executive Director will be responsible. • Noted, during Valuation exercise that place counted under ownership of Village Committee but TANESCO will seek guidance from District Executive Director`s office to see way forward. • Noted, during Valuation exercise that place counted under ownership of Village government, so during compensation village office will be responsible. • Yes, planted trees are eligible to be paid compensation. 	

Annex 4: Number of PAPs per MTAA/Village

MBEYA DISTRICT COUNCIL Villages	No of PAPs	No of PAPs physically displaced
IFIGA	129	1
NSONGWI JUU	196	0
NSONGWI MANTANJI	62	0
NSENGA	136	8
SWAYA	150	22
LUPETA	163	14
IZUMBWE	24	9
IWINDI	70	9
MWAMPALALA	96	4
ISANGALA	171	20
LUSUNGO	60	3
NTANGANO IJOMBE	68	0
MWASELELA	6	0
Total number of PAPs MBEYA DC	1,331	90
MBEYA CITY COUNCIL Villages	No of PAPs	
IKHANGA	35	0
MWAHALA	60	0
KANDA JUU	154	4
TONYA	96	16
SHEWA	19	0
NDUGUYA	40	0
ISOSO	41	0
Total PAPs MBEYA CITY COUNCIL	445	20
MBOZI DISTRICT COUNCIL Villages	No of PAPs	
LUSUNGO	21	9
IGALE	74	6
WELU II	88	26
ICHESA	73	2
IGUNDA	52	17
SHAJI	15	1
NAMBALA	34	0
MBIMBA	67	10
ISANGU	112	19
HASANGA	3	0
SUMBALUWELA	106	26

MALONJI	36	0
SAKAMWELA	59	16
MPELA	9	2
MPONELA	15	0
Total PAPs MBOZI DISTRICT COUNCIL	777	134
TUNDUMA TOWN COUNCIL	No of PAPs	
NAMOLE	50	5
KATETE	32	3
CHIPAKA	43	1
MSONGWA	18	0
Total PAPs TUNDUMA TOWN COUNCIL	134	9
MOMBA DISTRICT COUNCIL Villages	No of PAPs	
MKUTANO	34	0
NZOKA	36	0
NAKAWALE	50	2
MYUNGA	12	14
LWASHO	38	1
MPUI	50	2
NYENJELE	64	8
IKANA	24	0
MENGO	26	0
NDALAMBO	28	0
CHIWANDA	88	0
CHILANGU	16	0
NKANGAMO	85	4
NKANGAMO SUBSTATION AREA	38	0
ISANGA	10	0
Total PAPs MOMBA DISTRICT COUNCIL	599	31
SUMBAWANGA DISTRICT COUNCIL Mitaa	No of PAPs	
MSANDA A	3	0
SANDULULA	9	0
JANGWANI	48	6
MPWAPWA	7	0
KAPOKA	22	0
MALOLWA	10	0
MKIMA	41	8
MPUI A	30	2
MPUI B	13	0
CHITUO	6	0
KAZWILA	14	0

IKOZI	20	0
KALAMBANZITE	76	33
MLECHE	41	4
MSHANI	52	0
LUSAKA	60	0
NDELEMA	28	0
LAELA A	20	0
LAELA B	45	3
MIANGALUA	43	1
TUNK	35	0
Total PAPs SUMBAWANGA DISTRICT COUNCIL	623	57
SUMBAWANGA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL Mitaa	No of PAPs	
MAKAZI MAPYA	62	14
MJI MWEMA	30	2
SENTI	12	0
KATETE	28	5
KASISIWE	66	22
LWICHE	43	20
MAGOMENI	39	7
PWELA	12	3
ISESA	55	1
ULINJI	69	12
MALONJE	75	7
TOTAL PAPs SUMBAWANGA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL Mitaa	491	93

Annex 5: PHOTOGRAPHS OF PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS, FGD AND AFFECTED PROPERTIES



PUBLIC MEETING WITH PAPs AT NTANGANO IJOMBE ON 5th AUGUST, 2020



PUBLIC MEETING WITH PAPs AT TONYA STREET ON 29th JULY, 2020



PUBLIC MEETING WITH PAPs AT NSENGA VILLAGE ON 8th AUGUST, 2020



PUBLIC MEETING WITH PAPs AT NSONGWI JUU ON 6th AUGUST, 2020



PUBLIC MEETING WITH PAPs AT ISANGALA VILLAGE ON 12th AUGUST, 2020



PUBLIC MEETING WITH PAPs AT IWINDI VILLAGE ON 13th AUGUST, 2020



PUBLIC MEETING WITH PAPs AT SWAYA VILLAGE ON 10th AUGUST, 2020



PUBLIC MEETING WITH PAPs AT MWAMPALALA VILLAGE ON 14th AUGUST, 2020



FGD MEETING WITH WOMEN AT NTANGANO IJOMBE ON 5th AUGUST, 2020



FGD MEETING WITH WOMEN AT ISOSO STREET ON 30th JULY, 2020



FGD MEETING WITH MEN AT NSENGA VILLAGE ON 8th AUGUST, 2020



FGD MEETING WITH WOMEN AT KANDA JUU ON 27th JULY, 2020



Health centre building to be affected in Sandulula ward, Jangwani village

Annex 6: SUMMARY OF VALUATION

CONSOLIDATED VALUATION SUMMARY OF LAND ACQUIRED FOR THE PROPOSED 400kV TRANSMISSION LINE FROM MBEYA TO SUMBAWANGA, MBEYA CITY COUNCIL												
VILLAGE	# PAPS	LAND IN SQUARE METRES	LAND FARM VALUE	VALUE OF CROPS (TShs)	OF NUMBER GRAVES	GRAVES CEREMONIAL COST	OF NUMBER BUILDINGS	BUILDING VALUE	DISTURBANCE ALLOWANCE	TRANSPORT ALLOWANCE	ACCOMODATION ALLOWANCE	TOTAL COMPENSATION
IKHANGA	35	20117	69,923,287	39,390,440	0	0	0	0	6,738,993	6,852,104	0	103,144,724
MWAHALA	60	30776	105,983,500	7,278,000	0	0	0	0	7,814,065	0	4,320,000	115,781,365
KANDAJUU	154	70487	246,703,707	43,556,400	2	300,000	4	42,244,000	21,883,727	320,000	0	321,600,340
TONYA	96	49580	175,368,270	74,925,900	0	0	16	305,190,000	36,401,093	720,000	30,240,000	586,882,663
SHEWA	19	16470	57,645,000	30,074,800	0	0	0	0	5,006,061	0	0	77,688,461
NDUGUYE	40	33464	117,127,500	34,688,250	0	0	0	0	9,378,093	0	0	143,718,843
ISOSO	41	44546	111,848,700	155,925,000	0	0	0	0	14,977,034	0	0	227,961,992
GRAND TOTAL	445	265440	884,599,964	385,838,790	2	300,000	20	347,434,000	102,199,066	7,892,104	34,560,000	1,576,778,388

