ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) FOR THE PROPOSED 400kV UGANDA-TANZANIA INTERCONNECTOR POWER (UTIP) FROM IBADAKULI SUBSTATION IN SHINYANGA REGION VIA GEITA REGION, NYAKANAZI AND KYAKA SUBSTATIONS IN KAGERA REGION TO MASAKA WEST IN UGANDA

PART 3 – Annex 11

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SUBMITTED TO: National Environment Management Council (NEMC) 6Th Floor, Kambarage Tower, PSPF Road P.O. Box 2724 Dodoma Tel: +255 2629663859 E-mail: dg@nemc.or.tz, Website: www.nemc.or.tz **Submission Date: July 15th, 2025**	

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MRADI SHIRIKA LA UMEME USAFIRISHAJI KWA UMEME MSONGO VOLT 400KV UMBALI 566 KM KUANZIA IBADAKULI NYAKA NAZI HADI KYAKA MKOANI KAGERA.

Agenda

1. kufunguka kikao
2. kufungua kikao
3. kutambulisha Mradi (mhusika TANESCO)
4. Faida zinazotokana kutokana na mradi pamoja na hasara
5. Mgawanyiko wa shughuli za kijamii
6. Maoni na Mapendekezo
7. kufunga kikao.

Agenda NO 1 Utambulisho, mwenyekiti wa kamati alimukaribisha mwongozaji wa Mkutano ili kata aliyekaribisha mgeni rasmi ili aweze kufungua kwa agenda mojna kwa kuyaona Mradhifa zao

Agenda NO 2 kufungua kikao Mkuti wa kuyfungua kikao kilianza saa 15:13 mchi

Agenda NO3 kutambulisha Mradi (mhusika TANESCO)

Mradi wenye volt 400kv na mradi huu utapita kagera Nasaka. Njia hii fa umeme wa upana wa 52m, 26 X26 mradi huu ni mkubwa sana.

Agenda NO 4 Faida zinazotokana kutokana na Mradi pamoja na hasara.

Mradi huu lau mradi huu ni kazima ulio

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ea ni ukiaki Mradi huu unapopita
Maana nitu ningi nnawesa kuhan'bwa Mfan
Mfu, kiumba kai, selemu za Mutambako
na kipindi Mradi unapopita ni: lazima
Faida kuzo, 1. Upya kwa njama
II/ Maendeleo kwa Taifa zima
Mradi huu unatumika Naodello ya nchi
Yetu

Hasara ambazo zinaweza kuletwa wakati
wa uyeno. i/ kusambaa kwa magonjwa
Mf. zika, Ukimwi na magonjwa mengine
ii/ kufuatiwa kwa ardhi
iii/ Makazi kuchimbuliwa na kuzikwa upya
kasheha.
iv/ kuhamishwa kwa makazi (kubomolewa)
v/ Mila na desturi zi' utaleya tofauti kuf kuko
nibi Mila na desturi

Athari zote zitadhibitiwa ili wageni wasi
kanbu Mila na desturi
Na baada ya kufanya tathimini kinachofata
ni Uthamini wa eneo bako, kasha utaliipwa
na kuhama eneo lulo kuhingana na athari
ambazo zitakuf kutokea na ukishalipwa sitki
lei zako unatakiwa kupisha eneo lulo kufanya
kwasabu zinaweza kutokea athari Mbaya
na kisha Mradi utapitishwa
- Swali

Mwanachi atanatako kupiga wakati wa
kupitisha Mradi, Mradi ukapitia kabisa:
Mwisho atalipwa au - kwanza ni tathimini
ni na kupiga nitnambayo vitakuf kuathiriko
kasha ntu huyo atalipwa ufido kabain-
kabain kulo litathaminiwa na kupelekwa seho
M nyingine
na unapotaka kupata fidia zako nitazama
Ufike kwenye mikutano huyo

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Changamoto

i. Madi usaidizi / unapunja wadau
a watoto / mama ajili

ii. kuhudhuria mara kwa kwa kwa
ndio wanaoruhusiwa na madi

iii. kuendelea kumaliza mgogoro
ili kuepuka migogoro

iv. Madi yote yaweme kuwa wapi
japo sasa kuna wengine, kuna
mba wapatanishi wengine

v.

Mfadhili wa madi kwa ni Bank ya Dunia
Hatua inayofuata kwa wananchi

Majadiliano na Mapendekezo, Agenda no 6
— kuongeza elimu kwa wananchi kuepuka
kupatiwa unyanyasaji kwa watapeli
— Umbali wa madi ambao kwa watapeli

Agenda no 5 Mgawanyiko wa mgogoro

Mwenyekiti na Mjumbe wa kamati ya
Mgogoro kufanya kazi kwa pamoja kwa
kila familia moja

Agenda ya 7: Kufunga kikao / Maombi

Mkutano ulifungwa Maombi saa 16 36
kwa kuwa shughuli zote zimekwisha
wote walihudhuria kikao kwa amani
Asante nyote.

ESTHER M. NDOGOY

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MUHTASARI WA MKUTANO WA KAMATI CHA UZOEFU KILICHOFANYIKA TAREHE 01/06/2024 KWA AJILI YA MRADI WA UMEME

AGENDA

1. KUTAMBULISHANA
2. KUFUNGUA KIKAO
3. KUTAMBULISHA MRADI
4. FAIDA ZINAZOWEZA KUTOKANA NA MRADI
5. MAFUNZO / MAFUNZO WA KITAALAM
6. MADAI NA MAPENDEKEZO
7. KUFUNGA KIKAO

AGENDA NA 2: KUFUNGUA KIKAO

Mwenyekiti wa kikao alifungua kikao saa 10:00 jioni kwa kumkaribisha wageni

AGENDA NA 3: KUTAMBULISHANA MRADI

Mwezeshaji alielezea mradi wa Shirika la Umeme TANESCO la usafirishaji wa Umeme 220 KV msongo wa km 560 kuanzia Bwadakal Nyakanazi hadi Kyaka, mkoani Kagera.

AGENDA NA 4: FAIDA ZA MRADI NA ITAGHARA

Mwezeshaji alielezea kuwa mradi unaongeza uhakika na ubora wa nishati kwa wateja wa maeneo yote yatakayopitiwa na mradi unaongeza watu watapata ajira wakati wa ujenzi lakini wanaume kutoka nje Watu watapanga bidhaa kama vile watu watapika chakula wanaume wa bidhaa

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za Disemba utaongezeka. Athelefua kama hesani za mradi ni maeneo ya watu tutawaliwa kwani kila upande utakatwa ka kiti 26 kiyo na miti 52. Ile kwaye hesani hii Mlengwa atalipwa fidia kalaini pia mradi kwa umepanuliwa na bank ya dunia kiyo kaSta mradi hajaanza walhamini azitakaja na baada ya hapo ndio wezw la kuanza mradi likamu. Pia muendeleyi athelefua atkan' has. kuye mradi ni pamoja na mimba kiyo kuyo atkan. hii ni kutoa chini kwa vijana wzwo emo like kiyo watu wa emo like wadeganikie juu za Eglia.

AGENDA NA 5: MAJUKUMU WA MGAWANYO WA KITINSIA.

Mgumbe walohudhuria wathiefuzwa agenda hii ya majukumu wa na ugawanyo wa kijinsia kwa kuangaza kafika makadi' nawili Kundi' A wanawake na kundi' B wanaume Ila wamue kutete majukumu yao na Mgawanyo wao.

AGENDA NA 6: MUSOM NA MAPENDEKEZO

Mpaka athelefua Changamoto ni' kazi kwanza kazi uyingi nikandaraza kuna anakaja na watu wake anaeka watu wa emo like kuya kuyi mawe yangu naomba kafika mradi ku tubadilike na wakazi wa emo like. Tupuna Kipambele. Muendeleyi athelefua kwa sera inaelezea wazawa wamefanta na mradi

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AGENDA NA 7: Kupunguza Mikopo.
Mnapokiri wa kikao alijunga kikao saa 11:15
jioni kwa kuwashukuru wajumbe kwa kuhudhuria
na kuomba wazidi kuwa tayari kwa pale
watakapohitajika na kikao kitakaposhi.

UMETHIBITISHWA
NA.

AFISA MTENDAJI
KIJIJI CHA IZOGORE
KATA/ALAKULI-SHY

Anitha Elinipeus
KAIRU

Thomas Emanuel
MWENYEKITI

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Mradi wa Shirika la Umeme TANESCO la-
Usafirishaji wa Umeme Volt 400 KV umbali kilome
tre 560 kuanzia Ibadakuli Nyakanazi hadi Kyaka
mkoani Kagera.

Agenda

1. Kujitambulisha (wote)
2. Kufungua Kikao
3 Kutambulisha Mradi (Muhusika TANESCO)
4. Faida Zinazowezza kutokana na mradi
Na Hasara
5. Majukumu ya/Mgawanyo wa kijinsia
6. Maoni na Mapendekezo
7. Kufunga Kikao

AGENDA NO 2: KUFUNGUA KIKAO
Mwenyekiti wa kikao alifungua kikao saa
7:50 mchana kwa kuwakaribisha wajumbe
na kikao kilifunguliwa.

AGENDA NO 3: KUTAMBULISHA MRADI
Mwenyekiti alielezea Mradi wa Shirika
la Umeme TANESCO ambao mradi huu utu
tuwe na Km 560 na Volt 400 KV kuanzia

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Abdalakul Nyakanazi had Kyaka
Mkoani Kagera.

AGENDA NA 4: FAIDA ZILIZOPOTEZWA NA MRADI WA BOD

Mwenyekiti alieleza kwa mradi utekwe na faida na Hasara ambapo alianza kwa kueleza faida ni kazi zitapatikana kat mradi kwa kutoa ngumu kazi. Mwenyekiti alieleza kwa ene utakwa vake ni mita 52. kiyo tathmini itafanyika na taratibu zote zitafatwe. na mradi kaufanyika hadi tathmini ikamilike. Faida nyingine Mradi utaleta Wageni kiyo wanamuchi wanamera kupanjika Mwenyekiti alieleza kusaa za mradi. kwa kuwapa nafasi wajumbe, wa na mjumbe alieleza kwa kata kika mradi utaiwa maendeleo kwa kwa na wafanyakazi wanawapa mikka mahi na wakiandoka wanakwa wametekeleza wataka

Viashiria vya utoro maskuleni. wataka wanamera kuacha kwende shule na kwende kufanya kazi kuepa mradi. na mjumbe alijibina kwa kata kika mradi utakanyokija utakija na shenz zako kiya wataka kawatapata kazi.

AGENDA NO 5: MAJUKUMU NA MGAWANYO WA KITUMBO

Mwenyekiti alieleza agenda hii kwa kuweka kata kika vikundi viwili ambayo wataina wana wahiganayika na mahiri baba na walijaolikana

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AGENDA NA 6: KUTUNGA KIKAO

Mnyeketi wa kikao alitunga kifaa cha 9:05 mchana kwa kumshukuru mgeni kwa mchango wake kwa maendeleo ya kikao kilichofuata

Ameridhia

Wilfrey Ephraim
KATIBU

na Peter Ng'hunya
M/KITI

AHSA MTENDAJI
KIJIJI CHA DAKULI

MKUTANO WA KIKAO CHA UTEKELEZAJI JUU YA MRADI WA UMEME WA MSONGO WA VOLI 400 KV KUTOKA IBRONKULI ADI KYAKA KALIBA :- KWA VIONGOZI WA KATA YA OLD JOHN ANGA:

2/6/2024.

Agenda:

-I. Utambulisho
ii/ Kufungua kikao
iii/ Kutambulisha mtadi.
iv/ Faida za mtadi na hasara
v Mgawanyiko wa shughuli za kijamii
vi Maoni na mapendekezo
vii Kufunga kikao

Agenda-i. Utambulisho

Viongozi wa kata ya old shinyanga wakijitambulisha na baada ya hapo watatambua wakijitambulisha likiwa ni kutoka tanesco na wenyeji kutoka Ben consult.

Agenda ii/ Kufungua kikao

mwenyekiti alifungua kikao, baada ya utambulisho kwa wajumbe wa kikao hicho

Agenda iii/ Kutambulisha mtadi

Mchakato unaoelezea yakuwa kabla ya mtadi kuanza mtadi unatambulishwa kwenye jamii una kopite mtadi na athari za kuwa mtadi. Hizo ni wa umeme wa 400KV ukitoka Ibadakuli shinyanga adi Kyaka mkoani Kagera

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Agenda iv faida na athari za mradi
Utafiti wa mazingira unaotakiwa
mradi utakuwa na faida lakini utakuwa na
athari zake

Faida:
-i. Kukuza uchumi wa mtu mmoja mmoja na Taifa
kwa ujumla
Watafiti wanaotakiwa yatakuwa mradi utakiko ubora
ujile na uwezi kuwa vyema lakini utasaidia
kuuza chemsha nje ya Taifa la Tanzania kwa ajili
ya la kukuza pato la Taifa.

ii Athari za mradi.
- Kupungua ngozi ya uzalishaji mali ikiwa ni baada
ya mazingira kuharibiwa mradi kutekelezwa.
Wafanyabiashara wanaotakiwa yatakuwa mradi unaotakiwa
mita 52 jambo linalopelekea baadhi ya watu
wachi kazi yao kutwaliwa na serikali kwa
lengo la kupisha mradi. pia watafiti wali
chaza yatakuwa baada ya athari ya mazingira kuchu
kuliwa mazingira kuharibiwa kutokana zoko zote
ikiwa na faida ya kipande cha athari kubwa
chutakuliwa

ii Utakaji wa miti: kwenye maeneo unapopita
mradi. Wafanyabiashara wataotakiwa mradi
unapita kwenye shamba ya watu ambapo kuna
miti pamoja na mazao mengine. Watafiti
wanaotakiwa yatakuwa mradi unahaya kazi na Taifa kwa
mradi utafaidia athari zote ikiwa ni kupunguza mabo
pamoja na kuelimisha jamii juu ya uharibifu wa
kwa wingi

iv Ongezeko wa shughuli za kijamii kwenye
mradi jamii
Watafiti wataotakiwa kuyaona ongezeko wa mgeuko
wa kijamii ikiwa na mabadiliko ya wanaoishi
na wanaotoka ya wanaume.

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Ulegumbe wa kikao walieteza jukwaa kuhamasisha kuhusu kuzuia janga linalofanywa na jinsia zote mfano kilimo na ufugaji lakini kuna baadhi ya mazuiwa yanayoonekana na wazazi wake pekee bado kuzi za migahawa, saloons, n.k pia kuhakikisha ya kuzi zinapatikana na wananchi ili mfano kuchomelea ujenzi kuendesha magari ya abiria n.k. hivyo kutoka na na mgawanyiko wa kimazuiwa jinsia zote ambapo zimekuwa hazitendeani haki

VI/ Maoni na mapendekezo

Ulegumbe walitoa maoni yakuwa viboreshwe mradi wetoke kwenye kata ya Ol Shiyaanga kwa lengo la kukuza uchumi wetu ili mmoja na moja kwenye kata

VII Kupunga kikao

Mwenyekiti alipunga. Kikao saa sita mchana kwa kuzingatia bajeti kuzi muhimu wazo na michango yao mizuri jinsi ya mradi wa maendeleo.

Imetayarishwa na.

MWANAMBA J. WILSON

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MUHTASARI WA MKUTANO MKUU WA KIJIJI WA KUTAMBULISHA MRADI WA TANESCO KV 400 04/06/2024

AGENDA ZA MKUTANO

1: KUJITAMBULISHA WOTE
2: KUFUNGUA MKUTANO
3: KUTAMBULISHA MRADI
4: FAIDA ZINAWEZA KUTOKANA NA MRADI NA HASARA
5: MGAWANYIKO WA SHUGHULI ZA KIJINSIA
6: MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO
7: KUFUNGA IKIKAO.

Participants 20
Male ~~20~~ 11
Female 9

AGENDA NO 1/7 KUJITAMBULISHO: WOTE

Agenda hii wananchi wote walijitambulisha pamoja na wataalam kutoka ofisi ya Tanesco walijitambulisha wote.

AGENDA NO 2/7 KUFUNGUA MKUTANO:

Mkutano wa Mkutano alifungua mkutano mnamo saa 11.00 asubuhi kwa kuwakaribisha wananchi wote waliohudhuria katika mkutano huo na kuwaomba kuwa watulivu na makini katika utoaji na huja.

AGENDA NO. 3/7 KUTAMBULISHA MRADI WA TANESCO 400K

Agenda hii ya kutambulisha mradi wa Tanesco 400 KV Umbali wa kilometre 566 kuanzia Ibadakuli nyakanazi hadi kyaka Mkoani kagera ambao utapita katika Mabao na kijiji cha Mweselagi na kufungia cha Ntimve.

AGENDA NO. 4/7 FAIDA ZA HASARA ZITOKANAZO NA MRADI

Kutokana na Mradi wa Tanesco wa 400 KV ~~kutoka~~ kutoka Umbali wa kilometre 566 kuanzia Ibadakuli nyakanazi hadi kyaka Mkoani kagera. Mradi huo wakati unata kuleta utakuwa na faida pamoja na Hasara kwa wananchi kwa sababu kuna baadhi ya kaya zitakazo shuka kwa kuliipwa fidia ya kuhamishwa pamoja na ujio wa wageni ambao wanaweza kuja na Magonjwa na kusababisha Hasara kwa wananchi

AGENDA NO. 5/7 MGAWANYIKO WA SHUGHULI ZA KIJINSIA

Agenda hii ya Mganamyiko wa shughuli za Kijinsia Mwezeshaji/Mtaalamu kutoka Tanesco alifafanua na kueleza kuwa wakati wa utekelezaji wa Mradi wa 400KV. Shughuli zote zitakelezwa kwa kuzingatia Jinsia (shughuli za kijinsia).

AGENDA NO 6/7 MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO

Agenda hii ya Maoni na Mapendekezo Wananchi walitoa Maoni na mapendekezo yao kuwa wakati wa utekelezaji wa Mradi wa Tanesco 400 KV uzingatie Tathmini ya Mali na Maeneo ya wananchi yatakayopitiwa na mradi na fidia ya Maeneo hayo itolewe kwa wakati pamo wananchi kushirikishwa na kuelimishwa Hasara na fujo katika maeneo hayo.

AGENDA NO 7/7 KUFUNGA MKUTANO:

Mwenyekiti wa Mkutano alifunga mkutano Mnamo Saa 6:00 Mchana kwa kuwashukuru wananchi kwa Mahudhurio yao pamoja na kuwa watulivu na Makini kwa wakati wote wa mkutano kisha Mwenyekiti alimkabidhi kalo la kheri na Safari njema

MASELE S. KAZELEMA

MAGESSA M. JOHN
AFISA MTENDAJI
KIJIJI CHA NWASEKAGI
SHINYANGA

MUHTASARI

MRADI SHIRIKA LA UMEME USAFIRISHAJI WA UMEME MSONGO VOLT 400 KV UMBALI KILOMETRE 566 KUANZIA IBADAKULI NYAKANAZI HADI KYATLA MKOANI KAGERA TAREHE 04/06/2024

KUJUJI CHA MWAJIRI

Participants 30
Male 25
Female 5

AGENDA ZA KIKAO

~~Kila agenda~~
01 - Kujitambulisho
02 - Kufungua mkutano
03 - Kutambulisho mradi
04 - Muhusika (TANESCO)
05 - Faida zinazoweza kutokana na Mradi na Hasara
06. Mgawanyiko wa Shughuli za Kijinsia
07 Maoni ya Mapendekezo
08. Kufunga Mkutano

1: KUJITAMBULISHA.

Utambulisho ulifanyika ne kila mjumbe alijitambulisha kwa jina ne nyadhifa zao.

2: KUFUNGUA MKUTANO.

Mwenyekiti alifungua mkutano mnamo saa 8:52 mchana na akimkaribisha mtoa maada ili aendelee na agenda za mkutano.

3: KUTAMBULISHA MRADI.

Utambulisho wa Mradi wa Umeme kutoka Ibadakuli shinyanga hadi Uganda kilomita 566 wenye VOLT-400KV ambao utapita kalika kijiji cha Muojiji.

4: FAIDA NA HASARA ZINAZOWEZA KUJITOKEZA

(i) Faida.

Mradi huu utakuwa na faida zifuatazo.

a/ Ajira kwa wananchi wakati wa utekelezaji wa mradi

b/ Kukua kwa uchumi kwa mama ntilie wate pika na kuuza chakula kwa wafanyakazi.

c/ Kijiji kitakuza uchumi wake baada ya kuingia makubaliano ya ukinzi wa nguzo za umeme.

ii/ Hasara.

(a)- Kuondolewa kwenye eneo lililozoeleka kwa makazi, kilimo na ufugaji.

(b)- Kuondolewa kwa uoto wa asili hasa miti.

(c)- Kupungua kwa eneo la kilimo.

(d)- Kuridi upya kwa miba baada ya kaburi kufanishwa

(e)- Magonjwa hasa ukimwi.

5: MGAWANYIKO WA SHUGHULI ZA KIJINSIA

Suala la ubwa lilikuwa ni uhusishwaji wa wanawake katika shughuli mbalimbali za kijamii kama vile, Umiliki wa ardi, maamuzi ya kifamilia pamoja na nafasi za uongozi na Shule, yote haya yalionekana yanazingatiwa.

6: MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO.

Miradi hii huchukua eneo kubwa mno kwanini wasipunguze ? Jibu: - Umeme huu ni hatari sana hivyo kuhakikisha hainuhusiwi kufanya shughuli za kibinadamu hii ni kwa usalama wa wananchi.

7: KUFUNGA MKUTANO.

Mwenyekiti alifunga mkutano mnamo saa 9: 26 mchana na aliwashukuru wananchi na wageni/watalamu kwa kufika kwao.

M/KITI
MALIGISA LUHEGA MPUYA

KATIBU/VEO
EZEKIEL JUDAHA SONDA

HALMASHAURI YA WILAYA YA SHINYANGA 4-6-2024

MUHTASARI WA KUTAMBULISHA MRADI SHIRIKA LA UMEME ANDAO WATASAFIRISHA UMEME MGENGE VOLT 400KV UMBALI KM 566 KILIANZIA IBADAKULI HADI KYAKA-KAGERA

Agenda

1. Kujitambulisha
2. Kufungua kikao
3. Kutambulisha mradi (TANESCO)
4. Faida za mradi
5. Ngawenyiko wa Shughuli za kijamii
6. Maoni na Mapendekezo
7. Kufunga kikao

Total Participants: 33
Male 23
Female 10

1. KUJITAMBULISHA

Mwenyekiti alimkaribisha wageni wote kujitambulisha wapi wametoka na majina yao. Baada ya wageni hayo wageni waliendelea na utambulisho ambapo walisema wametokea Shinyanga (Mkoani).

2. KUFUNGUA KIKAO

Mwenyekiti alifungua kikao mnamo saa 3:20 Asubuhi na kuwasihi wenzake kushirikiana kwa makini ili waweze kufaidika na endapo kuna mahala hawajaelewa waulize kwanza.

3. KUTAMBULISHA MRADI

Mwezeshaji kutoka TANESCO/BENE CONSULT (LTD) alitoa maelezo kuhusu wenzake kwamba wametoka wa Mwitenga kwa, wakipitisha mradi utakuwa hapo kipi wa umeme wa VOLT 400KV umbali wa Km 566 kuanzia Ibadakuli hadi Kyaka-Kagera hadi Uganda. Kwahiyo alielezea kwa mradi huu utachukua kwa maeneo yao na sehemu za mahali. Mradi utawezesha kuwepo na maeneo, nyumba, miti na vitu vingine hai vikiyopo kwenye maeneo hayo.

NOTE

Wananchi wakitakiwa kufidia kama mkataji mradi huu kupita kwenye maeneo yetu. Kama kwako tayari watakuja angalia na kupoteza Sehemu fulani.

4. FAIDA ZA MRADI

Faida za mradi ni Kitanga zaidi maana watapata mapato ya kuendeshea mchi na kuleta maendeleo mbalimbali katika jamii yetu. Hata hivyo bili wachangi wa hapa Mwanza mtapata faida za ajira ndiyo maana kuchakuwa na kazi ambazo zitachukuliwa vibarua au ngazu kazi. Kwaliyo Mtapata faida ya kipato. Pia wageni watakuja watachukuliwa kula, kulala na usafiri nyama bado bado ambapo zawara kutapatia kipato.

MOTO

Wananchi wa Mwanza maana kumeka mashati ya kupewa kipaumbele kwenye ajira ndogo ndogo zinazowera kufanywa na wananchi wa hapa.

5. HASARA ZA MRADI

Mradi huu waweza kuwa na hasara mbalimbali mfano Kuleta mizi na desturi mpya, Kuleta magonjwa Mfano Ukimwi, Kudharibika a watu na wachili kwa watoto

6. MGAWANYIKO WA SHUGHULI ZA KIJINSIA

Katika kaya kuna majukumu tofauti kati ya Mwanamme na Mwanamke Mfano katika jamii yetu mtu wa kiume hawezi kufanya ujenzi na mwanamke yupo. Lakini katika mradi huu mzungu anataka kuki sawa hapa kwenye fichza zitakazotelewa na mradi.

7. MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO

Wananchi wachihoji Je! watalipaje kuhusu fidia. Jibu, watakuja watalaamu wengine ambao wanajua namna ya kuthamini mali za wananchi. Pia wachihoji kuwa wakina nani watapata kuthamini mali na mmeneo yetu? Jibu; Serikali yenyewe ndiyo itakayo thamini na siyo Mzungu maana wapo ni mali ya Serikali.

Mwenyekiti wa chichiza hapa kijijini kwamba tuchukue ujumbe na kuna ipo kuwa mradishughulikiaje, wananchi wachijiba kuwa tu huanza ngazi za chini kubwa ngazi ya familia na kupanda ngazi za juu.

Baada ya kumaliza majadiliano, mwenyekiti aliwashukuru wanachi wote! Je! mko tayari mrudi huku mlipo kuja kesho? Wananchi wote walikubali kuwa wako tayari mrudi tena kesho kutwa kwa sababu ni mwendelezo kutokana kwamba chama na Taifa kwa ujumla. Pia mwenyekiti aliwaomba wananchi wote ushirikiano kwa watumishi wengine watakao fuata maana ndiyo kwanza tupo hatua za awali.

5. KUFUNGA KIKAO

Mwenyekiti alishukuru wanenyeji kwa mapokezi mazuri, kisha akafunga kikao mnamo saa 4.30 Asubuhi.

JOSEPH M. AFISA

AFISA MTENDAJI
KIJIJI CHA MWISEME
SHINYANGA

MAHITAJARI YA MKUTANO YA KUTAMBULISHA MRADI WA SHIRIKA LA UMEME MJONGO VOLT 400 KV UMBALI WA KILOMITA 556 KATIKA MKOA WA SOLWA
TAREHE 03/06/2024

Participants 42
Male 33
Female 7

01 Kufungua kikao
02 Utambulisho
03 Kutambulisha wageni kila Mmoja
04 Ujumbe wa kitwiza
05 Kuahirisha kikao.

01 Kufungua Mkutano

Mwongozaji wa Mkutano alitmaka na kuwa-pongeza wananchi kwa mchuano Mzuri alioaonesha wakati wa kufuatilia wakati wa Mkutano alofungua Mkutano rasmi Mnamo saa 8:31 Mchana.

02 Utambulisho

Afisa mtendaji wa kijiji alianza kuwatambu lisha wananchi. Wataalamu ngazi ya kijiji pamoja na wajumbe, kisha alianzabisha Mkutano wa kuta kwa mtoki ya utambulisho, Weo alijitambulisha kuku Mkimwa Diwani naa alijitambulisha kuku wataalamu toka Shirika la umeme nao wakajitambulisha

AFISA MTENDAJI
KIJIJI CHA SOLWA
S.L.P. 115 SHINYANGA

Tofo-Lubanda

03 kutambulisha Mradi wa umeme

Baada ya agenda hii kuwasilishwa, Mwenyekiti wa Mkutano aliomba kuwakaribisha Wageni Waalikwa kutoka shirika la umeme kwaajili ya kutambulisha mradi

Mhandisi kutoka shirika la umeme alisimama na kuanza kuwaelezea wananchi kwamba, kuanzishwa kwa wa umeme unaotegemea kupitia kwaajili ya kusafirisha umeme Mkubwa (Mwingo) wenye ukubwa wa Volt 400kv wenye urefu wa kilometa 565 kuanzia

IBADAKULI, MYAKANDAZI, HADI KYAKA (Mkoani Kagera. Hivyo katika kata ya sabasa kuna baadhi ya vijiji vitapitiwa vijiji hivyo ni kijiji cha Mwakuki, Mwalughana, Mwasekago, Sabasa pamoja na Mwasenene. Mhandisi alisisitiza Wananchi kuwaache wafanyakazi pitiwa na wfadhi ya umeme yenye upana wa Mita 52 ataepewa fidia ya eneo lake.

AFISA MTENDAJI
KIJIJI CHA SOLWA
S.L.P. 115 SHINYANGA

FADH ZA MRADI

Mhasibu toka shirika la umeme ahifadhi kwa wananchi kwa upande wa fedha

i/ Kilenga Mahurano, kabla ya hili tekateuliwa Mahurano mimi kabla sijaondoka Ile ya nchi Uganda, Mahurano yaka Bengwa Uganda - Tanzania - Tanzania Uganda.

ii/ Fidra, Mhasibu abidera, kwasile Mfu afakae pfiwa na hfadli atapewa fidia anhapo itankidia kwanzilia Mwila mangne

iii/ Asha, kabla yaki hili, Mhasibu toka shirika la umeme TANESCO abidera, pmli yaki utakapo anza kuchukua yaka wo ewahulia watapewa kipaumbele kabla kazi

FASARA ZA MRADI

Mweshahi toka shirika la umeme la TANESCO abidera pahpo na fadia kukutoa kwaza - alaidaza kuhaza kamwa ifuatayo

AFISA MTENDAJI
KIJIJI CHA SOLWA
S.L.P. 115 SHINYANGA

Kuhamishwa, ni Mtongoni Nuru kwenda ambako Mwenyekiti kwamba. Kitabu ya ngozo za mnene Kachukuwa nyama zao mita 52 kwa ajili ndani Chemichemi akahamishwa kwatiba.

Kutokwiki shughuli kadiha ones bibi Fatma, kaa Mwanachi atakae pikwa kaboruhuswa kufanya shughuli zozote ndani ya kitalu

04 Uzawa wa kijamii

Mwenyekiti akiona wananchi kuwa, kadiha nzuri kwa mnene kutakuwa na wawa kwawake kadha kazi kwamaana ya Mfiko yatakiwa kazi zote kila siku

Mr Kwahrisha Kisao.

Mwenyekiti wa Mkutano, ahmadiwa kwa-
kwaponzera wananchi kwa kuhulisha
kisao, alawasiliwa wananchi kwa kuhulisha
kisao kama kwa wya
kupeana taarifa. Mkoahrisha
kisao nimeona sec 10/17 Stow
Mkaweruhusu wananchi kuhawajisa

MJUMUJIANO WA MKUTANO MKUU WA KIJIJI CHA MKUBUKI ULIOFANYIKA TAREHE 04-6-2021

AGENDA ZA MKUTANO:

01 KUFUNGUA MKUTANO.

02. KUJITAMBULISHA.

03 KUTAMBULISHA MRADI

04. FAIDA ZINAZOKUJA KUTOKANA NA MRADI NA HASARA.

05 MGAWANYIKO WA SHUGHULI ZA KIJAMII

06. MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO

07 KUFUNGA MKUTANO.

Participants 20
Male 18
Female 2

AGENDA NO 01 KUFUNGUA MKUTANO.

M/kiti wa mkutano alisimama na kufungua mkutano mnamo wa saa 6:30 mchana kwa kuwaomba wajumbe wa mkutano kuwa watulivu katika kikao hicho.

AGENDA NO 02 KUJITAMBULISHA.

Afisa mtendaji wa kijiji alisimama na kujitambulisha wa wadada my kuboka makao makuu badaa mara baada ya kujitambulisha aliwakaribisha wadaalamu hao kwa majina yao.

AGENDA NO 03. KUTAMBULISHA MRADI

AFISA MTENDA. IJIJI CHA MWABUR SHINYANGA

Mtalaamu kutoka Tanesco makao makuu Dodoma alisimama na kuanzisha mradi, alisema mradi huo unatoka IBADA KULI hadi MASAKA UGANDA ni KM 570, baada ya kusema hayo alikaeleza kuwa nabe kuwa mradi huo unafadhiliwa na World bank pia alionyesha kuona kuwa kwa ngazo moja kuchukua mita 26 kwa kila upande jumla kukuka mita 52.

AGENDA NO 4. FAIDA ZINAZOKUJA KUTOKANA NA MRADI NA HASARA.

Mtalamu alifafanua faida na hasara zinazo weza kutokana mradi huo ikiwa ni ujenzi wa vituanda, kwanzichi kupata ajira. kuta vijana na vijiji vyetu kupata maendeleo kwani umeme ni utakuwa wa uhakika.

Mtabamu atakazeza kwanachi pia habara zinazokeza kutokana na mradi huo ikiwa ni kubadilika kwa mira na desturi, kupata magonjwa, kizi na kuchangamya tabia zuni

AJENDA NO 05 MGAWANYIKO WA SHUGHULI ZA KIJINSIA.

Katika mkutano wataalamu walikweza kutoa elimu ya shughuli za kijinsia kwa kwanainchi kwa kuwaliza malwali jinsi gani kwanaja nya kazi zao katika yamilia zao je kuna uwaka wa kijinsia kwanainchi kwahijibu malwali hayo.

AJENDA No. 06. MSOMI NA MAPENDEKEZO.

kwanainchi wa kijiji cha mkabuki walitoa mapendekezo yao ya kuboli mradi huo kupita katika kijiji cha mkabuki pia walionaboa kwaaidike katika madipo yao kama mradi utajanikiwa.

AJENDA No. 07. KUFUNGA MKUTANO.

Mkiti wa serikali ya kijiji alishukuru na kuwaruhusu kwenda hicho nyumbani kwa saa 7:30 mchana.

UMEANDALIWA NA

KAIIBIJI CHA MWARUP AFISA MTEIIDA. KIJIJI CHA MWARUP

KUTHIBITISHWA

MKIII

MUHTASARI WA MKUTANO WA KUSITISHA CHA MWOSENGE

KUTAMBULISHA MRADI (TANESCO) 3/6/2024

AGENDA

1. Kufungua Kikao.
2. Kutambulisha mradi (TANESCO)
3. Faida na hasara za mradi
4. Mgawanyiko wa Rasilimali
5. Maoni na Mapendekezo
6. Kufunga Kikao.

AGENDA 1: KUFUNGUA KIKAO

Mwenyekiti alifungua Kikao Kwa Kuwashukuru wajumbe Kwa mahudhurio yao ambapo Kikao Kilifunguliwa mnamo saa 6:00 mchana.

KUTAMBULISHA MRADI (TANESCO).

Mwezeshaji Kutoka makao makuu ya TANESCO alitoa Ufafanuzi na Kutambulisha mradi Kwamba ambao unatoka Ibadakuli Shinyanga Mpaka Uganda ambapo mradi huu utapitia katika Mazingira getu.

AGENDA 3: FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI

Mwezeshaji alitambulisha mradi ambapo mradi huu Una faida zake ambapo ni Kuongeneza ajira, Kupata maendeleo Katika jamii. Lakini pia mradi huu ni wa benki ya dunia ambapo umejali Mazingira athari mgawapo Katika eneo ambapo linapita zitaki Kuwa mita 52 Kulia na Kushoto ambapo watalipwa fidia Kwa gharama.

Lakini pia Tumeona Kwamba Kupokea malalamiko Kwa wale ambao wataptiwa na mradi Fidia za watu wa Maeneo yatakapopatikana watalipwa Kabla mradi haujaanza na baada ya zoezi la Tathmini Utakuzi wa Uangamoto jamii pamoja Kuwa na Mgongano ya Maamuzi ya Mgongano.

Lakini pia Kuendesha kampeni za Upandaji miti

AGENDA 4: MGAWANYIKO WA RASILIMALI

Katika agenda hii Ulgaruliza mgawanyiko wa Rasilimali ambapo Kila Kondi libtoa mapendekezo yao na Kuwataka pawepo na Usawa wa Rasilimali Kati ya wanawake na wanaume.

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AGENDA 5: MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO

Wanachi walipokea mradi na kutoa maoni na mapendekezo yafuatayo. Kujengewa nyumba kwa wale walioathirika na mradi ambapo kwa mradi huu italipa fidia kwa wale walioathirika na mradi au waliothibitika na mradi.

Maoni mengine fidia ilipwe kabla ya mradi kuanza na mjibu yatokanayo mradi hauwezi kuanza bila kujaripia athirini na watu kulipwa fidia.

Elimu itolewe kwa wataokabathirika na mradi ili kama amebomolewa nyumba akajenge nyumba sehemu nyingine ili waendeleo yawe endelevu yasithiri pasiwa

AGENDA 6: KUFUNGA KIKAO

Mwenyekiti alifunga kikao mnamo saa 8:00 Mchana

AFISA MTENDAJI KIJIJI CHA

AFISA MTENDAJI KIJIJI CHA

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Uganda– Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) Tanzania Side

TANZANIA – ZAMBIA TRANSMISSION INTERCONNECTOR PROJECT (TAZA)

Undertaking of ESIA, Interconnector Project (UTIP) ESMP, RPF and other Safeguards Study under UTIP Tanzania Side

Stakeholder Consultation form for the respective Regions (Shinyanga, Mwanza, Geita and Kagera), Municipal and District Officials, Institutions, and other affected parties

S/N	Date	Name	Institution	Position	Phone/	Signature
11	03/06/24	DOHOLI LUMWECHA	MWASENGE	MWENYEKITI		
12	03/06/24	GANDI BUSWELU	MWASENGE	MWENYEKITI		
13	03/06/24	MAKANI KAYEJI	MWASENGE	MJUMBE		
14	03/06/24	SIHJA LUSHINGE	MWASENGE	MJUMBE		
15	03/06/24	NYALULA JOHNI	MWASENGE	MJUMBE		
16	03/06/24	REHARD JOSEPH	MWASENGE	MJUMBE		
17	03/06/24	PAULO MSONDOKI	MWASENGE	MJUMBE		
18	03/06/24	KACHECHE NYERERE	MWASENGE	MJUMBE		
19	03/06/24	TABU JOHNI	MWASENGE	MJUMBE		
20	03/06/24	MAIGE SAGANA	MWASENGE	MJUMBE		

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Uganda– Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) Tanzania Side

TANZANIA – ZAMBIA TRANSMISSION INTERCONNECTOR PROJECT (TAZA)

Undertaking of ESIA, Interconnector Project (UTIP) ESMP, RPF and other Safeguards Study under UTIP Tanzania Side

Stakeholder Consultation form for the respective Regions (Shinyanga, Mwanza, Geita and Kagera), Municipal and District Officials, Institutions, and other affected parties

S/N	Date	Name	Institution	Position	Phone/	Signature
21	03/06/2024	MAKEJA MARIKO	MWASENGE	MSUMBE		
22	03/06/24	ROBATI LUSEDAMILA	MWASENGE	MSUMBE		
23	03/06/24	MNYAKIA SAY	MWASENGE	MSUMBE		
24	03/06/24	JAPHET BWANGO	MWASENGE	MSUMBE		
25	03/06/24	AMOSI LUCHOMBA	MWASENGE	MSUMBE		
26	03/06/24	RICHARD MUSA	MWASENGE	MSUMBE		
27	03/06/24	SR THOMAS JOHNSON	MWASENGE	MSUMBE		
28	03/06/24	MADAMA MALINGI	MWASENGE	MSUMBE		
29	03/06/24	JOSEPH B. KISAMI	MWASENGE	MSUMBE		
30	03/06/24	LEYA PATILIKI	MWASENGE	MSUMBE		

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HALMASHAURI YA WILAYA YA SHINYANGA
MUHTASARI WA KIKAO CHA VDC - NYANGOMBE,
VIONGOZI WA DINI, CHAMA, WAZEE MASHUHURI
NA VIONGOZI WA SUNGUSUNGU: TAR. 03/06/2024

AJENDA:

1. KUFUNGUA KIKAO
2. UTAMBULISHO
3. KUTAMBULISHA MRADI WA UMEME WA MSONGO MKUBWA.
4. KUAHIRISHA KIKAO.

1. KUFUNGUA KIKAO:
Mwenyekiti wa kijiji ahfungua kikao majira ya saa 16:05 jioni, nakuwataka wajumbe wote wa kikao kuwa watulivu kipindi chote cha kikao, pia aliwataka wajumbe wote kuuliza au kutoa maoni pale ambapo itahitajika ili wawere kueleweka kwa ufasaha zaidi.