CONSOLIDATED VALUATION SUMMARY OF LAND ACQUIRED FOR THE PROPOSED 400kV TRANSMISSION LINE FROM MBEYA TO SUMBAWANGA - MBEYA DISTRICT COUNCIL

VILLAGE	PAPS	LAND IN SQUARE METRE	FARM LAND VALUE	VALUE OF CROPS (TShs)	NUMBER OF GRAVES	GRAVES CEREMONIAL COST	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS	BUILDING VALUE	DISTURBANCE ALLOWANCE	TRANSPORT ALLOWANCE	ACCOMODATION ALLOWANCE	TOTAL COMPENSATION
IFIGA	129	52,573	52,573,000	35,242,100	0	0	1	12,810,000	8,050,008	0	0	108,675,108
NTANGANO IJOMBE	68	182,770	213,811,000	16,769,950	53	5,300,000	0	0	18,446,476	0	0	254,327,426
NSONGWI JUU	196	86,404	86,404,000	67,602,100	17	1,850,000	0	0	12,320,488	0	0	168,176,588
NSONGWI MANTANJI	62	30,867	30,867,000	5,979,800	6	400,000	0	0	2,947,744	0	0	40,194,544
SWAYA	150	103,371	101,497,000	49,089,190	21	2,100,000	22	107,631,244	20,657,395	3,000,000	26,820,000	310,794,828
LUPETA	163	116,399	115,815,000	162,405,800	11	1,100,000	14	62,026,056	27,219,748	1,650,000	13,680,000	383,896,604
NSENGA	136	133,295	133,295,000	55,492,250	13	1,350,000	8	32,583,384	17,709,651	1,050,000	25,920,000	267,400,285
IWINDI	70	82,732	99,278,400	92,155,951	4	400,000	9	61,104,254	20,203,088	1,050,000	16,380,000	290,571,693
MWASELELA	6	6,501	6,090,000	732,000	0	0	0	0	545,760	0	0	7,367,760
MWAMPALALA	96	112,573	134,329,200	102,232,850	0	0	4	19,315,565	20,538,513	600,000	7,200,000	284,216,128
ISANGALA	171	178,581	191,776,800	40,389,600	21	2,250,000	20	142,644,836	29,984,899	2,700,000	39,107,088	448,853,223
LUSUNGO	60	93,512	112,214,400	21,771,300	6	600,000	3	39,765,880	13,900,126	300,000	12,960,000	201,511,706
IZUMBWE	24	52,186	62,623,200	36,303,050	33	4,800,000	9	72,583,524	13,720,782	1,200,000	30,600,000	221,830,556
ENE LA WANANCHI LILLOKADIRIWA THAMANI AMBAPO UTHAMINI WAKE HAUJAKAMILIKA		665,577	798,692,400						63,895,392			862,587,792
GRAND TOTAL	1331	1,897,341	2,139,266,400	686,165,941	185	20,150,000	90	550,464,743	270,140,071	11,550,000	172,667,088	3,850,404,242

CONSOLIDATED VALUATION SUMMARY OF LAND ACQUIRED FOR THE PROPOSED 400kV TRANSMISSION LINE FROM MBEYA TO SUMBAWANGA, MBOZI DC

VILLAGE	PAPS	LAND IN SQUARE METRE	FARM LAND VALUE	VALUER OF CROPS TSHS	OF NUMBER GRAVES	GRAVES CEREMONIAL COST	OF NUMBER BUILDINGS	BUILDING VALUE	DISTURBANCE ALLOWANCE	TRANSPORT ALLOWANCE	ACCOMODATION ALLOWANCE	TOTAL COMPENSATION
LUSUNGO	21	30,837.05	6,095,120.00	1,088,971.00	19.00	1,900,000.00	9.00	107,638,300.00	9,338,511.28	1,680,000.00	7,848,000.00	135,588,902.28
IGALE	74	169,077.66	33,424,240.00	138,122,543.15	4.00	400,000.00	6.00	70,230,500.00	19,466,462.65	1,440,000.00	6,048,000.00	269,131,745.80
WELLU II	89	148,236.35	37,230,000.00	176,405,994.59	11.00	4,700,000.00	26.00	173,471,440.00	31,138,596.39	3,120,000.00	15,192,000.00	441,258,030.97
ICHESA	75	152,406.53	37,685,000.00	108,506,658.69	1.00	200,000.00	2.00	12,406,500.00	13,786,050.75	480,000.00	1,620,000.00	174,684,209.44
IGUNDA	53	159362.984	48,067,500.00	49,034,649.06	15.00	2,100,000.00	17.00	62,468,085.00	12,752,752.00	2,208,000.00	8,532,000.00	185,162,986.07
SHAJI	16	53,297.10	15,804,000.00	4,281,000.00	0	0	1	16,035,000.00	2,889,600.00	240,000.00	360,000.00	39,609,600.00
NAMBALA	37	70823.0468	52,503,000.00	55,256,000.00	0	0	0	0	8,620,720.00	0	0	116,379,720.00
MBIMBA	67	130306.96	96,378,000.00	63,676,388.35	14	1,400,000.00	10	80,503,750.00	19,356,651.07	1,440,000.00	7,596,000.00	270,350,789.42
ISANGU	113	254414.2224	93,211,500.00	105,632,819.96	13	1,400,000.00	19	177,347,250.00	30,231,325.60	4,320,000.00	17,532,000.00	429,674,895.55
HASSANGA	3	7,446.22	2,760,000.00	7,144,119.43	0	0	0	0	792,329.55	0	0	10,696,448.99
SUMBALUWE LA	107	203,019.86	48,462,500.00	73,502,227.66	31	3,356,000.00	26	218,904,820.00	27,609,293.81	5,760,000.00	17,100,000.00	394,694,841.47
MALONJI	37	78669.792	15,552,000.00	1,998,750.00	3	300,000.00	0	0	1,439,740.00	0	0	19,290,490.00
SAKAMWELA	60	261,669.74	58,194,000.00	8,772,783.62	13	1,400,000.00	16	83,004,125.00	12,093,672.69	2,160,000.00	8,964,000.00	174,588,581.31
MPELA	10	34,560.15	6,832,000.00	122,000.00	0	0	2	20,466,000.00	2,193,600.00	480,000.00	2,736,000.00	32,829,600.00
MPONELA	15	71,548.42	14,144,000.00	45,500.00	0	0	0	0	1,135,160.00	0	0	15,324,660.00
GRAND TOTAL	777	1,825,676.09	566,342,860.00	793,590,405.50	124.00	17,156,000.00	134.00	1,022,475,770.00	192,844,465.80	23,328,000.00	93,528,000.00	2,709,265,501.29

CONSOLIDATED VALUATION SUMMARY OF LAND ACQUIRED FOR THE PROPOSED 400kV TRANSMISSION LINE FROM MBEYA TO SUMBAWANGA, TUNDUMA TOWN COUNCIL

MTAA	PAPS	LAND IN SQUARE METRE	FARMLAND VALUE	VALUE OF CROPS TShs	OF NUMBER GRAVES	GRAVES CEREMONIAL COST	OF NUMBER BUILDINGS	BUILDING VALUE	DISTURBANCE ALLOWANCE	TRANSPORT ALLOWANCE	ACCOMMODATION ALLOWANCE	TOTAL COMPENSATION
NAMOLE	50	388,703.27	160,840,400.00	1,156,200.00	-	-	5.00	10,470,900.00	13,916,728.00	400,000.00	6,480,000.00	192,950,820.00
KATETE	32	213,507.42	79,558,200.00	1,631,500.00	-	-	3.00	21,398,400.00	8,174,792.00	100,000.00	5,400,000.00	116,655,192.00
CHIPAKA	34	185,132.82	68,635,500.00	1,351,000.00	-	-	1.00	2,550,000.00	5,795,000.80			78,232,500.00
MSONGWA	18	109,780.12	47,621,000.00	506,500.00	-	-	-	-	3,847,800.00	-	-	51,675,300.00
GRAND TOTAL	134	897,123.63	356,655,100.00	4,645,200.00	-	-	9.00	34,419,300.00	31,734,320.80	500,000.00	11,880,000.00	439,513,812.00

CONSOLIDATED VALUATION SUMMARY OF LAND ACQUIRED FOR THE PROPOSED 400kV TRANSMISSION LINE FROM MBEYA TO SUMBAWANGA, MOMBA DISTRICT COUNCIL

NAME OF VILLAGE	PAPS	LAND IN SQUARE METRE	LAND VALUE	VALUE OF CROPS	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS	BUILDING VALUE	DISTURBANCE ALLOWANCE	TRANSPORT	ACCOMODATION ALLOWANCE	NUMBER OF GRAVES	GRAVES CEREMONIAL COST	TOTAL COMPENSATION
ISANGA	10	104,144.04	18,018,000.00	1,200,000.00	-	-	1,345,260.00	-	-	-	-	20,563,260.00
NKANGAMO	85	485,115.40	83,930,000.00	16,024,977.23	4	7,025,325.00	7,488,621.16	480,000.00	1,440,000.00	-	-	117,138,923.39
CHIWANDA	88	449,844.40	77,827,750.00	4,004,400.00	0	-	5,728,250.50	-	-	-	-	88,010,400.50
MKUTANO	34	315,385.70	54,512,500.00	10,274,202.00	0	-	4,535,069.00	-	-	-	-	69,321,771.00
NZOKA	36	304,421.04	52,668,700.00	5,335,324.84	0	-	4,059,426.74	-	-	-	-	62,063,451.58
CHILANGU	16	281,318.38	48,671,000.00	6,970,313.00	0	-	3,894,891.91	-	-	-	-	59,536,204.91
NYENJELE	64	247,291.52	42,784,000.00	11,265,700.00	8	8,641,500.00	4,388,384.00	720,000.00	1,800,000.00	1.00	350,000.00	70,249,584.00
IKANA	24	227,547.04	68,577,820.00	51,000.00	0	300,000.00	4,825,017.40	-	-	-	-	73,903,837.40
NAKAWALE	50	378,705.60	65,520,000.00	1,151,500.00	2	1,684,160.00	4,784,896.20	-	-	-	-	73,440,556.20
MYUNGA	12	170,943.50	512,509,770.00	56,277,417.07	14.00	17,650,985.00	41,049,816.91	1,200,000.00	3,240,000.00	-	-	634,227,988.98
LWASHO	38	247,291.52	42,784,000.00	2,125,600.00	1	850,688.00	3,203,220.16	-	-	-	-	48,963,508.16
MPUI	50	448,863.24	77,658,000.00	351,500.00	2.00	1,882,000.00	5,592,405.00	120,000.00	180,000.00	-	-	85,783,905.00
MENGO	26	202,987.82	35119000	53500	0	-	2462075	-	-	-	-	37,634,575.00
NDALAMBO	28	325,177.02	56259000	2142439	0	-	4088100.73	-	-	-	-	62489539.73
TUNDUMA SUBSTATION	38	512,689.09	88683000	8648482.23	0	-	6963203.756	-	-	-	-	104294686
GRAND TOTAL	599	4,701,725.31	1,325,522,540.00	125,876,355.37	31.00	38,034,658.00	104,408,638.46	2,520,000.00	6,660,000.00	1.00	350,000.00	1,607,622,191.83

CONSOLIDATED VALUATION SUMMARY OF LAND ACQUIRED FOR THE PROPOSED 400kV TRANSMISSION LINE FROM MBEYA TO SUMBAWANGA IN S/WANGA MC