2. UTAMBULISHO
Mtendaji wa kijiji, alisimama na kuanza utambulisho kwa wajumbe wote waliohudhuria kikao hiki, ambapo mkuu wa kituo cha polisi Nyang'ombe, Viongozi wa dini, Viongozi wa kamati ndogo ya Ulinzi na usalama ya kijiji (Sungusungu) Viongozi wa Chama (CCM) pamoja na wawakilishi wa wazee maarufu; Pia kuhudhuria na wahamasishaji wa mradi kutoka ofisi ya TANESCO - MAILONI MAKUU:

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3. KUTAMBULISHA ~~XXX~~ MRADI WA UMEME-MSOMGO MKUBWA (TANESCO).

- Mhamasishaji ahusimama/wahusimama na kuanza kutoa Elimu inayohusiana na mradi huo kuwa, Mradi huu utakuwa ni kusafiri sha Umeme mkubwa wa KV-400 kutoka Ibadakuli - Shinyanga kuvuka Masaka - Uganda.
- Mhamasishaji atajaribu pia kuwa kati a kipindi hiki, cha mradi wananchi wa anhusiwa kushiriki kikamilifu shughuli zote zinazohusiana na Mradi huu. Hivyo wanaombwa kushiriki kikamilifu.
- Mhamasishaji pia, atawaelezea pia wajumbe kuwa kabla ya kuanza kwa mradi (hatua za awali za ujenzi wa mradi), Wananchi wa tafanyiwa Tathmini na kulipwa fidia, ni kuwa wale tu watakaothibitishwa na mradi

4. KUAHIRISHA KIKAO.

Mwenyekiti wa kijiji ahusimama majira ya saa 6 ja 48 jioni, na kuashukuru wajumbe wote wahudhuria kikao hicho. Na hivyo ahiwatakia wareje makwao salama.

SAHI YA MWENYEKITI
JUMA MAHUMBA

SAHIHISHA MJUMBE WA KIJIJI CHA IBADAKULI
P.O. SHINYANGA
MAOMBI

MAHUDHURIO YA KIKAO.

WAJUMBE WA VDC - MWANG'OMBE

SN	JINA LA MJUMBE	CHEO	SAHIHI
01.	JUMA MAHUMBA	M/KIJIJI	
02.	RAPHAEL PASCHAL	VEO	
03	SANYIWA MAKOMANGO	M/KITONGOJI	S.makomango
04	FELISTA KAYUHGILO	MJUMBE	FELISTA
05	MADULU LUGWISHA	MJUMBE	
06	PAULO NGELENJA	MJUMBE	Paulo
07	MABEJA KIDULA	MJUMBE	
08	SUZANA EMILY	MJUMBE	S.EMILY
09	JESIKA MELEKA	MJUMBE	
10	ROBERT- K- MADAKAPE	MJUMBE	
11	HAMIS F. MASUDU	M.KITONGOJI	
12	ASTELIA MASOGA	M/KITONGOJI	

WAREMI WALIKUWA.

S/N	JINA LA MJUMBE	CHEO	SAHIHI
1	DADUE MAPULI.	K/TAWI CCM	
2	JAMES MAHELA	TEM (2)	JAMES
3	KALIMU-MANJI-KALIMU	MZEE MAALUFU	Kalimu
4	LUKAS LUFUNGIA	MZEE MAALUFU	Dugi
5	KABASA TELEKA	JUMBE (2)	K. Teleka
6	SEFU LUNGATA	KAMANDA (2)	S. L.
7	ESITA MAYIKO	MCHUNGUJI	ESI
8	GRACE KISYOMBE	TANESCO HQ	
9	Emmanuel Mkocha	BENE CONSULTANT	
10	Edward L Mayenga	EMD-SHYDC	

AFISA MIENDAJI WA
KIJIJI NYANG'OMBE
S. L. P 113
SHINYANGA

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HALMASHAURI YA WILAYA YA SHINYANGA 3/6/2024

MKUTANO WA HADHARA WA TANESCO NA WANANCHI WA NDOA

MADA: Mradi wa Ujenzi wa Umeme, Usafirishaji wa Umeme msongo Volt 400 KV unaoanzia wa KM 566 kwenda Ibadakuli Nyakanazi kadi kyaka Mkoani Kagera

Participants 41
Male 21
female 20

* AGENDA
1. Kufunguliwa wote
2. Kufungua Kikao
3. Kutambulisha Mradi (Mkuu wa TANESCO)
4. Faide na Hasara za Mradi
5. Mgawanyiko wa shughuli za Kijinsia
6. Maoni na Mapendekezo
7. Kufunga Mkutano

1. Kufungua Kikao (Mkutano)

Mwenyekiti alifungua kikao mnamo saa 9:15 Mchana na Kuwatambulisha Wajumbe wa mkutano na wageni na Baadae Kaacha Mkutano Wazi

2. Utambulisho

Wajumbe wa Mkutano walipata nafasi ya Kuwatambua wenzao Pamoja na wageni waliohudhuria nao

3. Kutambulisha Mradi

Mfano 1 Kutoka TANESCO alikuwepo ili Kuweza Kutambulisha Mradi kwa wananchi (wajumbe) ambapo alielezea Kwa undani Kuhusu mambo muhimu yahusuyo mradi huu,

Mfano 2, Pia Mfano mwingine alikuwepo Kwenda Kutoa ufafanuzi zaidi Kuhusiana na mambo mbalimbali ambayo mradi huu utayoyafanya katika kwa Manufaa ya wananchi, pia alikuwepo Kwa Lengo la Mradi huu utekeleze hili katika Kuleta usiri na kujua changamoto ambazo mradi utapitia. Mradi huu pia utachangia Kukuza maendeleo ya eneo husika

1/a Ia Mradi

Pia mgambe alienelelea Kutoa elimu kuhusu madi na kuyaepuka eneo la hatari za madi hayo. (Kwenda kukafua kwa miti, kuchomelea kwa nyumba (Conduct disinfection of the area where the mold is located).

→ Kabokana na Muungilisano wa watu pamoja na mkubwa wa kuweka tabia za usafi pamoja na magonjwa ya kuambukizwa hivyo madi umelenga kuweka Shenè kabi ambazo zitakomesha tabia hizi ili kuliaa wananchi wa nzoga ambao ni waathirika wa madi.

→ Utoaji wa fidia mgawanyo alienelelea kutoa huduma fidia kwa kila atakaye sababisha kuliwa fidia atapata kama ipasavyo na hapa kuwa na shuhuda yoyote kwa waathirika

→ Upatikanaji wa eneo ambalo litachukuliwa na madi ni meta 52

* Mgawanyiko wa shughuli za kijinsia

→ Mkalamo alitoa kuwa katika madi hayo ni lazima pawepo mgawanyiko sawa wa kijinsia na pasiwepo mmoja mwenye sauti zaidi ya mwingine.

* Maori Ya Mapendekezo

→ Mkalamo aliwakabidhi wananchi kuweka kando Maoni yao pamoja na ushauri au Mapendekezo pia kuhusiana na Madi

- Mwananchi wa 1, aliomba atafanyiwi kuhusu namna ya ulipaji wa fidia ambapo mkalamo alimjibu na kila atu atalipwa
- Mwananchi wa 2: Alitoa mapendekezo kuwa ingekuwa vyema sisi wakazi wa arithi atoge bei yake yeye mwenyewe.
- Mwananchi wa 3: Alitoa maoni kuwa madi uliopite ulikuwa na mtoto hapa kwenye ugawa wa eneo ambapo wakiendelitia zaidi. Kidogo ambacho hawakufurahia.
- Mwananchi wa 4: Madi uliopite kuna baadhi ya waathirika wa madi ambao walikuwa na Mazao yao kama mamea yao yaliyochukuliwa na Madi na Mazao hayo yalichukuliwa kinyume cha utaratibu kilicho ambacho hakikukuwa Sawa,

Mkalamu kutoka Tanesco alikitoka ufafanuzi na kuahidi kwa lazi madi hun unaokaya kila Mwananchi atapatiwa eliwa ya kutosha na pia madi hun watapata utaratibu wote uliopangwa ili kuhakikisha Mambo yo yanuma hayajirudi,

→ Mkashimiwa diwani elimwona na kuto Maoni yafuatayo.

- Maboresho ya Melipo kafike mradi huu kulingana na mradi Uliopita maana hawakuridhi viwango na ubishani gandamizi

- Kuwepo na Uteuzaji kwa mnufaika wa mradi kufahiwa enelake Mitatwalwa na eneo lingine kuteka sehemu nyingine mfano kama Mnufaika alichukuliwa eneo la Leka mja hapa nzeza anaishi eneo hilo hilo mabela pengine ndani ya kata au mwenyekiti (Mabadilishano ya Maeneo kwa maeneo / eneo kwe nyumba kama mfano wa Mamere.

* Mkalama elibe ufafanuzi kuwa deadline la fedha litakuwa ni lo mwaka bajeti kati ya mnufaika pa mradi.

Baada ya Maoni mbali mbali kutoka kwa wananchi mkalama elizaidia wananchi kama wanaukubali mradi au la ambapo asilimia kubwa ya wananchi walinyooka mikono kukubaliana na Mradi

X KUFUNGA MKUTANO

Mkalama kutoka Tarafa elimkaribisha Mwenyekiti wa kijiji ambae alifunga mkutano kwa kuwashukuru wananchi na kuwaomba kutumia muda saa 7:40 Mchana

KIJIJI CHA NZOZA-SHY
OFISI YA MTENDAJI

Mwenyekiti

Katibu

MKUTANO WA MKUTANO WA KAMATI CHA USIMAMIZI KINACHOTAKA KUTOMBULIWA MRADI MKUBWA WA UMEME KATI YA TANZANIA NA UGANDA TAR 04/06/2024

AGENDA:

01. UTAMBULISHO.
02. KUFUNGUA KIKAO
03. KUTOMBULIWA MRADI
04. FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI
05. MGAWANYO WA MAJUKUMU KISIMA
06. KUFUNGA KIKAO

AGENDA 01: UTAMBULISHO.

Katibu alisimama na kisha kuanza kutoa utambulisho kwa Viongozi kwa Mojina yao na kisha akamuomba kiongozi wa Msafara Wachukue na Wagoni kutoka Shirika la Umeme Tanzania (TANESCO) na baada ya Utambulisho kukamilika agenda zingine zikaendelea.

AGENDA NO 02: KUFUNGUA KIKAO

Mwenyekiti wa kisiji alisimama na kuwasalimu wananchi wote waliojitokeza na kisha akatamka rasmi Mkutano naufungua Nnamo saa tisa alasiri.

AGENDA 03: KUTOMBULIWA MRADI

Mtaalam kutoka Shirika la Umeme Tanzania (TANESCO) alisimama na kuielezea agenda hii kwa kusema tumekuja kutambulisha Mradi wa Umeme unaofadhiliwa na benki kuu ya dunia (World Bank) ambao unaunganisha nchi mbili kati ya Tanzania na Uganda. Na Mradi huu ni Mradi Mkubwa ambao unaanzia Ibada kubi Shinyanga Tanzania hadi Masaka nchini Uganda wenye KV 400 na Urefu wa kufika Ito ni kutambulisha huu Mradi kwa sababu kuenye kata ya Itelamagozi unapita katika Vijiji vya Mwamakoma Itelamagozi pamoja na Ichongo na Mradi huu Utapita katika Maeneo husika. Kisha Watakaopitiwa na Mradi huu Watafanyiwa Tathimini kulingana na Eneo husika pamoja na rasilimali zilizomo na Watalipwa kulingana na Tathimini ya Eneo husika. Baada ya Mchakato huyo Wananchi Walipata kuchangia pamoja na kuuliza Maswali mbalimbali na kutolewa majibu kutoka kwa Mtaalamu

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Baada ya Mujadiliano ya mda mrefu kati ya Wataalam na Wananchi hatimaye Walipokea Mradi na kuiomba Serikali iwape Kutoa Ushirikiano pindi Watakapoboja kufanya Tathimini ili kasoro kutapeliwa na Mwisho Wananchi kwa pamoja Wakaupokea mradi,

AJENDA NA 04: FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI

Mtaalam wa Mradi kwa kushirikiana na Wataalum Wa Halmashauri Walitimama na kutoa faida zitakazotokana na Mradi huu ni pamoja na upatikanaji Wa ajira kwa Wananchi hasa ya kata ya Iselamagazi ambapo Vijana Watapatiwa ajira za mda pamoja na za kudumu kulingana na Vigezo husika. pia Mradi Utosaidia Kukuza uchumi kutokana na uhitaji wa Maegesho au Parking ya Magari, Ujasiliamali, pamoja na Uboreshaji kwa Taipa la Tanzania. Pamoja na faida hizo pia kuna changamoto au hasara zitakazopatikana ni Haswa ya Watu kuchukuliwa kuonea kwa Magogwa kulingana na Ongezeko la Watu kutoka Maeneo mbalimbali, mmomonyoko wa udongo kutokana na vyombo vya usafiri vitakavyopita Mara kwa Mara kabla ya Eneo moja. Uhaba wa miti kutoka Maeneo ambayo yatapitiwa na huu Mradi. Hujogoro pia inaweza ikaibuka kwenye baadhi ya Maeneo.

AJENDA NA 05: UGAWANYO WA MAJUKUMU KWENYE

Mradi huu Utaingalia Suala la Ugawanyo wa majukumu kwa kuzingatia jinsia kati ya Mwanaume na Mwanawake. ili kuleta usawa katika Jamii. Na hii Usaidia Kuleta Wawo na kutoa zana iliyozoeleka kuwa Wanaotakiwa kupata kazi ni Wanaume tu. na kila jinsia atapangiwa kazi kila kijiji ni wa kiume au kike lenga ni kuona jinsia inayoguo vigezo vya kufanya kazi husika.

AJENDA NA 06: KUFUNGA MKUTANO.

Mwenyekiti wa kijiji alimwashukuru Wananchi wote kwa Ushirikiano Waliotoa na kisha kuwaomba Wataalam Wa Mradi Waeleze kupokea Changamoto zilizibuliwa na Wananchi ili kuendea Mbeleni idiyo na hiyo kwenye Jamii na Mwisho akawapongeza kwa kuupokea Mradi huu wa Umeme. Na Mwisho alitamka rasmi Mkutano naufunga hadi siku nyingine ilikuwa Mnamo Jaa kumi na moja jioni.

KOTIDU

AFISA MTENDAJI KIJIJI CHA ISELAMAGAZI SHY

HALMASHAURI YA KIJIJI CHA ISELAMAGAZI
M/KITI
SLP 113
#SHINYANGA#

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HALMASHAURI YA WILAYA YA SHINYANGA

MUHTASARI WA MKUTANO WA HADHARA WA KIJIJI CHA MWANGOHA WA MRADI WA SHIRIKA LA UMEME USAFIRISHAJI WA UMEME MSONGO VOLT 400KV UMBALI KILOMETA 566 WA TRH 05/06/2024

AGENDA

1. KUJITAMBULISHA
2. KUFUNGUA MKUTANO
3. KUTAMBULISHA MRADI
4. FAIDA NA HASARA ZINAZOWEZA KUTOKANA NA MRADI
5. MGAWANYIKO WA SHUGHULI ZA KIJINSIA
6. MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO
7. KUFUNGA MKUTANO.

Participants 20
Male 20
Female 0

KUJITAMBULISHA

Kwa mwongozo wa Katibu wa mkutano, sayu ya wengori ulihudhulia mkutano ulijitambulisha kila mmoja kisha wageni ambao ni wawezeshaji walijitambulisha wote kwa wananchi waliohudhulia mkutano.

KUFUNGUA MKUTANO

Mwenyekiti alifungua mkutano mnamo saa 4:30 jioni na kuacha mkutano wazi kwaajili ya kujadili agenda za mkutano.

KUTAMBULISHA MRADI

Mwezeshaji kutoka TANESCO alitambulisha rasmi mradi wa Usafirishaji wa umeme msongo VOLT 400KV umbali Kilometa 566 kuanzia IBADAKULI NYAKANAZI hadi KYAKA Mkoani KAGERA. Mwezeshaji aliwajengea uelewa wananchi kwamba mradi huu utaunganisha nchi mbili ambazo ni Tanzania na Uganda, ambao utarmarisha uhusiano baina ya Nchi hizi mbili.

FALDA NA HASARA ZINAZOWEZA KUTOKANA NA MRADI

i) Faida zinazoweza kutokana na Mradi.

Ujio wa mradi huu ndani ya kijiji ni kuzalisha Ajira kwa kazi walioomo ndani ya kijiji lakini pia nipamoja na kuinua kipato ndani ya seikali ya kijiji pindi mradi utakapo anza kutekelezwa ndani ya eneo la kijiji chetu.

(ii) Hasara zinazoweza kutokana na Mradi.
- Uwepo wa Mradi huu utaathiri makazi ya baadhi ya wananchi ambao mradi utapita kwenye makazi yao.
- Uwepo wa mradi huu utaathiri mashamba ya baadhi ya wananchi ambao mradi utapita kwenye mashamba yao wakati yaachiwa kwaajili ya Mradi
- Uwepo wa mradi huu unaweza athiri jamii kwa kuleta mitindo mipya ya maisha pamoja na maradhi kuongezeka kama vile (Hiv, homa ya ini na magonjwa ya zinaa) hii ni kwa kipindi cha utekelezaji wa mradi wageni wanaweza kuleta mtindo huu wa maisha kwa wakazi wa kijiji cha kuleta athari hizi.

MGAWANYIKO WA SHUGHULI ZA KIJINSIA

Wanawake kwa kushirikishana mawazo na wajumbe wa mkutano walibaini baadhi ya shughuli ambazo zina endeshwa ndani ya jamii yetu kuachwa kwa jinsia moja bila kusaidiana wote kama familia moja. Shughuli za ndani zote anachiwa mama na watoto bila kujali kuwa kuna shughuli zingine za shamba au uzalishaji zinafakiwa kutekelezwa. Hivyo mwanamke aliwashauri wananchi na kuwahimiza wananchi kuzingatia usawa wa kijinsia katika kila shughuli.

MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO.

Wananchi wameshi sana SHIRIKA LA UMEME kuleta umeme ndani ya Kijiji cha Mwangosha kwani ndani ya kijiji ni Asilimia 5% tu ya wananchi ndio wanapata umeme.
- Usawa wa mgawanyo wa madaraka wakati mradi wa umeme uzingatiwe.
- Ajira zitolewe kwa wanawake wenye vigezo na sifa zitakazo hitajika wakati wa utekelezaji wa Mradi huu.
- Pindi mradi utakapoanza kuna utekelezaji fidia stahiki zilipwe kwa waathirika wa mradi huu na dhuruma iepukwe wananchi watendewe haki.

KUFUNGA MKUTANO

Baada ya Agenda zote za mkutano kumalizika Mwenyekiti alifunga mkutano mnamo saa 11:45 jioni.

KATIBU

AFISA MTENDAJI
KIJIJI CHA MWANGOSHA
SHINYANGA

MWENYEKITI

HALMASHAURI YA WILAYA YA SHINYANGA. 05.06.2024.

MUHTASARI WA MKUTANO WA KIJIJI CHA MWABAGEHU.

KUHUSU MRADI WA UMEME MSONGO VOLT-400KV.

AGENDA.

1. Kujitambulisha
2. Kufungua mkutano
3. Kutambulisha Mradi
4. Faida zinazoweza kujitokeza na Hasara
5. Mgawanyiko wa shughuli za kijinsia.
6. Maoni na Mapendekezo
7. Kufunga mkutano.

Participants 19
Male 10
Female 9

1: KUJITAMBULISHA.

Wajumbe wote walijitambulisha kwa majina yao pamoja na nyadhifa zao.

2: KUFUNGUA MKUTANO,

Mwenyekiti alifungua mkutano mnamo saa 6:49 Mchana na aliomba usikivu na uchangiaji wa agenda zilizokuwa mezani, na baada ya hapo aliwakaribisha wataalam (wageni) kuendelea na agenda zao.

3: KUTAMBULISHA MRADI

Mradi huu ulitambulishwa kuwa utatoka Ibadakuli Shinyanga hadi kyaka mkoani Kagera hadi Uganda. Mradi huu ni wa volt 400 Kv umbali wa kilomita 566 hivyo utapita katika maeneo ya wananchi hivyo wananchi hawatakiwa kufanya shughuli za maendeleo chini ya Eneo la Mradi. Pia vifuta machozi vitatolewa kwa watu watakaopitiwa na mradi ikiwepo pia kuhamisha makaburi na makazi.

4: FAIDA ZINAZOWEZA KUJITOKEZA NA HASARA.

@- Faida za mradi.

i/ Mradi utatoa ajira za muda kwa wananchi
ii/ Kuwepo na umeme wa kutosha kwa Taifa
iii/ Kukua kwa uchumi kwa wananchi.

AFISA MTENDAJI KIJIJI CHA

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(b) Hasara za Uzazi

i) Magonjwa hasa haya yakuambukiza kutokana na mwingiliano wakati wa utekelezaji wa Uzazi.

ii) Kuhamishwa kwa Makazi aneo likipitiwa na Uzazi

iii) Kuhamisha Makaburi hivyo husababisha msiba mpya kwa wanandugu.

iv) Kupungua kwa Maeneo ya kulima.

5: UGAWANYIKO WA SHUGHULI ZA KIJINSIA

Kwenye mambo ya kijinsia mtaalamu alidiza jinsi wanawake wanavyoshirikishwa kwenye maswala mazima ya uchumi na Maamuzi ya kifamilia pamo ja na nafasi za uongozi, na kuonekana maswala ya kijinsia yapo vizuri kwa haki zote kwa wanawake na wanaume.

Maswali:

i) Uzazi unaanza lini?

Jibu Uzazi huu utaanza mwakani kwa kuwa sasa ni maandalizi tu hivyo wataalamu watakuja tena kwa hatua zinazofuata.

6: MADNI NA MAPENDEKEZO.

@-Ombi ni kuwa nguzo hizi zitakazoletwa ziwe imara hasa ziwe za chuma kwani hizi za mbao zina dondoka sana.

7: KUFUNGA UKUTANO.

Mwenyekiti alifunga mkutano mnamo saa 7:34 mchana na aliwashukuru wageni kwa kufika kwao.

M/kiti
Demosx Mayala Shimbutu.

Vco/katibu
Ramadhani J. Kanoro

AFISA MTENDAJI KIJIJI CHA MWAIBAKI SHINYANGA

MUHTASARI
MRADI SHIRIKA LA UMEME USAFIRISHAJI WA UMEME MSONGO VOLT 400KV UMBALI KILOMETRE 568 KUANZIA IBADAKULI NYAKANAZI HADI KYAKA.
MKOANI KAGERA TAREHE 04/06/2024

KUSUDI CHA PANDAGICHIZA
Participants 18
Male 10
Female 8

AGENDA ZA KIKAO:-

AGENDA NA.1: KUJITAMBULISHA (WOTE)
Katika agenda hii wenyeji wameanza kujitambulisha kwa wageni na baadaye wageni wamejitambulisha kwa wenyeji.

AGENDA NA.2: KUFUNGUA KIKAO
Kikao kimefunguliwa na mkuu saa 9.37 alasiri kwa kuwakaribisha wageni na kuwaomba wenyeji watoe ushirikiano kwa wageni.

AGENDA NA.3: KUTAMBULISHA MRADI (TANESCO)
Katika agenda hii mtaalam toka TANESCO amesimama na kutambulisha mradi wa TANESCO kwa wananchi kuwa Schemu mradi utakapopitia wataangalia Zamani Ya vitu mfano miti, shamba, maeneo Ya nyumba, na pia nyumba za makaniso zitalipiwa fidia hakuna atakayezuiliwa.

Katika zoezi hili kuna faida zitakazopatikana wakati wa ujenzi
1. Kuvunjisha nyumba za kulala, pilipili kwa sababu Ya usafiri na bishara za chakula.
2. Pia kamati zitakazochaguliwa watafanya mafunzo

AGENDA: NA.4: HASARA ZITAKAZOJIKEZA
- Nyumba zitabomolewa.
- Mashamba kuvurugwa
- Watafika watu wa aina mbalimbali

watacheza wanafunzi na kuwaimba
Ndoa zitavunjika
· Wanawake wataza liwa eidha na wachina au
kabila zingine.
· Kuvuta bangi baadhi -ya o
· Wizi utaowepo, ulevi na mambo mengine
· Vumbi na makalele.

AGENDA NA. 5: USAWA WA KIJINSIA

katika agenda hii ukatili wa kijinsia upo wa aina mbalimbali wa kijinsia hasa kwa akina mama na watoto, kupigo, upangaji wa mazo ya mazao ya biashara, akina baba kazi zao ni nyingi pia pia ndoa za utoto zipo kwani wasichana baadhi huoleza baada tu ya masomo ya Sekondari. Lakini kwa sasa hivi wazazi wanasomesha pande zote hakuna ubaguzi.

AGENDA NA. 6; MAONI/MAPENDEKEZO

Swali: Umeme utapita kando kando ya barabara au Itakuwa.

Jibu: Unaweza ukapita kando ya barabara au pembeni umbali ni 26 kwa 26.

Swali: Kama mradi utapita kwenye eneo la mtu 52 Itakuwaje?

Jibu: utahamishwa lakini kabla ya kuhamishwa utapewa muda wa kujanda pamoja na kulimishwa.

SWALI. TOKA KWA MWEZESHAJI

Je mradi mmekubali?

Jibu: Mradi umekubaliwa lakini haki ya malipo itendeke/wasiriyanyase wananchi. Ule uzuumaji usijirudie.

AGENDA NA. 7: KUFUNGA KIKAO

Mkitic amefunga kikao saa 10.23 jioni

Na Mshija
Theresia Mshija
AFISA MTENDAJI
KIJIJI CHA PANDAGICHIZI

MWENYEKITI
SERIKALI YA KIJIJI
PANDAGICHIZA SPYA
JAMES L. SITTA

watacheza wanafunzi na kuwaminya
ndoa zitavunjika
· Wanawake wataza liwa eidha na wachina au
kabila zingine.
· Kuvuta bangi baadhi ya o
· Wizi utakuwepo, ulevi na mambo mengine
· Vumbi na makalele.

AGENDA NA. 5: USAWA WA KIJINSIA

katika agenda hii ukatili wa kijinsia upo wa aina mbalimbali wa kijinsia hasa kwa akina mama na watoto, kupigo, upangaji wa mauzo ya mazao ya biashara, akina baba kazi zao ni nyingi pia pia ndoa za utoto zipo kwani wasichana baadhi huoleza baada tu ya masomo ya Sekondari. Lakini kwa sasa hivi wazazi wanasomesha pande zote hakuna ubaguzi.

AGENDA NA. 6; MAONI/MAPENDEKEZO

Swali: Umeme utapita kando kando ya barabara au itakuwa.

Jibu: Unaweza ukapita kando ya barabara au pembeni umbali ni 26 kwa 26.

Swali: Kama mradi utapita kwenye eneo la mtu 52 itakuwaje?

Jibu: utahamishwa lakini kabla ya kuhamishwa utapewa muda wa kujanda pamoja na kulimishwa.

SWALI. TOKA KWA MWEZESHAJI

Je mradi mmekubali?

Jibu: Mradi umekubaliwa lakini haki ya malipo itendeke/wasiriyanyase wananchi. Ule uzuumaji usijirudie.

AGENDA NA. 7: KUFUNGA KIKAO

M/Kiti amefunga kikao saa 10.23 jioni

Mshija
M/Kiti Mshija

OFISA MTENDAJI
KIJIJI CHA PANDAGICHIZA

MKUU YA KITONGOJI
MKENYEKITI
KIJIJI CHA PANDAGICHIZA

JAMES L. SITTA

HALMASHAURI YA JIJI YA SHINYANGA

OFISI YA MTENDAJI
KIJIJI CHA SHILABELA
KATA YA PANDAGICHIZA
BOX 113
SHINYANGA

04.06.2024

YAH. MAELEKEZO YA UTUMIAJI WA UMEME ULIBAO NI MRADI MPYA.

Hupiko ni pamo Tajwa pale juu.
Leo hii Ofisi Kimepokea mradi mpya ambao kati ya Mfumuko yake hayana Upumbufu pana endapo utazingatiwa Maelekezo yaliyo Tolewa na Wahusika

Mtupiko amepewa simuda Mrefu Mradi huu ute sambazwa ili Wadau Waanze Kufunia
Naomba kupokea

Agnes A. Sanare
Afisa Mtendaji Kijiji cha Shilabela.

AFISA MTENDAJI
KIJIJI CHA SHILABELA
S.L.P. 113 - SHINYANGA
SAHIHI 04/06/24

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NDA:

1. KUFUNGUA KIKAO
2. KUJITAMBULISHA
3. KUTAMBULISHWA MKRADI
4. FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MKRADI
5. MGAWANYO WA MAFUNGUNO KISINSIA
6. KUFUNGA KIKAO

AGENDA NO 1 KUFUNGUA KIKAO

M/kiti alifungua kikao mnamo saa 07.3 mchana-Na Baada ya hapo kikao kilianza wazi.

AGENDA NO 2. KUJITAMBULISHA WAHUSIKA.

Agenda iliyo ponza Viongozi Wakuu wa kujitambulisha wao kila mtu mmoja

AGENDA NO 3 KUTAMBULISHA MKRADI

Mkuu wa Baada ya kuponza hiyo agenda Alipewa-na kuanza kuelezea huo mradi kuwa mradi huu-ni wa Umeme.

Na Umeme huu ni Ofauti na Umeme uliopo kwa sasa. Umeme huu Utaunguza gesi asilia Tayali imeboreshwa ili kupunguza Usumbufu ule uliokuwepo hapo nyuma.

Baada ya hapo Wajumbe Walianza Kuhoji ili wawezi kuelewa Zaidi. HOJA ZA MSINGI zilizotolewa kuhusu mradi huu Ulimpitia mdau Katika eneo-lake hapo imekuwaje.

Mkuu wa alielezea kuwa Mradi huu Unapo-Mfikia mdau ni mbinu Alipwe na atalipwa-kwa Mashariti: Kwanza Asali ili fikiwa Mfano-Kama huu mti Aidha eneo lenyewe ni mbinu-mdau huyo Lazima Apigwe Picha.

NO - 1/000

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Baada hapo Mjumbe mmoja naye alichukua pale-
kuwa penkali kiti Ambayo imefuteles kwadi kuu-
kutoka nyuso zinazo Zaidi zaidi Mama yake wanao
pamoja Nyuso na kuzimika kutoka kijiji na kijiji
kinachoelekea na Ulinzi je kuna kuwa na Mchipo.

Mwenyekiti alichukua kuwa pale kilo kwa pasa kali-
majibu ni kwa pakalu mpaka pili ya kufungua Mkata
ba na Francesco pale kuna kuwa na Mazungumzo ya-
Mchubaliano.

Pia Wajumbe Wakiomba Mpaada Maraimapo Tofea cha-
ngamoto ya Kiangunko nyuso ali changamoto mbali mbali
Viongozi Wakioko Francesco - Hawazingatii Mundo wa Changa
moto ilijo jitokeza na imeripotiwa. Swali kilo Wahusi-
ka Wali pema Wamekichukua pamoja na kuscma-
Schemes ya Tatizo pawepo na Ulinzi.

Mpaka hapo Wenyekiti watekapofika kwa ajili ya-
kuona Mchakufu ulio jitokeza. Ladini Baadhi ya Waju-
mbe Wakiangu kumbuka Mashuli ya Chemi wa Lukeya-

Mwenyekiti alichukua kuwa Mradi huu ni Tofauti na-
miradi mingine.

Baada ya hapo Mhe. Diwani Naye alichukua fursa
ya kuomba kwa Wenyekiti kuwa Nondeni mkakale
na kufanya kuwa na Mdamuzi Mazuri ni kwa pasaka
Hadi Nyumba Tume Wahi Kuyatoka Viongozi Wana-
kuwa na Mancno ya Mchabadiko mpaka mdau ana-
pesika kuli pata mpaka wakc.

AGENDA NO 4. FAIDA YA MRADI huu.

Mwenyekiti alichukua kuwa faida ya huu Mradi, mradi
Huu Una kuwa na Ngovu pana. na kuona Upumbu
fu kwa Wadau.

Mwenyekiti alichukua faida Mbali mbali

A10 D/on

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AJENDA Nº 5. MGAWANYO WA MAJUKUMU

pande hii ili kuwa fupi pana Maana yake Mhupike alipome kuwa Mradi Ame Ukamuwa na mgawanyo wa Majukumu KOMA vile kuanda kama ti Kijiji kadi Kata N.K.

Kwenye mgawanyo wa Majukumu Mhupike- ili bidi wajumbe Awe Kalipia kuwa kina pana- kuwa deger faida ya Uyande wa Wanaume wenye ne- Na Wana wake. Nao Wakidalipiwa scheme anything- Tofauti na Kikao hicho Ame hicho.

AGENDA Nº 6 KUFUNGA KIKAO

M/kiti alifunga kikao Mnamo saa 8.50 Mchana-

1. SAHIHI YA MKITI

2. SAHIHI YA KATIBU

AFISA MTENDAJI
KIJIJI CHA SHILABELA
S.L.P. 116 - SHY
0F106129

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HALMASHAURI YA WILAYA YA SHINYANGA
MHUTASARI WA MKUTANO WA HEDHARO KUHUSU MRADI WA UMEME KIJIJI CHA MWONGOZO 05/06/2024

AGENDA

1. UTAMBULISHO
2. KUFUNGUA KIKAO
3. KUTAMBULISHA MRADI
4. FAIDA NA HASARA YA MRADI
5. MAWASILIANO WA MAZUNGUMZO KIJANSIA
6. KUFUNGA KIKAO.

AGENDA NO1: UTAMBULISHO

Wataalamu kutoka Makao makuu tanesco Pamoja na watu wa Halmashauri walishiriki na kufanya utambulisho.

AGENDA2: KUFUNGUA KIKAO:

Mkiki alishiriki na kufungua kikao Majira saa 4:00 Asubuhi.

AGENDA NO3: KUTAMBULISHA MRADI

Mtaalamu kutoka Makao makuu ya tanesco alishiriki na kuelezea Namna huu mradi Ukubwa wa Umeme Ufakaye. Pia kwenye Kijiji na wananchi Wahipolewa na kuelezea Maswali juu ya huo mradi Kuwa Ufa Kuwa na njia Mbili Umeme huo utatoka Tanzania Kwenda Mpaka Uganda, na kwenye Majumba Ambapo Mradi utaenda watafaidika Tathimini na kulipwa

AGENDA NO 4: ~~FAIDA NA HASARA YA KIKAO~~ MRADI

Kabila agenda hii mradi utaanzishwa Watu 1 kwenye Kupata ajira pamoja Mwenye Mradi kuru dishwa kwa Uye Jamii ~~Wazazi~~ Wazazi wanaoishi karibu Mbaya kuto Gamba kuweka vizi kwenye

AGENDA NO5: MAWASILIANO WA MAZUNGUMZO

Kabila agenda hii kuhusu Maswala ya Mgawanyo wa Mazungumzo ~~ya~~ Kabla Jamii Kuwa Mang Mda Mwenyeji anashughulika na Shughuli Za Nyanso Kuka Shughuli

AGENDA NO 6: MKUTANO KUFUNGWA KIKAO

Mkutano ulisimamiwa na Kufungwa kikao Mnamo Saa 6:30 Mchana.

SAHIHI YA MKUU

MANGE DIDAS

SAHIHI YA KATIBU

Sylvester G. Lumpondo

ANGA MTENDAJI
KIJIJI CHA MKONGOZO
KATA YA MKENGE

MKUTANO WA MCHUNGU WA HAKIMISHI CHA ZUNGU

CHA ZUNGU CHA KUJA KUMY NA UMUHIMU WA MRADI WA UMEME MKOMBOZI DOA IBADATENI KWENDA UHUNDA CHA TAREHE 5/6/2024.

Participant: 40. Male: 33 Female: 7

AGENDA

1. UTAMBULISHO
2. KUFUNGUA KIKAO
3. KUJIMULISHA MRADI
4. FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI
5. MWONGOZO WA MAKUBALIANO YA KIJAMII.
6. KUFUNGA KIKAO.

1. UTAMBULISHO

Viongozi wageni na mwenyeji pamoja na wanachi wote walipeana nafasi ya kujitambulisha na kupata kufahamiana vizuri kabla ya kikao kuanza.

2. KUFUNGUA KIKAO.

Mwenyekiti wa kikao ambaye ndio mwenyeleti wa serikali ya Kijiji cha Zungu; Bwana utambulisho na kufahamiana mwenyekiti alimkaribisha wageni na wenyeji na kufungua kikao hicho mnamo saa 8.00 mchana.

3. KUJIMULISHA MRADI

Viongozi wa Usafiri walijitambulisha na kutoka ufafanuzi wa wa mradi kwa kutoka faida na hasara za mradi, ulipaji na pamoja na ajira za muda kwenye awali lakini hasara mgawanyo ni pamoja na mimba sio otarajiwa, pia jinsi ya mradi huu serikali za Mitaa/vijiji umeme wa uhakika kwa wananchi.

Maswali

- Kwani ni mrefu? Tunalalamika 4200 yeku ambayo sio
- Bw - umeme unakuja na ni kutaji Sana nako Mamani serikali inalipa mita 52 kwa kaya la kwapanyeke wananchi na Hakuna ya

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Mimisha
shughuli za maafisa chini ya Mgawa ya Umeme
tracke. Magoge ni kitari Qaus na Wanachi.
Wasifanye chochote chini ya mgao.

4. FAIDA ZA HUDUMA ZA MIRITA

Mwezeshaji alitoka faida za mradi kwa ni
pamoja na ajira za muda kwa Wenyeji, kupata
fedha za ziada, pia mwezeshaji alitoa ufafanuzi
kuwa Hatua moja ya pamoja, Mimba Tathmini;
Uchambuzi wa Mazingira, na pia mradi inaweza kuwa
Kuathiri Mazingira kwa muda mfupi.

5. MUONGOZO WA MAGHARAMA YA KUHUDUMIA

Mradi huu unaongoza Umuhimu wa Jamii kuzingatia
Jinsia ya Wanawake, ili Jamii ifaidike vizuri kwa
kuzingatia usawa kwa maana ya Jamii kwa
Mama Baba anafaidi kama Zipi na Mama na Watoto
Wanafaidi kama Zipi kuliko Mradi huuka.

6. KUFUNGA KIKAO/Mkutano

Mwenyekiti wa Kikao alishukuru wageni
kwa kutufikisha ehem Mahimi kwa Jamii yetu
na kikao hicho kilikuwa MAAMO Sa 9:10 alfajiri
kwa kuwaeza wageni. Kumaliza Mkutano.

KATIBU

Gustavu G. Gideon
Veo — Ilunde.
0692-507 ZAJI

MWENYEKITI

M. Ito

AFISA MTENDAJI
KIJIJI CHA ILUNDE
SHINYANGA

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VIUHIZISHI WA MKUTANO WA KWANZA
IPANGWA LEO TAREHE 05/06/2024

Participants: 5
Female: 1
Men: 4

AGENDA ZA MKUTANO:
01. Utambulisho
02. Kusoma muhtasari
03. Kutambulisha mradi
04. Faida na Hasara za mradi
05. Mgawanyo wa Majukumu Ya Kijijini
06. Kufunga mkutano

AG. NO. 01 UTAMBULISHO:
Katika agenda hii afisa Mtendaji ambaye ni kaimu wa mkutano aombwa na kutoa utambulisho kwa wageni rasmi Ya kata na wageni kutoka Parokia makao makuu

AG. NO 02. KUSOMA MUHTASARI
Muhtasari umesomwa mpaka saa 13:45 mchana kwa kuangalia Wananchi wamekubali kwa yale yaliyoandikwa kusomwa kutoka kwa Mwenyekiti kutoka Parokia makao makuu.