VILLAGE	PAPS	LAND IN SQUARE METRE	FARM LAND VALUE	VALUER OF CROPS Tshs	NUMBER OF GRAVES	GRAVES CEREMONIAL COST	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS	BUILDING VALUE	DISTURBANCE ALLOWANCE	TRANSPORT ALLOWANCE	ACCOMODATION ALLOWANCE	TOTAL COMPENSATION
MAKAZI MAPYA NEW (TL)	35	99,605.00	99,605,000.00	9,111,050.00	0	0	5	16,646,000.00	10,028,964.00	240,000.00	4,680,000.00	140,311,014.00
MAKAZI MAPYA SUBSTATION	27	133,708.14	49,559,500.00	36,631,700.00	15	6,000,000.00	9	56,219,625.00	11,375,906.00	360,000.00	6,480,000.00	166,626,731.00
MJI MWEMA	30	55,785.00	55,521,000.00	7,201,650.00	0	0	2	2,696,800.00	5,233,556.00	60,000.00	1,080,000.00	71,793,006.00
SENTI	12	25,217.02	45,712,000.00	2,799,900.00	0	0	0	0	3,880,952.00	0	0	52,392,852.00
KATETE-MILANZI	28	57,506.70	115,013,400.00	962,100.00	0	0	5	70,937,440.00	14,940,955.20	240,000.00	23,040,000.00	225,133,895.20
KASISIWE-MILANZI	66	87,505.57	262,516,710.00	34,153,800.00	0	0	22	173,801,795.00	37,516,224.40	420,000.00	16,200,000.00	524,608,529.40
LWICHE	43	37,019.87	111,059,613.00	2,726,350.00	0	0	20	282,562,570.00	31,707,882.64	720,000.00	36,000,000.00	464,776,415.64
MAGOMENI	39	62,841.08	188,523,231.00	5,025,600.00	0	0	7	128,888,650.00	25,794,998.48	300,000.00	12,600,000.00	361,132,479.48
PWELA	12	43,503.71	32,238,000.00	1,293,750.00	0	0	3	34,684,800.00	5,457,324.00	60,000.00	720,000.00	74,453,874.00
ISESA	55	155,035.07	38,189,400.00	10,263,050.00	0	0	1	2,692,800.00	4,091,620.00	60,000.00	7,200,000.00	62,496,870.00
ULINJI MOLLO	69	214,754.53	31,840,200.00	3,352,900.00	0	0	12	37,901,875.00	5,842,798.00	420,000.00	13,320,000.00	92,677,773.00
MALONJE	75	610,075.75	75,849,500.00	6,724,100.00	0	0	7	15,352,960.00	7,834,124.80	2,700,000.00	240,000.00	108,700,684.80
GRAND TOTAL	491.00	1,582,557.43	1,105,627,554.00	120,245,950.00	-	-	93.00	822,385,315.00	163,705,305.52	5,580,000.00	121,560,000.00	2,345,104,124.52

CONSOLIDATED VALUATION SUMMARY OF LAND ACQUIRED FOR THE PROPOSED 400kV TRANSMISSION LINE FROM MBEYA TO SUMBAWANGA FOR S/WANGA DC

VILLAGE	PAPS	LAND IN SQUARE METRE	FARM LAND VALUE	VALUER OF CROPS TShs	NUMBER OF GRAVES	GRAVES CEREMONIAL COST	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS	BUILDING VALUE	DISTURBANCE ALLOWANCE	TRANSPORT ALLOWANCE	ACCOMODATION ALLOWANCE	TOTAL COMPENSATION
MSANDA MUUNGANO	3	291,374.00	21,642,900.00	147,399,300.00	0	-	0	-	13,523,376.00	-	-	182,565,576.00
SANDULULA	9	92,551.61	6,859,500.00	8,669,200.00	0	-	0	-	1,242,296.00	-	-	16,770,996.00
JANGWANI	48	261,880.17	22,522,800.00	118,949,725.00	0	-	6	47,529,090.00	15,091,329.20	300,000.00	6,840,000.00	211,232,944.20
MPWAPWA	7	40,100.30	2,972,700.00	258,000.00	0	-	0	-	258,456.00	-	-	3,489,156.00
KAPOKA	22	169,785.86	12,586,500.00	1,435,600.00	0	-	0	-	1,121,768.00	-	-	15,143,868.00
MALOLWA	10	101,592.28	7,531,200.00	81,000.00	0	-	0	-	608,976.00	-	-	8,221,176.00
MKIMA	41	262,252.48	19,441,200.00	3,627,550.00	2	600,000.00	8	21,353,120.00	3,553,749.60	300,000.00	4,140,000.00	53,015,619.60
MPUI A	30	169,798.00	20,979,000.00	4,048,250.00	0	-	2	14,279,220.00	3,144,517.60	120,000.00	4,320,000.00	46,890,987.60
MPUI B	13	83,454.27	10,311,000.00	3,109,500.00	0	-	0	-	1,073,640.00	-	-	14,494,140.00
CHITUO	6	30,456.64	2,257,800.00	134,000.00	0	-	0	-	191,344.00	-	-	2,583,144.00
KAZWILA	14	95,647.45	7,090,500.00	200,000.00	0	-	0	-	583,240.00	-	-	7,873,740.00
IKOZI	20	152,449.13	11,301,300.00	61,500.00	0	-	0	-	909,024.00	-	-	12,271,824.00
KALAMBANZITE	76	213,640.43	15,837,510.00	4,254,250.00	0	-	33	80,050,444.00	8,007,536.32	1,200,000.00	18,180,000.00	127,529,740.32
MLECHE	41	135,541.36	10,047,900.00	1,474,000.00	0	-	4	36,239,540.00	3,820,915.20	180,000.00	3,240,000.00	55,002,355.20
MSHANI	52	307,261.62	22,777,800.00	2,872,000.00	0	-	0	-	2,061,184.00	-	-	27,710,984.00
LUSAKA	60	307,852.46	22,821,600.00	5,180,300.00	0	-	0	-	2,240,152.00	-	-	30,242,052.00

CONSOLIDATED VALUATION SUMMARY OF LAND ACQUIRED FOR THE PROPOSED 400kV TRANSMISSION LINE FROM MBEYA TO SUMBAWANGA FOR S/WANGA DC												
VILLAGE	PAPS	LAND IN SQUARE METRE	FARM LAND VALUE	VALUER OF CROPS TShs	NUMBER OF GRAVES	GRAVES CEREMONIAL COST	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS	BUILDING VALUE	DISTURBANCE ALLOWANCE	TRANSPORT ALLOWANCE	ACCOMODATION ALLOWANCE	TOTAL COMPENSATION
NDELEMA	28	197,203.31	17,055,500.00	2,557,900.00	0	-	0	-	1,569,072.00	-	-	21,182,472.00
LAELA A	20	160,255.50	19,800,000.00	291,000.00	0	-	0	-	1,607,280.00			21,698,280.00
LAELA B	45	245,025.02	30,273,500.00	3,512,450.00	0	-	3	2,676,640.00	2,917,007.20	120,000.00	900,000.00	40,399,597.20
MIANGALUA	43	359,360.90	26,640,000.00	5,025,900.00	0	-	1	1,555,200.00	2,657,688.00	60,000.00	1,080,000.00	37,018,788.00
TUNKO	35	222,751.12	16,512,900.00	3,014,500.00	0	-	0	-	1,562,192.00	-	-	21,089,592.00
GRAND TOTAL	623.00	3,900,233.92	327,263,110.00	316,155,925.00	2.00	600,000.00	57.00	203,683,254.00	67,744,743.12	2,280,000.00	38,700,000.00	956,427,032.12