AG. NO. 03 KUTAMBULISHA MRADI.
Katika agenda hii Mwenyekiti kutoka Parokia makao makuu amekaa utaratibu Jinsi Ya mradi huu mali umeidhinishwa kutoka kwa Baraza la Maaskofu-Uganda na mradi huu utapitia baraka Ya mapadre Ya kijiji cha Pangi na kwanza mapadre Ya Wananchi kisha kuthibitishwa kutoka

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AG. NA 04 GADA NA HOSARA 29 APRILI

Kaleka agenda dii anwesheji Katika Tonesa anaona kama Wanandi Watatu pitwa na anadi Katika maengo ya Wafanyakazi kama kushiriwa fedha kwa ajili ya kutumia Kiswahili, Wanandi Watatu ngwa fidia na fia anaona ukimo una kazaa kabaka kama anandi anenga anga na Jamii kama kijiwa kwa ajili Wanandi atandaka Bungeli Katika maengo ya Kuleta Kuleta kwa ukimo na kata Kapaka Vit.

AG. No. 05 Utawanyo wa MASWALI YA KUJIBIWA

Katika agenda dii anwesheji anesema Wanandi Watatu pitwa na anadi Watatu wa kati sawa, na Pia agizo Katika Kutekeleza anadi kwa Uhaingati Jinsia.

AG. No. 06. KUFUNGA MKUTANO.

Katika agenda dii anwesheji amemaliza na kama shukuru Wanandi wote Wadiojitokeza, Pia anawashukuru Wawakilishaji Kutoka Tonesa na kwa ajili kama yao Uhimizaji Katika kata na kata Pata Anandi Utekelezaji Unatekelezwa na kwa saa nne asubuhi anaona ya 15:07 mchana

Katibu
Sahihi

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MUHTASARI

MRADI SHIRIKA LA UMEME USAFIRISHAJI WA UMEME MSONGO VOLT 400 KV UMBALI KILOMETRE 566 KUANZIA IBADAKULI NYAKANAZI HADI KYATLA MKOANI KAGERA TAREHE 04/06/2024

KUJUJI CHA MWAJIRI

Participants 30
Male 25
Female 5

AGENDA ZA KIKAO

~~Kila agenda~~
01 - Kujitambulisho
02 - Kufungua mkutano
03 - Kutambulisho mradi
04 - Muhusika (TANESCO)
05 - Faida zinazoweza kutokana na Mradi na Hasara
06. Mgawanyiko wa Shughuli za Kijinsia
07 Maoni ya Mapendekezo
08. Kufunga Mkutano

1: KUJITAMBULISHA.

Utambulisho ulifanyika ne kila mjumbe alijitambulisha kwa jina ne nyadhifa zao.

2: KUFUNGUA MKUTANO.

Mwenyekiti alifungua mkutano mnamo saa 8:52 mchana na akimkaribisha mtoa maada ili aendelee na agenda za mkutano.

3: KUTAMBULISHA MRADI.

Utambulisho wa Mradi wa Umeme kutoka Ibadakuli shinyanga hadi Uganda kilomita 566 wenye VOLT-400KV ambao utapita kalika kijiji cha Muojiji.

4: FAIDA NA HASARA ZINAZOWEZA KUJITOKEZA

(i) Faida.

Mradi huu utakuwa na faida zifuatazo.

a/ Ajira kwa wananchi wakati wa utekelezaji wa mradi

b/ Kukua kwa uchumi kwa mama ntilie wate pika na kuuza chakula kwa wafanyakazi.

c/ Kijiji kitakuza uchumi wake baada ya kuingia makubaliano ya ukinzi wa nguzo za umeme.

ii/ Hasara.

(a)- Kuondolewa kwenye eneo lililozoeleka kwa makazi, kilimo na ufugaji.

(b)- Kuondolewa kwa uoto wa asili hasa miti.

(c)- Kupungua kwa eneo la kilimo.

(d)- Kuridi upya kwa miba baada ya kaburi kufanishwa

(e)- Magonjwa hasa ukimwi.

5: MGAWANYIKO WA SHUGHULI ZA KIJINSIA

Suala la ubwa lilikuwa ni uhusishwaji wa wanawake katika shughuli mbalimbali za kijamii kama vile, Umiliki wa ardi, maamuzi ya kifamilia pamoja na nafasi za uongozi na Shule, yote haya yalionekana yanazingatiwa.

6: MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO.

Miradi hii huchukua eneo kubwa mno kwanini wasipunguze ? Jibu: - Umeme huu ni hatari sana hivyo kuhakikisha hainuhusiwi kufanya shughuli za kibinadamu hii ni kwa usalama wa wananchi.

7: KUFUNGA MKUTANO.

Mwenyekiti alifunga mkutano mnamo saa 9: 26 mchana na aliwashukuru wananchi na wageni/watalamu kwa kufika kwao.

M/KITI
MALIGISA LUHEGA MPUYA

KATIBU/VEO
EZEKIEL JUDAHA SONDA

MUHTASARI WA KIKAO CHA MRADI WA UMEME TANESCO KWA VIJIJI CHA BUKAMBA NA LYABUSALU. 5-06-2024

Mradi wa shirika la umeme usafirishaji wa umeme msongo wa Volt 400kv umbali kilometer 566 kv kuanzia ibadakuli nyakanazi hadi kyaka mkoani kagera.

Participants 20
Male 15
Female 5

01 Agenda:- kujitambulisha

Katibu alisimama na kuwakaribisha waggeni na wenyeji kwa kwa kujitambulisha nafe walijitambulisha.

02. KUFUNGUA KIKAO.

Mwenyekiti alisimama na kufungua kikao mnano saa 11:00 asubui na kalaki wajumbe wakae kwa utulivu na kusikiliza Mada zote.

03:- KUTAMBULISHA MRADI TANESCO

Muhusika alitambulisha mradi wa umeme wa kutoka bwawa la la Mwl nyerere kwenda kwa usafirishaji wa Msongo volt 400 kv kaoa nyakanazi hadi kyaka mkoani kagera na kuwaeliza na kuw apa ufafanuzi wa Mradi huu kwa ufanisi pia utekelezaji utaa na kwa mwakani

04:- FAIDA NA HASARA ZINAZOTOKANA NA MRADI

kutokana mradi wa Tanesco utaendele kutakuwepo na fidia ya maeneo ya maalumu yatakayo pitiwa na umeme pia kutakuwa na Hasara. kuhamishwa, maeneo

01. kulipwa fidia kwanyumba kwa gharama ya sasa
02. shamba, miti maeneo kwa kupigiwa gharama za fidia.

Hasara

01. kuhamishwa sehemu zitaizoea, kuhamishiwa sehemu tofauti ya maisha
02. kutokana ujenzi wa mradi hivyo itabia kutililiya zitudok za kama wazi, kuambukiza magonjwa uzinzi, vumbi kelele mimba) za utotoni

ida za Mradi

- kupata ajira, biashara, kuendesha Mashua, kuuza samaki

Hivyo ajira zitakuwepo kwa wanaume kwa wanawake.

- kama kijiji kitaingiwa na nguvu Hivyo Tanesco watalipwa nguvu Mkataba na kijiji hivyo watalipwa kwa Mkataba.

, Usafi, ulinzi wa nguvu

- Tanesco waliulizwa Maswali kama kuna Migogoro yoyote ardhi, ugomvi wa Wafugaji na kilimo.

Ndipo wananchi wajibu hakuna Migogoro ya aina yeyote hivyo kuna Mani na ufuliwu.

05. MGAWANYIKO WA SHUGHULI ZA KIJINSIA.

Katika Mada hii Mwezeshaji aliuza Maswali je kunauswa wa kijinsia katika jamii yetu pia kuna shughuli za kijamii wanashiriki katika Majukumu katika ya nyumbani wajibu ku na baadhi ya shughuli yanayonyika kwa Uswa Lkn baadhi Majukumu yanguanyika kulingana na Mila na desturi

06. MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO.

Wajumbe waliuliza Maswali na kujibiwa hivyo pia wa Lita Mapendekezo yao na kuelewshwa kwa uzuri na kueleweka.

- Na kila Mmoja alifurahi na kufaka na uelewa wa Maradi huu Mpya Tanesco.

NB:- Wananchi wa kijiji cha Lyabusalu walifurahi na kuridhi a kuwa Mradi uje kwa Faraja na kuahidi watatoa ushirikiano kikamilifu kwa Mradi

07 KUFUNGA KIKAO.

M/kiti alisimama kwa Mara nyingine na kuwashukuru wajumbe kwa usikivu na kushukuru wageni wa Tanesco kuwaleteq Mradi huu hivyo alifunga kikao.

Katibu

AFISA MTENDAJI KIJIJI CHA LYABUSALU SHINYANGA

Mwenyekiti

MWENYEKITI KIJIJI CHA LYABUSALU REG NO 576 S.L.P 112 SHY TARE 2022

Katibu bukamba

Mwenyekiti bukamba

CHA BUKAMBA
REG. NO
06-2024.

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HALMASHAURI YA WILAYA YA SHINYANGA. 05.06.2024.

MUHTASARI WA MKUTANO WA KIJIJI CHA MWABAGEHU.

KUHUSU MRADI WA UMEME MSONGO VOLT-400KV.

AGENDA.

1. Kujitambulisha
2. Kufungua mkutano
3. Kutambulisha Mradi
4. Faida zinazoweza kujitokeza na Hasara
5. Mgawanyiko wa shughuli za kijinsia.
6. Maoni na Mapendekezo
7. Kufunga mkutano.

Participants 19
Male 10
Female 9

1: KUJITAMBULISHA.

Wajumbe wote walijitambulisha kwa majina yao pamoja na nyadhifa zao.

2: KUFUNGUA MKUTANO,

Mwenyekiti alifungua mkutano mnamo saa 6:49 Mchana na aliomba usikivu na uchangiaji wa agenda zilizokuwa mezani, na baada ya hapo aliwakaribisha wataalam (wageni) kuendelea na agenda zao.

3: KUTAMBULISHA MRADI

Mradi huu ulitambulishwa kuwa utatoka Ibadakuli Shinyanga hadi kyaka mkoani Kagera hadi Uganda. Mradi huu ni wa volt 400 Kv umbali wa kilomita 566 hivyo utapita katika maeneo ya wananchi hivyo wananchi hawatakiwa kufanya shughuli za maendeleo chini ya Eneo la Mradi. Pia vifuta machozi vitatolewa kwa watu watakaopitiwa na mradi ikiwepo pia kuhamisha makaburi na makazi.

4: FAIDA ZINAZOWEZA KUJITOKEZA NA HASARA.

@- Faida za mradi.

i/ Mradi utatoa ajira za muda kwa wananchi
ii/ Kuwepo na umeme wa kutosha kwa Taifa
iii/ Kukua kwa uchumi kwa wananchi.

AFISA MTENDAJI KIJIJI CHA

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(b) Hasara za Uzazi

i) Magonjwa hasa haya yakuambukiza kutokana na mwingiliano wakati wa utekelezaji wa Uzazi.

ii) Kuhamishwa kwa Makazi aneo likipitiwa na Uzazi

iii) Kuhamisha Makaburi hivyo husababisha msiba mpya kwa wanandugu.

iv) Kupungua kwa Maeneo ya kulima.

5: UGAWANYIKO WA SHUGHULI ZA KIJINSIA

Kwenye mambo ya kijinsia mtaalamu alidiza jinsi wanawake wanavyoshirikishwa kwenye maswala mazima ya uchumi na Maamuzi ya kifamilia pamo ja na nafasi za uongozi, na kuonekana maswala ya kijinsia yapo vizuri kwa haki zote kwa wanawake na wanaume.

Maswali:

i) Uzazi unaanza lini?

Jibu Uzazi huu utaanza mwakani kwa kuwa sasa ni maandalizi tu hivyo wataalamu watakuja tena kwa hatua zinazofuata.

6: MADNI NA MAPENDEKEZO.

@-Ombi ni kuwa nguzo hizi zitakazoletwa ziwe imara hasa ziwe za chuma kwani hizi za mbao zina dondoka sana.

7: KUFUNGA UKUTANO.

Mwenyekiti alifunga mkutano mnamo saa 7:34 mchana na aliwashukuru wageni kwa kufika kwao.

M/kiti
Demosx Mayala Shimbutu.

Vco/katibu
Ramadhani J. Kanoro

AFISA MTENDAJI KIJIJI CHA MWAIBAKI SHINYANGA

MUHTASARI WA MKUTANO WA HADHARA KUJADILI CHA IGUNAMONI WA MRADI WA AFRIKA LA UMEME TANESCO, USAFIRISHAJI WA UMEME MSONGO VOLT 400KV UREFU KILOMETRE 556 KUANZIA IBADAKULI MYAKANAZI, KYAKA MPAKA MASAKA UGANDA. TAR 08/06/2024.

AGENDA

Idadi = 60
Wanaume = 44
Wanawake = 16

1. KUFUNGUA MKUTANO.
2. KUTAMBULISHA MRADI.
3. FAIDA NA HASARA ZINAZOWEZA KUJITOKEZA KUTOKANA NA MRADI
4. MCHANGANUO WA SHUGHULI ZA KUJENGA
5. MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO
6. KUFUNGA MKUTANO.

01. KUJITAMBULISHA

Kaimu WEO mtendaji wa mtaa jeremia alimtaka mkuchelo wa gari aliyeambatana nao kama ifuatavyo: na utambulisho huyu huyu ni pamoja na wageni kutoka makao makuu dodoma, wageni kutoka afisi ya mkoa wa morogoro mbalimbali na vijiji,

02. KUFUNGUA MKUTANO.

Mwenyekiti wa kijiji ndugu maige mahona fungua shughuli za kufungua mkutano amesema mnamo tarehe 3:58 asubuhi kwa kuwa wananchi wengi wameshakusanyika na kwamba kwendelea na mnamo ulio pangwa.

03. KUTAMBULISHA MRADI.

Mchumba na kutambulisho mradi wa umeme kutoka makao makuu dodoma alianza kutambulisha mradi huu kwanza mradi huu wa umeme wa msongo utakaoanza shughuli kijiji vijiji mbalimbali ikiwemo iguamoni na kuelekea rwanda (UGANDA - TANZANIA) pia wananchi waliopo zaidi endapo mradi huu utaguswa eneo ama makazi ya wananchi vifaate yule wa kijiji cha iguamoni tarimo kutakuwepo mashirika ya fedha kwa mkopo.

FAIDA NA HASARA ZITAKAZO WEZA KUJITAKEZA

Kiongozi kutalo mtaa mtaa, Dodamo atieleze faida ya Mradi huu wa Umeme kwa wananchi wataona gasma maana zao na mosa ya faida ni kuwa na Umeme wenye uhakika kwa kila mwananchi. Lengo ni kuwa halmashauri ziwe na mtaalo wa Mwezeshaji atueme kutakuwepo na utaratibu gani wa malipo ya fidia na alizoguzia kadri ya vile vitakavyo ligwa ni pamoja na miti, mpunt mashamba, kabuki, n.k.

Vilevile mwezeshaji alizungumzie kuwa zipo taasisi zinazojitokeza ni pamoja na kufanya mambo mbalimbali ya umeme kwa wananchi kwenye nyaya zake, kuchimba kaibai na nguzo ya umeme, n.k.

MGAWANYIKO WA SHUGHULI ZA KUJITOLEA

Katika mada hii atueleze wananchi kuhusu maswala mazima ya mgawanyiko wa Shughuli za kujitolea kwenye mradi wa mwezeshaji atajitahidi zaidi kueleza kwa kina ila unyanyasaji wa kijinsia kama vile kutoshiriki kwa kweye mkanyagi kwenye kadri ya mambo na baada ya kazi yapo mambo kadhi yapo kijiji cho ighamano na kaubwa ni, kama uhalezi - migogoro ya wadau na ploti, migogoro ya mashamba n.k.

MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO.

Kabla mada hii wananchi walitoa maoni na mapendekezo yao kama ifuatayo: kwanza kabisa wananchi wa kijiji cha mwananoni walipokea mradi kwa asilimia 90%.

KUFUNGA MKUTANO.

Mwenyekiti alishukuru na kufunga mkutano majira saa 6:00 05:20 siku hiyo kwa kuwashukuru wananchi kwa michango yao mizuri

MAGGE MAHONA

EMMANUEL BUTONDO

MWENYEKITI WA KIJIJI Mahonga

KATIBU

KIJIJI CHA IGWAMANON

MHATASARI WA MKUTANO WA KUTAMBULISHA MRADI WA UMEME KATIKA KIJIJI CHA ILOG

08/06/2024

AGENDA

Wanawake: 45
Wanaume: 8

I/ Kufungua Mkutano

M/kiti alisimama na kuwa kalibisha wageni - pamoja wananchi waliohudhuria kuenye mkutano pia alizungumza kuwa wageni wetu wahotufika wamekuja kutambulisha mradi wa Umeme wa grid ya taifa, hivyo basi sisi wanakijiji tumepata fursa hii kutufika hivyo kuzi ya maendeleo yetu yataboreka kwa sababu umeme utakuwa wa kutosha na ufungua mkutano huu kuanzia saa tiko wazi 10:53 Am.

II/ Utambulisho wa wageni

Kaimu mtendaji naye aweze kuzungumzia juu ya mradi jinsi ~~utinavyopitia katika~~ vijiji vyetu vyetu vyijiji hivyo ni ilogi Buyonga pamoja na kijiji cha Igwamanono baadu ya kuto maelezo hayo ethiwakalibi wageni wetu ili waweze kujitambulisha

Afisa Mkalimbisha Afisa maendeleo wa wa halmashauri ya msalala, aliweze kusema kilio cha - shida ya umeme akasema wageni wetu wamekuja - kuto elimu juu ya utekelezaji wa mradi huu.

Pia alitakaribisha wageni ili waweze kujitam bulisha nao walijitambulisha kila mtu na kutongo afisa maendeleo aliweza kuzungumzia lengo la ongezeko la umem katika halimashauri ye kwa vijiji vyetu vilivyopiwa Afisa afisa tanesko. Alisema kuwa tanesco tumepata fungu toka Bank ya Dunia ili kuweza sha shughuli za ume umepata mikoa mitatu Shinyanga geita, kagera, pia utupitia kiaka lengo kuu ni kupata umeme wa kutosha

lengo la kuli mradi ni kupata grid ya umeme taifa. pia alisema wananchi watalezwa faida na hasara za mradi huu, na hii ni awamu ya kwanza

Afisa maendeleo alisimama kesi alisemana imeme kuu nyanya zake hazitupiti kwenye nyumba za watu mbali utapo utakapofika kwenye kituo kikabuza nyakpanazi udipo utakapoongezwa kwenye nyanya zetu za kawaida akasema umeme kuu tutafaidika

FAIDA

Bi Susana ambaye ni mshauri alisimama na kutoa maelezo juu ya mradi kuu aliweza kueleza faida zake na hasara zake akasema.

1. Kutafa tutasaidia kukuza migodi, ~~kesho~~ na nzefu ambao wakiokuwa hawana umeme watapata
2. Watu watakao pitiwa na mradi kuu — watalipwa, Wenye makaburi watafutwa na kushirikishwa na kutolewa pia na kuzikwa sehemu nyingi wahusika watapewa kipaumbele
3. Wenye ngumba watakaopitiwa wapewa fidia zao kwa kufuata taratibu, Kamati ~~ya~~ ya mikati wa kijiji na wajumbe toka katika kijiji wataka kuwa wanashughulika na migongano yo mbalimbali zinazo husu mradi huu.
4. Wahandisi watapata ajira ya kufyeka/ usafi katika maeneo yatakayopitiwa na nguzo za umeme huo
5. Wageni watakaofika watapenda kwenye nyumba zetu na kupata kutaongezeka
6. Kutakuwa na CSR ambayo itasaidia pale kijiji kitakapo toa mapendekezo ya shughuli za maendeleo hayo

HASARA YA MRADI

- Mimba zisizotarajiwa
- watoto wasio na baba
- Ugovi katika family.
- Wizi
- Kule kutendo la kuthamisha ntu kweuye eneo lake.
- Magonjwa

Mfadhiri ambae ni benki ya dunia hatarki - Kuweka kweuye eneo la migongoro

Ukatili wa kijinsia mwezeshaji aliulizwa akase na tafizo kubo kalipo katika kijiji chetu Mkuti anaye husika na kale kufungi bi emelisiana kaude akasema tafizo kuli hapa kijiji kwetu kalipo da kweuye vijiji vingine milishapokea.

Mwezeshaji bi Susan wagner aliwaeleza wanachi kuhusu mgawanyo wa kazi katika shughuli mbalimbali mf Ajila katika vitengo mbalimbali. Aliwatenganisha wanawake na wanaume ili awezekupata taarifa za majukumu.

- Kweuye upande wa wanawake baada ya kutenguwa wamama walisema majukumu mengi yatekelezwa yandekele 2wa na wao asilima kubwa wamama wanabeba wao wenyewe.
- Kwa upande wa uzazi wa mpango mwanamke mwenyewe ke walio wengi wanafanya kisiri.
- Mimba za utotoni ni nyingi
- Ukatili wa kijinsia upo kwa watoto wa kiume kike Mkuti bi emelesiana alieleza kuwa kuna tukio lilimetoke a kwa bunti wa Sekondari Bugarama alifanyiwa na kesi hyo ipo kituo cha polisi

Kufunga kikao

Mkuti alishukuru wanachi kwa ushirikiwa walionyesha na mikutano ulifungwa.

Sahihi ya mkuti Sahihi ya Veo

MHUTASARI WA MKUTANO WA MRADI WA SHIRIKA LA UMEME TANESCO UFUATILIAJI WA UMEME MSONGO VOLT 400kV UMBALI KM 566 KUANZIA IBADAKULI NIPAKA MASAKA UGANDA. TRH 8/6/2024

Jumla = 51
Wanaume = 34
Wanawake = 17

AGENDA 01: KUFUNGUA MKUTANO

Baada ya mtendaji wa kata ya Bugaroma kusimamia na kuwakaribisha wanaoeli alimtaka Mwenyekiti wa kijiji asimame na kufungua Mkutano, Mwenyekiti wa kijiji alisimama nakufungua Mkutano mnamo saa 7 mchana.

AGENDA 02: KUJITAMBULISHA

Baada ya Mwenyekiti wa kijiji kufungua Mkutano Mtendaji wa Kata alisimama nakuwataka Wageni kutoka halmashauri na TANESCO wajitambulishe ili wanaoeli wawe ze kuwafahamu, Wageni wote walisimama na kujitambulisha Mbele ya Mkutano Mkuu.

AGENDA 03: KUTAMBULISHA MRADI

Kiongozi kutoka TANESCO ndg ANAM KIYANGO alisimama na kuutambulisha Mradi huo wa usafirishaji wa Umeme Msongo Volt 400kV wenye umbali wa km 566 unaoanzia Ibadakuli, Nyakanazi, kyaka Mpaka Masaka Uganda.

AGENDA NO 4: FAIDA NA HASARA ZINAZOWEZA KUTOKANA NA MRADI

Mwakilishi wa kampuni ya

Isimama Mbele ya Mbatano wa hadhara na kuelezea faida Zinazoweza kutokea wakati wa Mradi ikiwa ni pamoja na ajira Mbali Mbali zitapatikanika kupitia Mradi huo, Wanachi kulipwa fidia, kupandikiza kwa biashara Mbalimbali n.k, Baada ya hapo MwezeShaji alisema pia baadhi ya hasara zinazoweza kutokea Mradi Utapita ni pamoja na Muananchi kutoleua eneo alilozoea kuishi Muda Mrefu, kuingia kwa tabia za kigeni zinazoletwa na wageni, kuvunjika kwa ndoa n.k. Pia MwezeShaji alisusia Swala la unyanyasaji wa kijinsia kotito jamii kama Ulevi Uketelaji Miundo za Utoloni.

AGENDA NO 05: MGAWANYIKO WA SHUGHULI ZA KIJINSIA.

MwezeShaji alisimama na kuwaelezea wananchi au kuwepo elimu juu ya Mgawanyiko wa Shughuli za kijishi kati ya Mwanaume na Mwanamke kotito jamii ikiwa ni pamoja na Swala la kuzaa, Shughuli za kilimo, Maswala la Uketelaji kwa Malinti, na wananchi walichangia Mawazo juu ya Mada hiyo na kuwapamoja wananchi walipata uelewa wa pamoja kuhusu Mada hiyo.

AGENDA NO 06! MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO.

Baada ya wawezeShaji kumaliza kufunguliwa waliuliza bisha wananchi kutoa Maoni yao na Mapendekezo juu ya Mradi huo, Wananchi walitoa Maoni yao ikiwa ni pamoja na kuomba kuwezeshwa mita ya Maji baada ya grade ya Taifa kupita, Maeneo ya kimara yaboreshwe ambapo Mradi utapita maeneo hayo, Pia wananchi waliuliza TANESCO kuwa Makini wakati wa zoezi la kuhamisha kuuni wa Matopeli wanajitokeza.

AGENDA NO 7: KUFUNGA MKUTANO

Mtendaji wa kata alisimama na kumkaribisha Mh. Diwani wa kata ya Bugakana ili awasalimu wananchi na kutoa Salamu Mshirikishi alizokuja nazo, Baada ya hapo Mwenyekiti wa kijiji alisimama na kufunga Mkutano Mnamo saa 9 mchana.

Mwenyekiti

08/06/2024

katibu

KIJIJI CHA BUKANGI

MUHTASARI WA MKUTANO MKUU WA HADHARA ULIOKAA SIKU YA TAREHE 08/06/2024 KATIKA UKUMBI WA MISONGO MKUBWA KWENDA MAKKA (MAKKAH)

AGENDA:

01. KUFUNGUA MKUTANO
02. UTAMBULISHO
03. KUTAMBUISHA MRADI (FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI)
04. MGAWANYO WA MAJUKUMU KIJINSIA
05. MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO
06. KUFUNGA MKUTANO.

01. KUFUNGUA MKUTANO.

Mwenyekiti wa mkutano alifungua rasmi kwa kushukuru wajumbe kwa kuhudhuria kwa wingi na kuwaomba kuchangia hoja kuhusiana na agenda zilizoko mezani, mkutano ulifunguliwa rasmi saa 8:37 mchana.

02. UTAMBULISHO.

Kwa agenda hii wanachama walipata nafasi kwa kuanza kujitambulisha na agenda hii ilikamilishwa vyema.

03. KUTAMBULISHA MRADI FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI.

Mwenyekiti wa mkutano mkuu wa hadhara alichukua nafasi hii kuwakaribisha wageni mbele ya wanachama na kujitambulisha rasmi.

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Mbele ya Wanachi ni na fursa kwa kila Mbia Wanachi kwa kuzaa na wao kwa endelea

Ambapo Wanachi wanaweza kumpokea mtu kwa kuja Majina KUMEME NA MSAMO MKUBWA KM 400 KUBOKA [illegible] KUSINDA MAGARA (Cubanda) KM 566 kuzaa wake.

Lengo ni kusafirisha umeme kati yake nchi Mbili yani Tanzania na Uganda.

Faida ya Mradi

- Kuongeza uchumi wa taifa
- Utendaji / ajira kwa Wananchi
- Kupata umeme wa uhakika
- Kuongeza kipato cha kijiji

Hasara ya Mradi

- Athari za Wananchi zitakazoletwa ambayo ina ukubwa mita 52 kuzaa KM 566
- Mali za Wananchi zitaharibiwa
- Kutoka na Mapato ya Mgonjwa kwa Mbali.

04. MAWANYO WA MAFUKUMU YA KIJIJI.

Ambapo agenda hii inaelezea kwamba mgawanyo sawa wa fujukumu ukolongo - kijijini

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05. MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO

Kwa agenda hii Wananchi walitoa maoni yao / mapendekezo yao mbalimbali ambayo yanatekelezeka ni maoni kama yafuatayo:-

- CSR zingatiwe
- Vijana kupata ajira
- Kusiwepo na makadirio ya nyika ya ziada
- Mokutano ufanyike mara moja kwa mwaka ya Mfangedete na kadhalika.
- Elimu kwa kutolewa kwa wananchi
- Wananchi kuwa na utayari na kupokea miradi.
- Kutimiza ufanyike kwa haki

06. KUFUNGA MKUTANO,

Mwenyekiti alimshukuru kijumbe kwa mchango mzuri na kadae kuahirisha mkutano muda saa 10:32 jioni.

Imeandaliwa

[illegible]
AFISA TENDAJI WA KIJIJI
KIJIJI CHA KALE
[illegible]
SAHIHA: [illegible]
28/06/2024

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HALMASHAURI YA WILAYA YA MSALALA - 8/6/2024
SERIKALI YA KIJIJI CHA BUSULWANGILI
MUHUTASARI WA MKUTANO WA HADHARA

Padaripoti: 71
Fomdi: 24 Mke: 47

AGENDA:

1. UTAMBULISHO
2. KUFUNGUA KIKAO
3. KUTAMBULISHA MRADI
4. FAIDA NA HASARA YA MRADI
5. MGAWANYO WA MAJUKUMU KIJINSIA
6. MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO
7. KUFUNGA KIKAO.

1. UTAMBULISHO

Mwenyekiti wa kikao ambaye ni ~~Mhe Diwani~~ Mwenyekiti wa Kijiji cha Busulwangili amefungua kikao mnamo Saa 4:30 asubuhi kwa kuwakaribisha meza kuu kujitambulisha. Baada ya Kutambuana, Mwenyekiti alikiweka kikao wazi kwa kumkaribisha Mhe Diwani ili kufungua kikao

2. KUFUNGUA KIKAO

Kikao kimefunguliwa na Mwenyekiti wa Kijiji na kupewa kijiti ~~na~~ Mhe Diwani ili kutoa ufafanuzi wa ujio huo. Mhe Diwani alitanko kwamba ugeni wetu unahusiana na Usafirishaji wa Umeme (TANESCO).

3. KUTAMBULISHA MRADI

Mhe Diwani alimkaribisho Mtaalamu kwa kutambulisha Mradi. Mtaalamu alisema kwamba umeme huu unaanzia IBADAKULI kwenda UGANDA. Aidha Mtaalamu alisema kwamba huu ni Mradi Mkubwa wa Kimataifa, hivyo fursa zitakuwepo. ~~Hizi~~ Mradi huu utapita kwenye maeneo yetu

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4. FAIDA NA HASARA YA MRADI

Mradi hum utakuwa na faida kubwa sana kwetu hususani kwenye kijiji chetu. Faida hizo ni hizi zifuatazo – Mradi hum utatoa ajira kwa Vijana.
– Mradi hum utakuwa na fursa kwa kinamama hususani - kupika vyakula na kuuza -
– Fidia kwa waliopitiwa na mradi -
– CSR kwa kijiji husika. n.k
– Uboreshaji wa mazingira yetu.

Kuhusu hasara ya mradi, kwakuwa ni hatua ya awali bado hatujaona hasara ya mradi hum.
NB: Wana Busulwangili wamepokea mradi hum kwa furaha kubwa na wamechangia kwamba wanaukaribisha sana. Pia wananchi wamechangia kwamba, wangetamani CSR yao wajengewe zahanati ya kisasa kabisa.

5. MGAWANYO WA MAJUKUMU KIJINSIA

Baada ya kuwa hoja za pamoja zimetolewa wananchi waligawanywa katika makundi mawili yaani kundi la kwanza - Kinababa na Pili - Kinamama, - kwani kwa majadiliano. Mada kubwa ya makundi hayo ni kuelezana kuhusu majukumu yetu. Mama kutambua majukumu yake na mama kutambua majukumu yake. Ila pamoja na hayo kuna majukumu mengine ambayo ni ya Pamoja.

6. Maoni na Mapendekezo.

Wananchi wametoa maoni na mapendekezo mbalimbali kuhusiana na mradi hum na kupokelewa na wadau.

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7. ~~KUFUNGA~~ KIKAO

Kikao kimehitimishwa mnamo saa 06:30 mchana na wanachi wote walitawanyika kurejea majumbani mwao.

Saini ya
Mwenyekiti kijiji

Shikalilo Lumjigo.

MWENYEKITI SERIKALI YA KIJIJI
SIL.P 16-MSALALA
TAREHE 6/06/2022
BUSULWANGILI - BULYANHULU

Saini ya
Mtendaji kijiji

MTENDAJI KIJIJI
OFISI YA BUSULWANGILI
KATA YA BULYANHULU
MSALALA - KAHAMA

ASIFIWE ALLY
GREYSHEAD
0755826027

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MUHTASARI WA MKUTANO WA KIJIJI WA KUTAMBULISHA MRADI WA USAFIRI SHAJI WA UMEME WA MSONGO WA KILOVOTI 400 KUTOKA IBADAKALI KWENDA MASAKA WENYE UREFU WA KM 566 NA UPANA WA 52M KUPITIA MIKOA YA SHINYANGA GEITA NA KAGERA

12F
20
53F

AGENDA ZA KIKAO

1) KUJITAMBULISHA
2) KUFUNGUA KIKAO
3) KUTAMBULISHA MRADI
4) ATHARI ZA KIMAZINGIRA FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI
5) MAJUKUMU NA MGAWANYIKO WA SHUGHULI ZA KIJINSIA
6) MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO
7) KUFUNGA KIKAO.

AGENA 01/14/06/24 KUFUNGUA KIKAO

Mnamo saa 7:00 mchana mwenyekiti alifungua kikao na kuwaomba wajumbe kuwa wasikivu

AGENDA NO 2. UTAMBULISHO

Katibu wa kikao aliwatambulisha wajumbe wake kuwa kwenye mkutano pamoja na meza kuu

KUTAMBULISHA MRADI

Ni mradi wa ujio wa umeme kutoka Tanzania hadi Uganda. Kwa bahati nzuri mradi huu unapitia kaliko vijiji cha Ntomo.

Mradi ulivutiko wakazi wa kijiji cha Ntomo - waupokee mradi huu, na kwa macho yo Mtanzeshi - shoji wa mradi huu alivyoonesha wanajamii kuwa mradi huu wa umeme utakuwa na nidhamu kwa kuitunza a jamii na mazingira yao kwa ujumla,

- Macho yo kwanzeli
- Mti yo afia
- Mwaki yo wote
- Macho yatakayopitiwa na nguzo.

* Hivyo kutakuwa na tathimini kaliko macho yatakayopitiwa na mradi huu. Hivyo kama kuteki tajika ghorama za kulipwa fidia zoezi lilo litafanyika na mradi huu wa umeme.

FAIDA ZA MRADI HUU

- Mradi huu ni wa Tanzania na Uganda, lengo kutakuwa na mahusiano yo ndani nadi.
- Ni umeme wa uhakika.
- Ajira zitakuwepo kwa vijana kwenye kijiji hususika wakati wa mradi huu.
- Mradi wa umeme huu kijiji kitahusika kaliko - wanjibikaji wa mradi huu

MADHARA

Pia kwenye jamii hapakosi Madhara lengo jamii itakuwa na changamoto kama ifuatavyo -

* Kuachwa Macho yao yo ardhi bila ridhaa yao
* Kuvuka Miti yo asili bila ridhaa yao
* Uwepo wa utamaduni tofauti kutoka jamii - moja kwenda nyingine kutokana na Makabila yan Mila na desturi tofauti na ekeo Linalopitiwa na Mradihuu.

MUHTASARI WA MASHTAKA

SWALI

Tuna Mashtaka Yapi Kupitia Mbele Hii?

JIBU-

Kutokana na Ushahidi wa Kidhibiti na Mashtaka, na pia ajira Zilizowapo Kwa Vijana Kwa Sababu - Mbele Hii Inaleta Kwanza Kwamba Kijiji.

HITIMISHO.

Wananchi wa Kijiji cha Ntono Walipokea Mbele Hii. Na Diwani alienda Kwa Shukrani Wananchi Waliohudhuria Mkutano Huu Na - Kwa Kuibiti Kwa Mbele Hii ni Wa Ubadi Ka Na Asante Kwa Kupokea.

MWENYEKITI

MWENYEKITI WA KIJIJI
KIJIJI CHA NTONO
GEITA

KATIBU

G

GAUDENSIA MANGE
HALMASHAURI YA WILAYA
AFISA MTENDAJI WA KIJIJI
NTONO
REG. NO. MZ/KJ/25
GEITA

MUHTASARI WA MKUTANO WA KIJIJI KWAJILI YA UTAMB
UZUTO WA MIRADI NA MJILA YA KUSAFIRISHAJI WA UMEME KW
MRUNGO WA KISOVOLITI KATIKA KIJIJI YA GELITA, KATA YA
BUMBELA KIJIJI CHA SHAHEMBE USHOFANYIKA TAREHE 14/06/2024.

AGENDA ZA MKUTANO

1. KUJITAMBULISHA
2. KUFUNGUA KIKAO
3. KUTAMBULISHA MIRADI
4. ATHARI ZA KIMAZINGIRA KWA MAHASARA YA MIRADI
5. MJUKUMU NA MGAWANYIKO WA SHUGHULI ZA KIJIJINI
6. MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO
7. KUFUNGUA KIKAO.

AG NO I: 14/06/2024: KUJITAMBULISHA

Mkiti wa kijiji alisimama na kumkaribisha Afisa mtendaji ili awatambulishe wageni. Afisa mtendaji alisimama na kuwakaribisha wageni wajitambulishe na waeleze kilichotuleta sanya leo. Wageni waliunza kujitambulisha mmoja kwa-ya mwingine.

AG NO II: 14/06/2024: KUFUNGUA KIKAO

Mkiti wa kijiji ndugu Nyendo Mwaribu alisimama na-kufungulia kikao mnamo saa 6:30 mchana na kuwaomba wananchi wawe wammiliu na watilitire agenda tuli zoletwa na wageni wetu.

AG NO III: 14/06/2024: KUTAMBULISHA MIRADI

Afisa mtendaji alisimama na kusoma agenda ya kutambu lisha mradi aliwakaribisha wageni kutoa ufafanuzi juu-ya agenda hii alieleza kuwatambulisha mradi amba ni usafiri shaji wa umeme wa msongo wa kilowiti pia wamefika kwaaji i ya kuona athari ambazo zitasababishwa na mradi huu. Pia wanakusanya maoni kwaajili ya kuzuia athari hizi

Baada ya kukusanya mawazo haya watapeleka kwa mfadhili ambaye ni benki ya dunia. nakama mradi huu utapitia kwenye nyumba ya mtu, kwanza zitatolewa fidia kwaajili ya kupisha eneo litakalopitia mradi Baada ya kufanya alimkamilisha mgeni mwingine ili aendelee na agenda nyingine haka kama ni kitu muhimu unalipwa.

AG NO IV: 14/06/2024: FAIDA ZA KIMAZINGIRA FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI:

Mhamasishaji alisimama na kuendelea kufafanua akaleza haka kama kuna makabuni tunatibu zote zitafanyikakwaajili ya kuhamishiwa sehemu ingine na kifuta macho zi. pia ~~fidia~~ mradi kuweni kufanyika bila wananchi kupidiwa na endapo utapewa fidia hautakiwi kufanya shughuli yoyote ile. faida za mradi huo wananchi watapata ajira kupitia mradi huo. pia kuna uwajibikaji wa kishughuli za kimaendeleo kujitolea chochote juu ya shughuli za kimaendeleo. Athari za mradi huo. endapo mlanda usi anakuja na watunyakazi mbalimbali wenye tabia mbalimbali, pia kumuhamishe mtu kutoka eneo ambalo hakuna kuyaa kuhama, hali ya hewa kama sumbi mfadhili ambae ni benki ya dunia hapendi kuweka. fedha zake sehemu za migogoro. mfadhili atakataa mashirika yasiyo ya kiserikali kwaajili ya kutoa masuala ya kijinsia

AG NO V: 14/06/2024: MAJUKUMU NA MGAWANYIKO WA SHUGHULI ZA KIJINSIA..