Annex 6: GRIEVANCE/INQUIRY/COMMENTOR SUGGESTION LODGING FORM

<p>Location Where Grievance /Problem Occurred:</p> <p>Name of Region: _____ Name of District: _____</p> <p>Ward: _____ Village: _____ Sub-Village: _____</p> <p>Other: _____</p>
<p>Full Name of PAP(s)/Complainants/Stakeholder: (OPTIONAL)</p> <p>Name of Complainant/Stakeholder: _____</p> <p>Age _____ Gender: <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female</p> <p>Other complainants: Jinsia: Me Ke</p> <p>1. _____</p> <p>2. _____</p> <p>3. _____</p>
<p>Contact Information: (OPTIONAL)</p> <p>Please mark how you wish to be contacted (mail, telephone, e-mail).</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> By Post; Please provide mailing address: _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> By Telephone; Please provide telephone number: _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> By E-mail; Please provide Email address: _____</p>
<p>Mode of Filing Inquiry or Grievance (check <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>):</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> In person <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone <input type="checkbox"/> E-mail <input type="checkbox"/> Phone Text Message</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Community meeting</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other _____</p>
<p>Inquiry/ Comment or Suggestion (This part is to be filled in for non- grievance matters like Question/Comment, Feedback or Suggestion).</p>
<p>Incident/ Problem or Grievance Number: _____</p> <p>(This is to be filled in by the Village Office if the matter is a complaint or grievance)</p>
<p>Preferred Language for communication:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Swahili</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> English</p>

Nature of Incident/ Problem or Grievance:

- Land related (such as way leave acquisition, valuation, compensation)
- Environmental related issues
- Safety and Health issues
- Issues related to electricity provision/connection
- Employment and employees related
- Social-cultural and misbehaviours of project personnel
- Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
- Others

Description of Incident/ problem or Grievance:

Date of Incident/Grievance

- One-time incident/grievance (date _____)
- Happened more than once (how many times? _____)
- On-going (currently experiencing problem)

What would you like to see happen to resolve the problem?

Signature of PAP(s)/Complainants/Stakeholder: _____

Date submitted: _____

Please return this form to Village Office:

Address:

Telephone: _____

E-mail: _____

We will register your complaint and respond to you within 30 days

Grievance Received by: _____ Date: _____

Incident/ Problem or Grievance Number: _____

Signature and Stamp: _____

ANNEX 7: Complaint Registration and Monitoring Database

Name of complainants	Sex	Address and Location of complainants (District, ...)	Phone number of complainants	Type of grievance	Date received	Action recommended	Responsible person	Due date	Resolution date	Resolution summary

ANNEX 8: RESPONSE FOR GRIEVANCE/INQUIRY/COMMENT OR SUGGESTION NOTIFICATION FORM

Date Grievance/ Problem/ Question Received:
Incident/ Problem or Grievance Number:
Location Where Grievance /Problem Occurred: Name of Region:Name of District: Ward: Village: Sub – Village:..... Other:
Mode of Filing Inquiry or Grievance (check \surd): <input type="checkbox"/> In person <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone <input type="checkbox"/> E-mail <input type="checkbox"/> Phone Text Message <input type="checkbox"/> Grievance/Suggestion box <input type="checkbox"/> Community meeting <input type="checkbox"/> Public/stakeholder consultation <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
Full Name of PAP(s)/Complainants/Stakeholder: Gender: <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female (OPTIONAL) 1..... 2..... 3..... 4.....

Contact Information:

Please mark how you wish to be contacted (mail, telephone, e-mail).

By Post; Please provide mailing address: _____

By Telephone; Please provide mailing address: _____

By E-mail; Please provide mailing address: _____

For Questions/ Comment/ Suggestion

Description of the question/comment/suggestion received:

Response to the question/comment/suggestion:

For Grievances:

Date of resolution meeting or action by Village Office/TANESCO Regional/District Office/ or GRM specialist

Final Resolutions made by Village Office/TANESCO Regional/District Office/ GRM specialist

Date of Feedback to PAP(s):

(The response/feedback should be provided within 30 days)

**ANNEX 9: REMEDIAL ACTION PLAN (ReAP) FOR MBEYA
SUBSTATION**

TANZANIA ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY LIMITED



REMEDIAL ACTION PLAN (ReAP)

FOR

**MBEYA SUBSTATION UNDER TANZANIA – ZAMBIA
INTERCONNECTION PROJECT**

FEBRUARY, 2022

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
kV	Kilovolt
MBS	Mbeya Substation PAP
OP/BP	Operational Policies and Bank Procedures
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
RA	Resettlement Audit
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
ReAP	Remedial Action Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
TANESCO	Tanzania Electric Supply Company Limited
TL	Transmission Line
TZS	Tanzanian Shillings
WB	World Bank

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Government of Tanzania through TANESCO has secured financial assistance from World Bank (WB) for the proposed construction of this Iringa to Mbeya 400kV Power Transmission line (TL) covering about 292.2km, 340km long 400kV transmission line between Mbeya, Tunduma and Sumbawanga and section of 4km from Tunduma Substation and Tanzania - Zambia Boarder as part of ZTK Interconnector power project. TANESCO will in addition also construct 4 Substations of Kisada, Mbeya, Tunduma and Sumbawanga. The project is now under implementation.

Mbeya substation is located at Ikhanga Mtaa, Iganjo Ward in Mbeya City, Mbeya Region. The area is about 17 Kilometers from Mbeya City accessed by a good tarmacked road for a distance of 10 Kilometers to Uyole Junction then 4 Kilometers along the Mbeya-Tukuyu Road, turn off to the left for a distance of 3 kilometers on a moorum road.