Muwezeshaji alendelea kufafanua juu ya majukumu na mgawanyiko wa shughuli za kijinsia akaleza kunatakiwa. kushirikiana kutoka shughuli za mbalimbale za nyumbani kwa jinsia zote. Akitoka mfano juu ya utafi wa mpa nafo huwa wanashirikiana. au hamna wananchi wakit

hangi tunashirikiana, pia kuna mimba za utotoni katika kijiji hilo wananchi walichangia hapo. kufikia kuliza hivyo mfadhili analeta shirika ambalo lita ghulikia masuala ya ukatili wa kijinsia

AG AJENDA VI: 14/06/2024: MAONI KUA MAPENDEKEZO

Muwezeshaji Laada ya kumaliza majukumu na mgeuzi leo wa shughuli za kijinsia alikaribisha maoni na mapendekezo ndg Adatu mlangila aliuliza umeme huo utaingia kwa sasa na wapi walikotoka kila mtu aji alishirikishwa na kijiji kuwa huo ni mradi mkubwa a hawezi kuwa kama umeme wa rea wameshindwa. Aliuliza Mawazo kuhusiana aliuliza mradi huu unategemea kuanza lini mwenyekiti alitoa ufafanuzi kuwa mradi huo utaanza pale mzabuni atakapopatikana hatu mwalimu. Mkeiti aliuliza mradi mmoja kwa wananchi walijibu tumepokea moja kwa moja. Aliuliza Jumanne stephano aliuliza endapo ngazi zile zitapitia eneo dogo analipwaje / alijibiwa kuwa kama eneo hilitakiwa hekari wanaripimiwa vyao vya mnada. Afisa mazingira alitoa angalizo juu ya mradi huo kuwa wanawake kutokee watu wakaanza kuomba fedha kupitia mradi huo kuwa njia ya kuomba ndao.

AG AJENDA VII: 14/06/2024: KUFUNGA KIKAO

Mkeiti wa mkutano aliuliza wageni waliohudhuria mkutano wetu mpaka saa 17:30 jioni na kuwashukuru wananchi kwa mchango wa mawazo na maoni yao katika walionyesha.

HALMASHAURI YA WILAYA
AFISA ...
SHA...NDE

CamScanner

11/06/2024

HALMASHAURI YA WILAYA YA NYANG'HWALE

MUHTASARI WA KIKA CHA HADHARA KUJI CHA KAYENZE

AGENDA

1: KUFUNGUA KIKAO
2: KUJITAMBULISHA
3: KUTAMBULISHA MRADI
4: AITHARI ZA KIMAZINGILA FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI
05: MAJUKUMU NA MGAWANYIKA WA SHUGHULI ZA KIJINSIA
06: MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO
07 KUFUNGA KIKAO

Participant: 50
Female: 10 Male: 40

KUFUNGUA KIKAO

Mwenyekiti wa kikao alimkaribisha mgeni wa kitaifa Walii fika kutambulisha Mradi wa Umeme wa Msongo wa kilovoti 400 kutoka Ibadakuli kuenda Uganda kisha alifungua kikao Mnamo Saa 9:20 Jioni

KUTAMBULISHA WAGENI

katika agenda hii Uongozi wa wilaya pamoja na Uongozi wa kitaifa Walijitambulisha agenda hii Ikawa Imefuta

KUTAMBULISHA MRADI

katika agenda hii Mwezeshaji alitambulisha Mradi wa Usafirishaji wa Umeme wa Msongo wa kilovoti 400 kutoka Ibadakuli kuenda Masaka nchini Uganda Wenye Urefu wa kilomita 566 na Upana wa mita 52 kutoka Mkoa wa Shinyanga Geita na kagera.

AITHARI ZA KIMAZINGILA FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI

katika agenda hii Mwezeshaji alifafanua Moja ya faida za Mradi huu kuwa Wananchi watarufaika kiuchumi hii Itakuwa Jamaa nanna bora nanna ambayo kila Mmoja atakuwa anajua ndoo nanna ya kupokea Mradi huu Moja kati ya Faida hizi ni nishati ya Umeme, huduma zinazoendeshwa na Umeme Na Lakini Pia Uhakika wa kurata Umeme Muda wote.
Pia Mwezeshaji, alitoka Ufafanuzi Hasara za Mradi kuwa

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hiyo Watahitaji kutoa ENEO Ingawa kutakuwa na fidia kwenda archi° hiyo Hatakayopitiwa na njia za Umeme.

MAJUKUMU NA MGAWANYIKO WA SHUGHULI ZA KIJINSIA

Katika ajenda hii Mwezeshaji alitofautisha kuwa Mradi° huu ni Mkubwa hivyo kunaimama / Vikundi° Vinachangamke kuona fursa zao kama Urishi wa chakula kuhusiana Vitafanya kazi ili kukaza Uchumi° huo

MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO

Wajumbe wa kikao waliomba kuhakikishiwa ajira kwa wazawa Ili wawezo kunufaika na Mradi° huo, pia mwezeshaji alitoa Ufafanuzi kuwa kutakuwa na kamati° za Manunguniko na Malalamiko ili kupunguza baadhi ya changamoto. Lakini pia alimsisitiza Wananchi° Mradi huu kuchanga Mkia fursa ya ajira Inapopatikana

02. WAJUMBE WALIHOJI GHARAMA ZA UMEME HUU:

Mwezeshaji alitoa Ufafanuzi katika Mradi° huu ni kuongeza Umeme na kupoza Ili Uweze kutumika. Majumbani Sio hakuta kuwa na gharama kwa Mtu Mmoja Mmoja ZOEZI HILI LIWE WAZI kuwa

03: MAONI MAJUMBE ALIOMBA KUFIKA UTHAMINISHAJI KUTOA HESABU YA WOZI YA THAMANI HALISI

S.S.R Mwezeshaji alishauri kuwepo kwa Mahusiano Chanya Ili kuweza kunufaika na SSR katika kuinua ambacho Mradi Unajengwa,

KUFUNGA KIKAO

Mwenyekiti wa kikao alijashukuru wageni° kwa Kuja Ofisi wao na Utambulisho wa Mradi° huu akiwahakikishia Wananchi kuwa Mradi° huu Utakuwa baraka kwetu kwa kijiji kisha Alifunga kikao mnamo Saa 10:30 Jioni

SAHIHI YA KATIBU

SAHIHI YA MKUU

Tarehe: 13 Mach: 54
Pachapanti: 67

MUHTASARI WA KIKAO (MKUTANO) MRADI WA WAJIRNYANJI UMEN

AGENDA 01: KUTAMBULISHA.

Katibu wa KIKAO alowakaribisha wajumbe kujitambulisha na k watambulisha wengine waliopata kuonja Mkutano huu.

AGENDA 02: KUFUNGUA KIKAO (MKUTANO)

M/Kiti wa Kijiji alifungua Mkutano Mnamo saa 01:24 Mchana Kw kuwashi wajumbe kuendelea kwa walichoitiwa.

AGENDA 03: KUTAMBULISHA MRADI.

Mwezeshaji alotambulisha Mradi wa Uraporashaji wa Umeme - wa mradi Kutoka Tanzania mpaka Uganda.

AGENDA 04: ATHARI ZA KIMAZINGIRA FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI

Mwezeshaji alitoa elimu juu ya Kwale la athari zinatokana na mr adi huu wa umeme pia kujua faida na hasara ndani yake, pia moe mwezeshaji alizungumzia wananchi yakinini kwamba kwa kuwa ka mradi kufanya shughuli yeyote ya kujenga.

Faida.

- Kupata Kijora Kwa wananchi na eneo kwenda.
- Kulipwa fidia kupotea eneo lake kilolopotana na mradi hu
- Mradi kuna fanikisha Kijiji kupata Maendeleo ya Kijiji Kwa kupitia CSR.

Hasara.

- Vifo Kulingana na Uharibifu wa eneo la mradi Kwa Kibom o.

AGENDA 06: MATATIZO NA MAPENDEKEZO YA SHUGHULI ZA KIJINSIA

Mwenyekiti alizitaka Kuzingatia wananchi yakinini Mgawan ndo wa Kazi Kwa jinsia kulingana na taalamu alizonazo; Mf fanik wanawake (Mapishi), wanaume (Kuchimba). Hayo wananchi wanayoh vina Kuchangamkia fursa.

AGENDA 06: Maoni na Mapendekezo.

- Kupitia agenda zote Maoni Kwa wananchi na yafuatayo:-
- Mjumbe alisema yakinini Malipo yatolewe Kwa Wakati kulingana na bei elekezi kilolotolewa.
- Mjumbe alisema yakinini Fidia zingatie kile kilichoathiriwa.
- Mjumbe alitaka fedha za Kulipwa zisicheleweshwe.

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Mapendekezo:

- Wananchi wahudhurie kwa wingi katika mikutano ya kijiji.
- Pia wananchi wahimizwe kuchangia miradi kwa nguvu zao.

AJENDA 07: UFUNGAJI WA MKUTANO.

Mkutano huo ulifungwa rasmi saa 02:10 mchana. Kisha Mwenyekiti alitoa shukrani kwa wote waliohudhuria.

M/KITI

Abdallah Mariam Lumeleza

KATIBU

MAHMOUD A. HASSAN.

HALMASHAURI YA WILAYA YA MTENDAJI WA KIJIJI

MUHTASARI WA MKUTANO WA UMEME MSONGO MKUBWA KIJIJI CHA ISONDA TAR: 11/06/2020

Wahudhuriaji : 20
Female : 0 Male : 20

AGENDA NO 1: KUJITAMBULISHA

Baada ya kufunguliwa mkutano ilifuata kujitambulisha wawezeshaji walijitambulisha

AGENDA NO 2: KUFUNGUA KIKAO-

mkutano ulifunguliwa saa 11:00 jioni na mkiti kwa kuwaomba wajumbe kuwa watulivu na kufuata utaratibu wa mkutano.

AGENDA NO 3: KUTAMBULISHA MRADI

mwezeshaji alitoa ufafanuzi kwa kutambulisha mradi wa njia ya kusafirisha umeme wa msongo wa kilovolti 400 kutoka Ibadakuli kwenda masaka uganda wenye urefu wa kilomita 566 na upana wa mita 52 kupitia mikoa ya shinyanga, geita na kagera alienda leo kuomba kuwa kuna timu ya kuweka alama na baadae timu ya wathamini watakuja ili kufanya kazi hiyo baada ya maelezo hayo wajumbe waliuliza maswali mbali mbali kama vile. kutakuwa na fidia kiasi gani na mradi utaanza lini? kisha majibu yatatolewa kwa timu zitakuja kufanya kazi hiyo. kisha mwezeshaji aliendelea kutoa ufafanuzi na kisha wajumbe walio dela kuuliza maswali waliuliza je kama Eneo hilo kuna kaburi tutakuwaje? wawezeshaji walisema wanao husika kuhamisha wapo lakini sisi hatuhamishi kaburi. pia wajumbe waliuliza kuhusu umeme je wana nchi watapata umeme huo ndiyo pia wajumbe waliuliza vijana watapata ajira? ndiyo kwa kupitia mkandarasi naye atafika kwa mtendaji na kuomba vijana kwa ajili ya kufanya kazi kikubwa ni uaminifu na baada ya mradi kukamilika kutakuwa na kazi za kulinda miundo mbinu hiyo kwa hiyo mtaingia mkataba na TANESCO. kisha alitoa faida zake na Hasara zake.

AGENDA NO 04 KUFUNGA KIKAO

kufunga kikao kilifungwa saa 12:18 jioni kwa kushukuru na kuwaomba warudi salama nyumbani

MWENDO-WEJA
Mwendo

HALMASHAURI YA WILAYA
AFISA MTENDAJI WA KIJIJI
ISONDA

MUHTASARI WA UTAMBULISHO WA MRADI WA NJIA YA KUSAFIRISHA UMEME WA MSONGO WA KILOVOLTI 400 KUTOKA IBADAKULI KWENDA MASAKA NCHINI UGANDA WENYE UREFU WA KILOMITA 566 NA UPANA WA MITA 52 KUPITIA MIKOA YA SHINYANGA, GEITA NA KAGERA.

WILAYA YA MBOGWE, KATA YA IKOBE, KIJIJI CHA KAGONGO
TAREHE 18-06-2024.

AGENDA:

1. KUJITAMBULISHA
2. KUFUNGUA KIKAO
3. KUTAMBULISHA MRADI
4. ATHARI ZA KIMAZINGIRA FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI
5. MAJUKUMU NA MGAWANYIKO WA SHUGHULI ZA KIJINSIA
6. MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO
7. KUFUNGA KIKAO.

AGENDA NO. 1/7: KUJITAMBULISHA.

Katika agenda hii, VEO alisimama na kuwakaribisha wageni na kujitambulisha kila mmoja kwa nafasi yake. Hivyo zoezi la kujitambulisha lilikamilika vizuri.

AGENDA NO. 2/7: KUFUNGUA KIKAO.

Katika agenda hii, M/kiti wa kijiji alisimama na kufungua kikao na kuwakaribisha wananchi na wageni wakuu mnamo saa 9:30 Asubuhi.

AGENDA NO. 3/7: KUTAMBULISHA MRADI.

Katika agenda hii, Wageni kutoka mradi wa umeme walitambulisha Mradi kwa wananchi na wananchi walikuwa tayari kuupokea.

AGENDA NO, 4/7: ATHARI ZA KIMAZINGIRA FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI.

Katika agenda hii, Mtaalamu alieleza vizuri athari za mradi kama vile kupoteza makazi na maeneo, Hivyo alieleza watu watakaoguswa watalipwa fidia na pia Mradi hautaathiri vyanzo hai vilivyomo.

AGENDA NO, 5/7: MAJUKUMU NA MGAWANYIKO WA SHUGHULI ZA KIJINSIA.

Katika agenda hii, Mtaalamu aliguzia pia kwenye Mradi kutakuwa na shughuli mbalimbali za kufanya

Hivyo kila mtu atanukuliwa kufanya kazi kwa kuzingatia jinsia yaani Me na Ke.

AGENDA NO 6/7: MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO.

Katika agenda hii, Wageni walikanbisha maswali na Maoni kwa wananchi wote walikuwa wamehudhuria. Lakini wananchi walielewa na kuupokea Mradi bila wasiwasi wowote.

AGENDA NO 7/7: KUFUNGA KIKAO.

Katika agenda hii, Mkuti alisimama na kuwashukuru wananchi wote walikuwa wamehudhuria kwenye Kikao na pia aliwashukuru wageni na kuwakanbisha tena. Ilikuwa mnamo saa 10:30 Jioni.

SAHIHI YA M/KITI.

Amos

Emanuel - Amos

SAHIHI YA KATIBU

THADEO SAMBA

UTAMBULISHO WA MRADI WA NJIA YA KUSAFIRISHAJI WA MSONGO WA KILOVOLITI 400 KUTOKA IBADAKULI KWENDA MASAKA NCHINI UGANDA WENYE UREFU WA KILOMITA 566 NA UPANA WA MITA 52 KUPITIA MIKOA YA SHINYANGA, GEITA NA KAGERA KIJIJI CHA BUGALAGALA KATA IKOBE WILAYA MBOGWE - 12/06/2024

AGENDA ZA MKUTANO

1. KUJITAMBULISHA
2. KUFUNGUA KIKAO
3. KUTAMBULISHA MRADI
4. ATHARI ZA KIMAZINGIRA FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI
5. MAJUKUMU NA MGAWANYIKO WA SHUGHULI ZA KIJINSIA
6. MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO
7. KUFUNGA KIKAO

AGENDA NO 1/2024 KUJITAMBULISHA.

Ndugu Daniel Hurumà ambaye ni Mtendaji wa kijiji cha Bugalagala alisimamà na kuwà karibisha wajumbe wote waliohudhuria katika Kikao baada ya utambulisho alimkaribisha mwenyekiti wa kijiji Kufunguà Kikao.

AGENDA NO 2/2024 KUFUNGUA KIKAO

Mtendaji alisimamà baada ya utambulisho na kumkaribisha Mwenyekiti wa kijiji Ndugu Paul kufunguà kikao. Kikao kilifunguliwà mnamo Saa 8:00 Mchana.

AGENDA NO 3/2024 KUTAMBULISHA MRADI

Baada yà Kufunguà kikao Mwenyekiti alimwakaribisha wageni kutoka Halmashauri ambapo walisimamà nà kutambulisha mradi wà Umeme kwà wananchi.

AGENDA NO 4/2024 ATHARI ZA KIMAZINGIRA FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI

Mgeni alisimamà baada yà kutambulisha mradi alyitambulisha nà kuendelea kutoà faida na hasarà zitakanazo na mradi ambapo wananchi walipatà uelewà mkubwà kuhusu mradi.

AGENDA NO 5/2024 MAJUKUMU NA MGAWANYIKO WA SHUGHULI ZA KIJINSIA

Mtoa mada alisimama na kuelezea majukumu na mgawanyiko wa shughuli za kijamii kijinsia ambapo wanachi waliipata elimu hiyo wakaahidi kuisambaza kwa wengine kadika kijiji na kata kwa ujumla.

AGENDA NO 6 MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO

Baada ya wanachi kuelezewa majukumu na mgawanyiko wa shughuli za kijinsia. Mtoa mada alisimama na kuruhusu wanachi kutoa maoni na mapendekezo juu ya Mradi wa Umoner

AGENDA NO 7 KUFUNGA KIKAO

Baada ya maoni na mapendekezo kuchukuliwa na kujibiwa na mtoa mada. Mwenyekiti wa kijiji alisimama na kuwashukuru wanachi wote kwa ujio wao kwenye eneo la tukio kwa wanachi wa kijiji cha Bugalagala pia alivishukuru vyombo vya habari vilivyoweza kuhudhuria. Kikao kilifungwa saa dasiri ambapo alivitakia kila mmoja afudi nyumbani kwao salama.

MWENYEKITI

KATIBU

Daniel Hezron VEO
K.N.Y AFISA MTENDAJI
KIJIJI CHA BUGALAGALA
MUSOMA

MHUTASARI WA MKUTANO WA HADHARA KUJI CHA BUSABALA TAREHE 18/06/2024

AJENDA

1. UTAMBULISHO
2. KUFUNGUA KIKAO
3. KUTAMBULISHA MRADI
4. ATHARI ZA KIMAZINGIRA FAIDA NA HASARA
5. MAJUKUMU NA MGAWANYIKO WA SHUGHULI ZA KIJINSIA
6. MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO
7. KUFUNGA KIKAO

AJENDA NO 1/7 UTAMBULISHO

katika agenda hii Afisa mtendaji alianza utabalisho waliamza na utabulisho wa wajina kila mmoja.

AJENDA NO 2/7 KUFUNGUA KIKAO

katika agenda Afisa mtendaji alimwomba Mwenyekiti kufungua kikao Mwenyekiti alisimama na kufungua kikao mnamo saa 12:00 mchana na kuwaomba wananchi wawe watulivu.

AJENDA NO 3/7 KUTAMBULISHA MRADI

katika agenda hii mwezeshaji kutoka TANESCO ametambulisha mradi wa umeme wa TANESCO umeme kutoka shinyanga ubadakuli kwenda nyakanazi kutoka Tanzania kwenda uganda

AJENDA NO 4/7 ATHARIZA KIMAZINGIRA FAIDA NA HASARA

katika agenda hii mwezeshaji ahanza kufafanua athari za kimazingira na hasara faida na hasara. huyo mwezeshaji adhari atakayo patikana kwenye eneo la umeme unapotia mwenye eneo husika eneo lake litachukuliwa hatua 52 na mapana yake hatua 26 pia mwenye eneo atapata faida kupewa fidia kulingana na eneo lake.

AJENDA NA 5/7 MAJUKUMU NA MJAWANYIKO WA SHUGHULI ZA KIJINSIA

katika agenda hii mwezeshaji ahanza kufafanua juu ya majukumu na mgawanyiko wa shughuli huyo mwezeshaji amefafanua majukumu ya kijinsia wanawake watafanya biashara zao bila ubaguzi pia vijana watapata ajira za kufanya kazi kwenye mradi wa umeme.

AJENDA NO 6/7 MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO

katika agenda hii mwezeshaji ahanza kutoa ufafanuzi juu ya maoni na mapendekezo ni kupokea mradi wa umeme wa TANESCO pia wananchi wame pokea mradi wa umeme.

AJENDA NO 7/7 KUFUNGA KIKAO

katika agenda hii Afisa mtendaji alimwomba mwenyekiti kufunga kikao, pia mwenyekiti alishukuru na kuwashukuru wananchi waliohudhulia mkutano pia mwenyekiti alifunga mkutano mnamo saa 13:00 mchana.