Under the proposed 400kV Iringa – Mbeya Transmission Line and associated Substation, TANESCO has already acquired 17.1 hectares (42.3 acres) of land for proposed Mbeya substation in April, 2017. Mbeya Substation was not covered in the updated Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for proposed 400kV Iringa – Mbeya Transmission Line. During project implementation TANESCO was asked to prepare a Resettlement Audit and Corrective Action Plan for Mbeya Substation which outlined the gaps between what was undertaken under national legislation and what would be done to meet World Bank requirements. The Resettlement Audit and Corrective Action Plan was disclosed on 17th April, 2018.

2.0 KEY IMPACTS

2.1 Impact on Land

The affected land of Ikhanga, Iganjo ward belonged to private individuals, who mainly owned it under customary rights of occupancy and the affected people have lost their land rights. The land was mainly used for growing crops, structures and some open land used for grazing cows. The total amount of land impacted is 17.1 hectares (42.3 acres) belonging to the 139 PAPs. “These affected persons lost their rights to the land Under Tanzania law, because they received compensation paid by TANESCO, under Tanzanian law, these affected persons lost their rights/ownership to the land. The land now belongs to TANESCO.” TANESCO followed the national legal requirements as stipulated in the Land (Assessment of the Value of Land for Compensation) Regulations, 2001 during the process of acquiring the Mbeya Substation land. In total 767,151,282.00 Tanzanian Shillings was paid out to the 138 PAPs as compensation for their land, crops/trees and structures in April 2017.

2.2 Physical Structures

Two PAPs were both physically and economically displaced and these are MBS 89, 72 years old, and MBS 86, 75years old. They received compensations as per national legislation, at the time of

the Audit, one of these two households had already moved to a new location voluntarily after receiving compensations and both households continued cultivating the land, as the land clearance was not enforced by TANESCO.

MBS 89 and MBS 86 happen to be related (brother and sister). MBS 86 has already relocated to her new house with two rooms at Iganjo area near to Iganjo Street office where she stays with her 6 people who were members of her household.

MBS 89 married with two wives, and children altogether there are 13 members of the household purchased a plot with his compensation funds and unfortunately was subject to complaints which were eventually resolved and he has already relocated to his new houses. (See table 4.1 for more details).

2.3 Impact on Crops/Trees

All PAPs (100%) sustained economic impact since the acquired land was their main source of livelihood through farming. Even after receiving their compensation money the PAPs have continued growing crops in the land since they have not been restricted. Currently the crops being grown in the substation land is seasonal crops and includes; maize, sunflower, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, carrots, cabbages and other vegetables. The trees in the area include - Eucalyptus trees, pine trees, natural trees (indigenous trees-trees that grown itself by nature), bananas and coffee trees. Fruit tree are avocado, guava, orange and lemon trees and all these have been paid compensation. They are aware that the land no longer belongs to them and are willing to vacate upon notice by TANESCO. Summary of impacts is as indicated in the table 2.1 below.

Table 2:1: Summary of impacts

PAP category	Number of PAPs	Type and scale of impact
Physically relocated	2 PAPs	The entire homestead was affected by the project and was relocated. The total members for two households relocated are 19 people whereby MBS 89 has 13 people and MBS 86 has 6 people.
Economically affected	139 PAPs 138 PAPs have been paid compensation	These are farm land plots with crops but without any structures on them The range of the plot size within project area are as follows: -Owned 0.5- 1 Acres are 116 PAPs -Owned 1.0-2.0 acres are 22 PAPs “Both 138 PAPs were physically and economically displaced and they were paid compensation. So physically there were only 2 PAPs

		but economically 138 PAPs were compensated.”
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One PAP refused to be assessed because he was not happy with the process of compulsory land acquisition by government and also claims the rates that were offered were too low to enable him to purchase another fertile land in another area similar to that of Ikhanga, Iganjo ward. Answer call also be found in the Resettlement Audit Report page 4 in the link below.

<http://www.tanESCO.co.tz/index.php/investments/environment-report/233-final-resettlement-audit-and-corrective-action-plan-for-proposed-mbeya-substation-1>

3.0 KEY FINDINGS AND GAPS IDENTIFIED DURING RESETTLEMENT AUDIT AND CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN

The land acquisition process at Mbeya substation has followed national legal requirements. During acquisition of the land at Mbeya substation, Mbeya City Council considered the Land (Assessment of the Value of Land for Compensation) Regulations, 2001, The Land (Compensation Claims) Regulations, 2001 and The Graveyard Act, 1969 (Act No. 9/1969); to come up with the methodology for computation of the compensation values as clearly explained in the compensation book they prepared for TANESCO dated May 2015. The Land Act, 1999 (Act No 4/1999) was also used for determining eligibility and entitlement criteria, for the people of Ikhanga, Iganjo Ward to be compensated for their land and properties that was earmarked for the construction of Mbeya Substation. Resettlement Audit and Corrective Action Plan noted that there are gaps between national and WB requirements related to land acquisition and resettlement.

The identified gaps were as follows: -

- TANESCO paid compensation basing on the depreciation cost while WB requirements need replacement cost (excluding depreciation). There were only two (2) PAPs who had houses in the substation area. According to OP 4.12, the resettlement plan (RP) provides “prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the project”
- No socio-economic survey of all affected households was undertaken.
- There was no cut-off date provided for the resettlement that is why PAPs are continuing to utilize the land despite having been paid. At the time they were given valuation form it is when PAPs were informed not to continue utilizing the land. Note that, the land was acquired before obtaining financing for the project so the cut-off date as per Tanzania Laws is the date of valuation exercise. PAPs decided to continue utilizing the land because the area was not fenced and construction was not started.
- The compensation was not prompt though it was done before commencement of construction activities.
- No assistance or support were given to 2 identified vulnerable PAPs
- Graves were not relocated at the substation area
- There were complaints from one PAP who refused to be valued

Basing on the fact that there was a gap when preparing Resettlement Audit and Corrective Action Plan, WB approved the Audit with condition of preparing Remedial Action Plan (ReAP) which shows what has been done or is pending and indicate clear clarification on how they meet the Bank requirements.

In order to bridge the gaps that were identified during Resettlement Audit TANESCO were required to prepare a ReAP indicating additional measures in correcting all the issues that were not done as per WB requirements. Those issues included top-up payments and any additional allowances, notices to the PAPs informing them that they can continue utilizing the land, grave relocation, valuation of one PAP who refused to be valued, collection of socio-economic data

etc. During the preparation of the ReAP some corrections were made. Therefore, this ReAP details actions that have been undertaken and actions that still need to be undertaken. The action that are still to be undertaken includes top up allowance to all PAPs and cover depreciation as well as replacement cost as per WB requirements, assistance allowance to identified vulnerable PAPs, payment of replacement cost to MBS 89 and MBS 86 and valuation of one (1) PAP who refused to be valued last time.

4.0 CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

Safeguard specialists visited the substation area on 18th January, 2019, 4th April, 2019 and 13th February, 2020. It was noted that many PAP's were doing agricultural activities in that land and stay far away from the substation area. Agricultural activities are ongoing and as agreed TANESCO will give all PAPs who are still using the land a three-months notice to stop utilizing the land before construction of the project. Note that during compensation payment these PAPs were provided with a signed 90 days' notice to stop utilizing the land. These PAPs were allowed to continue utilizing the land while waiting for project construction to start because of their request. Meeting was held and minutes were taken. Before starting construction, they will be notified by preparing an advertisement which will clearly state in advance not to plant new crops and the project will give them three-month time for the PAPs to harvest their crops. TANESCO is committing itself that notice will be provided as agreed together with PAPs who are utilizing the land. The owners of the crops will be allowed to harvest their produce before the implementation of the project within the time limit granted. In case the construction activities will commence before giving PAPs a notice to stop utilizing the land, they will be paid cash compensation for losing their crops as in the project's Resettlement Policy Framework. Table 4.1 below indicates the status of the identified Corrective Action and Actions taken.

Table 4.1: Status of the Identified Corrective Action and Actions taken

S/N	Gap between National Law and WB requirements	Corrective Action Identified	Timeline	Actions taken (date)	Pending actions (dates)	Responsibility	Budget
1.		TANESCO will issue internal memo to all its departments informing them that all PAPs at Mbeya Substation are allowed to continue with farming activities until further notice.	By April, 2018.	Memo was written to TANESCO departments on 29 th May, 2018.	None	TANESCO	NIL
2.	There was no cut-off date provided for the resettlement that is why PAPs are continuing to utilize the land despite having been paid.	TANESCO will have public meetings in April with the PAPs in the Mbeya s/s to inform them about preparation of the ReAP, that they can continue using the land/ notices are suspended until ReAP is implemented, after that they will be given 3 months to vacate the area. These consultations should be documented in the Minutes. Suspend evicting the PAPs to vacate the land due to the previously notices issued in April, 2017 until a Remedial Action Plan (ReAP) has been implemented full before any displacement.	By April, 2018.	The meeting was conducted on 5 th May, 2018 and minutes of the meeting were shared to the Bank on 7 th June, 2018. They were informed that they can continue using the land for growing crops on the meeting held on 5 th May, 2018	None	TANESCO	NIL
3.		Relocation of 117 graves in the project area.	By April, 2018.	All graves have been relocated. The exercise was done from 4 th April, 2019 to 6 th April, 2019. All grave owners were paid compensation on April 2017. Before graves relocation advertisement were	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mbeya Municipal Council • Ward and Village leaders • TANESCO • PAPs 	TZS 47,329,000.00

				made in the magazine one month prior to grave relocation and there was no rejection from the PAPs			
4.		Relocation of MBS 89, 13 family members includes the 6 graves. Age (72yrs)	By April, 2018.	<p>MBS 89 was paid compensation. He bought land and started to construct a new house but unfortunately, he was given stop order by the Mbeya City Director Office with the reason that the land that was sold to him belongs to a school known as Hayombo Secondary school.</p> <p>TANESCO went to Mbeya City, Ward and Street Office and started initiatives of helping MBS 89 and have a meeting with different officials who promised to help MBS 89 to get another land or assist him to get his right for the land that he bought with his compensation money.</p>	None	TANESCO & Valuer	

				<p>The matter was resolved by internal meetings between leadership of Hayombo Secondary, Ward leaders, Street leaders from Ikhanga street and CCM Political Party who were the owner of that land. That was the good result of the initiatives made by TANESCO to assist MBS 89.</p> <p>TANESCO visited the site on 18th January, 2019 and were informed that the matter was resolved and he continued constructing his house at the same land that he bought after being paid compensation. He managed to build two houses and the previous house was already destroyed. Graves also have been relocated as noted above.</p>			
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5.	<p>The compensation was not paid promptly though it was done before commencement of construction activities. There was a 2-3-year delay between the valuation and the payment of compensation.</p> <p>TANESCO paid compensation basing on the depreciation cost while WB requirements need replacement cost (excluding depreciation).</p>	<p>Top up allowance for PAPs considering that the process took 3 years before the actual payment was received. The value of the lost assets was affected by inflation. Also due to fact that land acquisition process take place in 2014-2015 whereby rate per square meter was TShs. 1,000.00 but PAPs paid compensation on 2017 whereby about 2-3 years passed and paid some amount instead of add interest due to delayed.</p>	<p>Pay top up allowance by the end of April, 2022</p> <p>End of April 2022</p>	<p>Top up allowance for PAPs to account for the interest: Valuer from Mbeya City submitted draft compensation schedule which was reviewed and comments submitted to Valuer. The top up will consider the current bank interest rates</p> <p>Replacement cost: The top up allowance will also consider replacement cost to the two PAPs who had houses at the substation area.</p> <p>Also due to delay of paying compensation after valuation exercise there will be top up allowance. This top up allowance has considered inflation rate and add current interest rate and it is not included in the calculation of replacement cost.</p>	<p>Top up compensation payment after receiving final compensation schedule from the valuer</p> <p>Pay MBS 89 and MBS 86 to meet replacement cost</p>	<p>TANESCO and Valuer</p> <p>TANESCO and Valuer</p>	<p>TZS. 128,525,426.59</p> <p>This is a total budget for top up allowance, replacement cost and compensation for MBS 139</p> <p>TZS. 8,700,452.31</p> <p>For both MBS 89 and MBS 86</p>
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6.	<p>Tanzanian law does not make provisions requiring the government to pay special attention to vulnerable PAPs in the administration of compensation while WB requirements states that special attention should be given to vulnerable PAPs</p> <p>(TANESCO should ensure that the vulnerable PAP data fields information is current to ensure that there are no additional vulnerable beyond the two currently mentioned).</p>	Additional measures to assist 2 Vulnerable PAPs MBS 89 who is a widow with 75 years and MBS 86 who is elderly with 72 years	End of October, 2020		Paying assistance allowance equivalent to the cost of three months' rent to 2 vulnerable PAPs	TANESCO & Valuer	TZS. 1,800,000.00 This is for both MBS 89 and MBS 86
7.	Grievance resolution (Resolving a complaint of MBS 139)	The un assessed land belonging to MBS 139 who refused his property to be valued. His piece of land is very crucial because it is located right in the middle of the project area and cannot easily be ignored.	August, 2022	Valuation of un assessed land for MBS 139 – Valuation of properties i.e. land and permanent crops for MBS 139 undertaken.	Payment of full compensation and top up for land and crops. Payment will be paid after receiving final compensation schedule	TANESCO and Valuer	TZS. 12,027,873.54

8.	National law only requires asset survey for valuation purposes but WB requires socio-economic survey of all affected households to be undertaken.	TANESCO will conduct a full socio-economic census which has not been conducted during preparation of this Audit Report	Mid of September, 2020	This has been done already, as per WB expert advice it was prepared as a separate document and report was submitted to the bank on 27 th November, 2022	None	TANESCO	
<p><i>TANESCO will ensure that all remedial compensation payments are updated in the individual agreements, signed by the PAP and TANESCO. These agreements will be kept in a database and a copy provided to the PAP.</i></p>							

5.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The World Bank Operational Policies and Bank Procedures (OP/BP) provides that the implementer (TANESCO) of the project shall be responsible for Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) activities provided for by the RPF. TANESCO should ensure that the implementation of the land acquisition and resettlement is carried out in accordance with the relevant requirements of the Bank. Social safeguards (Sociologist) will be responsible for internal monitoring all social issues. Before starting construction activities Social safeguards (Sociologist) will have to make sure that Consultations are held, outstanding issues are finalized and report on RAP implementation are shared with the Bank in each quarter. Sociologist will participate in consultations and where necessary verify that consultations have taken place. Monitoring will be done on a continuous basis to ensure that all responsible implementing agencies comply with the principles and indicators established in the RAP and RPF. On site monitoring will be done monthly in all phases of the project but report will be provided in quarterly basis.

The purpose of resettlement monitoring and evaluation is to verify if:

- Procedures and obligations described in the Audit and ReAP are implemented;
- Eligible PAPs receive their full compensation prior to the start of construction activities and to ensure that the PAPs have at minimum restored their livelihoods.;
- Complaints and grievances of the PAPs are adequately addressed and corrective measures implemented

6.0 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS (GRM)

TANESCO have not received formal complaints from the PAPs since their land were acquired for the proposed substation. PAPs were paid for their land, crops, trees, graves, structures and the necessary allowance according to the national law requirements. However, during Resettlement Audit public meeting held on 20th March, 2018, PAPs raised their concern that they were not satisfied with the rate of compensation. Mbeya City Valuer responded and said the market value rate used per square meter of land in that area was TShs. 1,000.00 but due to important of the proposed project and due to the fact that the land was used for cultivation, TANESCO agreed to add another TShs. 1,000.00 per square meter to make TShs. 2,000.00. Despite using market value during valuation, there is a room for negotiating with PAPs. The market value was TZS 1000 but after presenting the price to PAPs, they requested TANESCO to add more and after negotiation TANESCO agreed to add TZS 1000 to PAPs. This was fair rates at that time in 2014 - 2015 because Government rate was low compared to that offered by TANESCO. Most of the PAPs were satisfied that is the reason why TANESCO have not received complaints from them.

Currently there is a stand-alone GRM. The Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM) have been prepared as a separate document and all processes of GRM will be followed as indicated in the document. This document will be used for the entire scope of the TAZA project i.e Transmission Line from Iringa – Sumbawanga and associated substations of Kisada, Mbeya, Tunduma and Sumbawanga. The English version of GRM document has been disclosed in the TANESCO website and it is expected that at the end of November Swahili document will also be disclosed in the website and in Districts offices. TANESCO is planning to have sensitization meetings with villages traversed with Transmission Line and villages affected by acquisition of land for substation two months before paying compensation. Aim of the sensitization meeting will be informing PAPs on the GRM processes. PAPs were required to write a letter through their village leaders and file their complaints to TANESCO district/Regional Offices. After receiving the complaints from the PAP communication were made immediately with Research & Environment department for resolution. We have not received complaints from PAPs at the Mbeya substation area. GRM specialists/Sociologist at TANESCO will manage the GRM and the GRM will be operational during planning, pre-construction, construction, operations and decommissioning phases of the project.

7.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

- TANESCO has adopted the best practices of the Operational Policies (OP 4.12) by bridging the gap that was identified during the Resettlement Audit of the proposed Mbeya Substation. Most of the issue that were recommended in the RA report have been cleared. There are two issues that are pending. First issue is the top up allowances to all PAPs, replacement cost and assistance to identified vulnerable PAPs and another issue is valuation of one PAP who refused to be evaluated in the previous valuation. TANESCO is communicating with Mbeya City Valuer to finalize the valuation report and compensation schedule and submit to TANESCO for payment. Valuer has been advised to make sure that the valuation is aligning with OP 4.12. This delay of finalizing the document was caused by the changes that have been made by the Government on approval procedures. The Government have changed approval procedures by appointing Regional Valuers to approve valuation reports depending on the amount of money. The Government have already appointed the Regional Valuer for Mbeya Region to sign valuation reports. Therefore, City Council Valuer is in the process of finalizing the report for approval and after submitting the Valuation report and compensation schedules to us, TANESCO will immediately start internal process for compensation processes. It is required that the top up allowances, replacement cost, assistance to identified vulnerable PAPs and compensation for one PAP will be done before starting construction of the project. Payment have not been completed; these PAPs will be paid together with other PAPs in the entire line before August, 2022.

8.0 AGREED ACTION

It is agreed that no construction activities will start until top up allowances to all PAPs, replacement cost and assistance allowance to identified vulnerable PAPs and compensation for one PAP who refused to be evaluated in the previous valuation has been effected to the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) in order to meet World Bank requirements.

PAPs to be given adequate notice of 3 months to stop cultivating crops in the substation area as they were allowed to do so regardless of being paid compensation on the meeting held on 5th May, 2018.