AFISA MTENDAJI.
JINA CHA BUSABAG.
[signature].

MUHTASARI WA MKUTANO MKUU WA KIJIJI CHA KASHELO KATA YA LULEMBELA TR. 14.06.2024

AGENDA:-

1. UTAMBULISHO
2. KUFUNGUA
3. KUTAMBULISHA
4. FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI
5. MGAWANYO WA MAJUKUMU KIJINSIA
6. MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO
7. KUFUNGA MKUTANO.

KUMB: NO 01/2024 UTAMBULISHO.

Afisa Mtendaji Bw. ALFRED M. MSEKUZI, alisimama kutambulisha Wageni kwa weayeji. Wageni waliojika ni kutoka ngazi ya Wilaya, Lakini — wageni rasmi wametoka Makao Makuu kupitia Mradi wa TENESCO.

1. Efzabeth Chima
2. Hamis Nzanpi
3. Emmanuel Mkham
4. Grace Kesyomba

} Kutoka Makao Makuu

5. Sarah Mambo – Mbogwe DC
6. Yucuph MICHEL Mbogwe DC

KUMB: NO 02/2024 M/KITI KUFUNGUA MKUTANO.

M/Kiti Bw. FAIDA YANGOLE SUMNI alijungua Mkutano saa 6:00 mcha na kwa kuwaomba wananchi kuwa wasikivu. Na wawe wepesi kuchangia — hoja.

UTAMBULISHO

KUMB: NO 03/2024 FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI.

Mtoa Mada, alieleza, kuwa wamefika kwa ajili ya kutambulisha — mradi wa Umeme toka UGANDA HADI KWETU TANZANIA, alitoa Maelezo yo kina, akasema mradi huu Unapita katika kijiji hiki cha Kashelo, kati ya vijiji Sita vya Kata ya Lulembela. Hivyo aliwaleza wananchi kama wakuu - pokee Mradi. Wananchi waliupokea Mradi Kwa Shangwe kubwa. Kwa pia ni kati ya kata kumi na Saba, Lulembela Ikiwemo.

FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI

Kutakuwa na faida zifuatazo.-

1. Watakaoajiriwa ni wazawa
2. Wafanyabiashara waliokaribu ndiyo watapewa kipaumbele.
3. Watakao pitiwa na Mradi watalipwa RK.

Hasara:

1. Hakutarahisisha kufanya Shughuli za Maendeleo karibu na Mradi. Mtoa Mada alieleza Mambo Mengi.

KUMB: NO 5/2024 MGAWANYO WA MAJUKUMU KIJINSIA.

Kwa Uganda na Tanzania hii, Wataalam wetu walitoa Maelekezo, kuwa Shughuli zote za Maendeleo, zinahusisha jinsia zote. Hivyo waliomba kukaa — Pamoja, Wanaume peke yao na Wanawake peke yao. Hiyo ni kutaka kujua Changamo to Zilizopo. Na zoezi hilo lilifanyika.

Lakini kwa Uganda wa kundi la wanaume ilionekana, Wanaume hawawezi kuwasaidia wake zao kazi mbalimbali. Kama vile, Kupika, kufua, kupiga deki, kuchota Maji nk. Walidai kuwa Shughuli hizo ni za wanawake tu.

Participant : 67
Female: 29 Male: 38

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Wawezeshaji walishauri kuwa, Mwanamke na Mume wakae chini kwa kuzungumza kwa kina ili kuondoa migogoro ya kifamilia. Hii ni moja ya njia ya kuepuka kesi za kike. Hii ni Mradi Utakuja, je Watafanya kazi wanaume tu? Bw. Hamisi S. Ngangi, aliwaomba wanaume wakae na Viongozi wao wa kiume, waanze kubadilika tabia. Pia hata Wazee tuanze kubadilika.

KUMB: NO 06/2024 MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO

Wananchi walipendekeza Elimu ya kutosha kazi za kike kwa watabadilike tabia. Hakimu kwa sana Elimu lazima kwa watoto wakiwa Shuleni.

KUMB: NO 07/2024 KUFUNGA MKUTANO:

M/Kiti wa Sikiji FAIDA YANGOLE alisimama kufunga Mkutano Mnamo saa 08:45 PM. Aliwashukuru wageni kwa kuleta Mradi kwa Mkombozi. Aliwatakia safari njema wanapo rejea makwao

M/KITI
Jina FAIDA. Y. SUMUNI
Cheo M/KITI S/KIJIJI
Sahi
No Simu 0621494700

KATIBU
Jina- ALFRED M MSELEKA
Cheo- VEO
Sini
No. Sim 0628-335503

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Participant : 23
Female : 8
Male : 15

MUHTASARI WA KIKAO CHA HADHARA

KUHUDHURIA TAREHE 14/06/2024

AGENDA NO 01 KUFUNGUA KIKAO

Mtendaji wa kijiji alisimama na kumkalibisha Mwenyekiti wa kijiji kufungua kikao

Mwenyekiti alifungua kikao mnamo muda wa saa 9:15 jioni

AGENDA NO 02 KUTAMBULISHA MRADI

Mtendaji alimkalibisha mgeni kwa ajiri ya kutambulisha mradi wa umeme. wageni walitambulisha mradi. kwa raia wa kijiji cha Ilolangulu

AGENDA NO 3 FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI

Wageni walieleza kuwa kuna mkutano wa hadhara ambao kuwa kuna faida na ~~hadhara~~ hasara za mradi kuwa kuna faida ambapo watapewa pesa na hasara

AGENDA 4 MGAWANYO WA MAJUKUMU YA KIJINSIA

Wageni wamesema kuwa kuna mgawanyo wa majukumu ya kijinsia. wanafanya majukumu ya kijinsia kwa kufanya kazi wanafanya kazi kwa. kuzingatia jinsia.

AGENDA 5 MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO

Wananchi walitoa maoni yao kuhusu mradi wa umeme kuwa wataku na hamasa kwenye mradi huo unaokuja wa umeme

Hivyo wamesema wako tayari na kuupok a huo mradi

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AGENDA NO 6 KUFUNGA KIKAO

Mwenyekiti wa Kikao alisimama na kuwashukuru wananchi kwa kuwepo kwenye mkutano Kikao kilifungwa mnamo muda wa saa 10:15 jioni

Kikao kilifungwa

Rbushishi

Regina Faustine Bushishi

AFISA MTENDAJI WA KIJIJI

ILOLANGULU

MBOSNE-MEITA

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MUHTASARI WA MKUTANO WA KUMI WA KIJIJI - NAMBUBI ILIO FANYIKA TAREHE 15/06/2024.

AGENDA

01. KUANGULISHO
02. KUFUNGUA KIKAO
03. KUANGULISHA MRADI
04. FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI
05. MGAWANYO WA MAJUKUMU KIJINJIA.
06. MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO
07. KUFUNGA KIKAO.

UFAFANUZI WA AGENDA.

AGENDA NO 1. UTANGULISHO.

Katika agenda hii Mkurugenzi wa mradi wa wageni Ndg WEO alisimama na kutangulisha mradi wa wageni wakitufikia kijiji cha Nambubi ambao ni wageni wetu Taifa na wakaya pia. ntendaji wa kila alitangulisha mradi wa wageni watatufikia. wat. kwa pamoja wakijitambulisha kwa majina na wall ya pia ikawa wa pamoja na mwaki/wageni wati toka.

AGENDA NO 2. KUFUNGUA KIKAO.

M/kiti wa kijiji Ndg HAMISI KAYUNGILO Ka wa) alisimama na kufungua kikao mnamo sa 6:00. kwa kuwa shukuru wanachi wote wa mradi bi kuwa mkutano yao mzuri na kuwatambu- mama wageni wakaingia hapa.

AGENDA NO 3. KUANGULISHA MRADI

Ndg. Mh Hamisi akangi alisimama na kutangu- lisha mradi ambapo alitoa ufafanuzi kuwa- mradi huu, utatufikia apa kijiji ni mradi wa usafiri wa umeme kutoka Bada/Kalu- ngishiyanga kuli mradi ugenda.

Participants: 100
Female: 46 Male: 54

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[illegible] wa Mbuzi wa 400 kg na Mbuzi wa KM 566.8., ambapo. Kutoka na Uhuru wa umeme Kutoka sehemu moja Kwende sehemu nyingine bali Unome kwa utaratibu Kwa sababu tatizo (3). yaani Ibadakuli, nyakaneazi Kyaka. Ambapo sasa nyadi kwa pia utawezekani matu mitaya ya nbogwe, Kata ya nbogwe na Kijiji cha Nambubi. Hivyo Kwa Kupunguza Kiwango Kwa ajili ya maendeleo yetu sote.

Baada ya ufafanuzi na tambuzisho wa mradi Kutoka Kwa ndg. Hamisi mwangi wananchi wa upokea ufafanuzi huo na Kuelewa vizuri na wako tayari Kuzitambua fursa za Umeme huo.

AGENDA NO4. FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI.

Katika agenda hii Kabibu wa Kijiji alitoa ufafanuzi Kuwa mradi huu wa uzalishaji wa umeme Mkubwa ambapo ni njia ya kupitishia nji's kwa ya umeme kutoka Shinyanga (Ibadakuli) Nyakaneazi hadi Uganda kwa lengo kuu moja la kuzalisha na kuuza umeme katika nchi hizi mbili za Tanzania na Uganda. Hasara ni kwamba kama kutakapo Vijana wa kuscidia kufuja kazi za ngozi kazi kwa kutipia Mkandarasi afatao nibarua mbadi ambao wakifika na kama watashitaji mahitaji ya mke italidi. wachukua mica wa mtu mwanfunzi ambapo. kama tunge watumia Vijana Watu wazuge Kiasiamu. Faida nyingine Mtu atakaye bahatika kupitishiwa njia hii. kubwa ya Umeme atalipwa baada ya kufanyiwa tathimini.

A GENDA NO. 05/2024 M GAWANYO WA MJUKUMU YA KIJIJINI

Mtaka mu alidezea jinsi ya mgawanyo wa Mjukumu yakijijini ambapo alionekana kuwa wenyuma wakiongozi wangi kutika jamii ya hapa wakingi baba hawafanyi kazi za uzalishaji na kazi kumuachia Mama na watoto, na baada ya Mvuno wakina baba huuza mazao na kuuza na kunywa pombe na kutafuta michepuko, wakina baba wakiezeza kuwa wapo wakina mama wakizima baba huwa pesa zinatafuta vile vya kukuzia familia na wakat. nyingine kupata vipigo na Mwanaume sana pa kupelaka Malalamiko kwa uoga.

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AGENDA NO. 06/024 MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO

Wananchi wa kijiji cha Nambuli Waliupokea mradi wa mifugo mnazi na kupendekeza kuwa mradi huu utakapo pita wananchi wapo tayari kuuchukua upite pasipo shaka na kuondoa kuwa mradi wetumie pia mrefu Ili kufika kwanza

AGENDA NO. 02/2024 KUFUNGA MKUTANO

Mkuu wa mkutano ndugu. Hamisi kayungilo kwa niaba ya Mkuu alisimama na kufunga mkutano huo wa Saa 09:20 saa za jioni

MHUTASARI UMESAINIWA NA:

Jina: HAMISI KAYUNGILO
Kazi: MKUU WA MKUTANO
Saini: K—Hmms
Tarehe: 15/06/2024

Jina: IMMACULATA DAUD SONGEREA
Cheo: KATIBU WA IJIJI
Saini:
Tarehe: 15/06/2024

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NAMBUBI
MBOGWE-GEITA
15/6/2024

K—Hmms

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Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) Tanzania Side

TANZANIA – ZAMBIA TRANSMISSION INTERCONNECTOR PROJECT (TAZA)

Undertaking of ESIA, Interconnector Project (UTIP) ESMP, RPF and other Safeguards Study under UTIP Tanzania Side

Stakeholder Consultation form for the respective Regions (Shinyanga, Mwanza, Geita and Kagera), Municipal and District Officials, Institutions, and other affected parties

S/N	Date	Name	Institution	Position	Phone/	Signature
1	15/6/2024	Meki MANKUSU	NAMBUBI	—		
2.	13/6/2024	TAMA TAKILI	NAMBUB	—		
3	15/6/2024	SAMSON MASHINDYE	NABUBI			
4.	15/6/2024	FLENK. KAMOLE.	NAMBUB.	—		
5	15/6/2024	DANIEL MASHINDYE	NAMBUB.	—		
6	15/6/2024	SAMWELI SIGWA	NAMBUB.			
7	15/6/2024	Abeli bahati	NAMbubi	—		
8	15/6/2024	Emmanuel. Den.S	NAMbubi	—		
9	15/6/2024	YUDNA. MASOKA	—11—	—		
10	15/6/2024	Musa— Julius	—11—	—		

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NAMBUBI
BOGWE-GEITA
15/6/2024

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HALMASHAURI YA WILAYA YA - MBOGWE

MHUTASARI WA MKUTANO WA HALMASHAURI WILIOFANYIKA

TAREHE 15/06/2024 KATIKA KIJIJI CHA BWENDASEKO - MBOGWE

OGENDA MKUTANO

1. UTAMBULISHO
2. KUFUNGUA - KIKAO
3. KUTAMBULISHA MRADI
4. FAIDA - NA HASARA - ZAMRADI
5. MGAWANYO WA MAJUKUMU - KIJINSIA
6. MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO
7. KUFUNGA - KIKAO

1. UTAMBULISHO.

Katika ajenda hii A/W a Mtendaji wa S/Kijiji alisimama Mja kwa moja na kuanza - kutambulisha - wageni

2. KUFUNGUA - KIKAO

Mwenyekiti wa Serikali ya Kijiji alisimama kufungua kikao Mnamo Saa 5:30, na kuwashukuru Wananchi kwa wachukue pia Wageni wachukuze Maoni, Mkutano Uliwaza Ahsanteni Wananchi.

3. - KUTAMBULISHA MRADI

Katika ajenda hii Mwelimishaji kutoka - Shirika la Jamesco ali Simama. Kuwaelimisha wananchi, kuhusu Mradi huu, Ulagizo katika Kijiji Vijiwatavyo Jaari Muanza Nambubi Bwendaseko, Na Umeme huu utakuwa Jiyo kama Umeme wa kawaida, ni Umeme wa Nguzo, Za Vyuma - Na Umeme huu Utakao wafikia Wakaazi Wa Maeneo husika - kutakuwa na chemani kwa wakaazi wa Maeneo husika.

4. FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI

Katika ajenda hii Mwelimishaji ali Simama kuelimisha Faida na hasara za Mradi huu, ni pamoja na kupata, ajira kwa Vijana wa Maeneo husika, na hasara ni wizi wa vyuma vya Mradi huu pamoja na kuwafaika kwa Watu Wanaoenda husika, kwa Mfano, Mafuta y wenye Maeneo bila kujali, Upendeleo,

5. MGAWANYO WA MAJUKUMU, YA KIJINSIA.

Katika ajenda hii Mwelimishaji alisimama na kuwaelimisha kuwa Katika ajenda hii Wataalam kutoka Mtaani walielimishe kuwa

Participants: 48
Female: 17 Male: 31

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Vijana Jamiya na Wazee, na [illegible]
di kwa ujenzi wa Ofisi ya Kijiji Wananchi kuwa Mradi kwa Utekelezaji
ufanisi kwa jamii, Mjawazo na kupewa, Maliyo ya andhi na fursa kufanya
Uzazi wanafe kwenye familia endapo mhusika yeyote atapewa Maliyo
na faida nyingine, kuwa na kamati yaulinzi ili kulinda Mradi huu

6. MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO

Katika ajenda hii Mwelimishaji alishirikiana na kuwa Sihi wananchi
kutoa Maoni yao, Wananchi wa kijiji hiki, Wameshukuru Serikali
kwa Mradi huu, endapo Utekelezwa, Utakuwa faida kwa Maeneo
husika kwakuwa kwa Vijana Watapata kipato cha kuendesha, Maisha ya
familia Zao jamiya na kupunguza kero ndogondogo kwa jamii.

Wananchi walipokea mradi kwa mikono miwili. Baada ya kufafanuliwa
kwisikilizwa maoni ya kijiwisi kwa kuhojiwa kuwa wananchi pekee na
kwauma nao wakiwa peke yao.

AZIMIO NO. 07/2024 KUFUNGA MKUTANO

M/kit. wa kijiji (mkutano) ndugu. Mabula Balele alishukuru na kufunga
mkutano mda wa 5:55 07:25 Sag za mchana

MHUTASARI UMESAINIWA NA:.

Jina: MABULA BALELE
Cheo: M/KITI WA MKUTANO
Sain: Balele
Tarehe: 15/06/2024

Jina: MICHAEL MTAHUNGWA
Cheo: KATIBU WA MKUTANO
Sain: [illegible]
Tarehe: 15/06/2024

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WARD- MSOWE

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MUSTAKABALI WA MKUTANO MKUU WA KWANZA CBP MWANZA - JUMAPILI - 15/04/12

— AJENDA KUU NI KAMA IFUATAVYO

(I) UFAFUZI WA UFUNGUZI

(II) KUSOMWA KWA KUMBU

(III) KUTHIBITISHWA MIRADI

(IV) FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MIRADI

(V) MGAWANYO WA MAJUKUMU KWENYE

(VI) MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO

(VII) KUFUNGA KIKAO

AJENDA NO I UFAFUZI WA

Mtendaji wa kabla ya mkoa aliomba na kufikishwa kwa jamii Baada ya kufikishwa pia alitakiwa kuongoza wote wa kwenye cha Mwanza.

AJENDA II KUSOMWA KWA KUMBU

Mkutano wa Kwenye - cha Mwanza ndugu John akiongoza aliomba na Kuwashukuru pia kufungua kikao. kikao kilifungua kwa mara wa 9:00 Asubuhi.

AJENDA NO III KUTHIBITISHWA MIRADI

Mkuu wa Mkoa aliomba na kufikishwa kwa jamii Baada ya kufikishwa alitakiwa miradi. miradi wa TENESCO ambayo ukopeshaji kabila kwenye cha Mwanza (Umeme mkubwa)

Fahrenheit: 67
Temb: 29 Mdo: 38

AJENDA IV FAIDA NA HASARA YA MIRADI

miradi kuwa utakuwa na faida kubwa sana kwenye:
(a) Kwenye kutapata mshahara ya umeme.
(b) Mwanza utapata ngozo za umeme kwa wingi.

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[illegible] kwa Utatowa Pili kwa mwisho wa mradi huu.
mradi huu utatowa Kuruso ya ajira kwa wenyeji wa kijiji hiyo.
Pia utatowa Kuruso kwa ulinzi ufundi wa Sungusungu
Pia utalito maendeleo kwa jamii nzima ka ajira utakuwa
nyingi kwa jamii yote

AGENDA V MGAWANYO WA MAJUKUMU

Mradi huu utakuwa na mgawanyo wa majukumu mbalimbali ya kila
mtaro kutakuwa na kazi za kufanya

AGENDA VI MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO

Wanachi walipewa nafasi ya kutoa maoni na mapendekezo
hivyo wanachi walitowa maoni yao kwa kuuliza maswali mbalimbali
mmoja alitoaji SISI wana nchi tutakuwa tunalipwa asilimia ngapi kutoka
ka kuweka mradi huu; mshirikishaji ajiliwe kila jinsi kutakuwepo na
Pedhe ya kuliga asilimia kwa kijiji ili kutekelezwa na wazalendo wakati
ba kati ya TENESCO na Sungusungu kama kama ulinzi wa
vifaa hivyo Baada ya kuuliza maoni na mapendekezo mlaw wa
mshawa alionka ridhika kuteka kwa mkuti ili wanachi wajingawe wakati
ndi Mawili wanaume kundi moja na wanawake kundi jinsia ili
kila kundi litowe maoni yao ya kijinsia makundi hao mawili yal.
Pamyilia kwa kufuata jinsia kila kundi walitowa maoni na ufahamu
ulentoka kila ufundi.

AGENDA VII KUFUNGA KIKAO

mkuti wa Kijiji ndugu John akishukuru wasimamizi na kuwashukuru
Sana wangini wa Kijijini pia alishukuru kwa kutowa mradi
huu kijijini Baada ya hapo kikao alikifunga mkuu wa Sec 11:30a
1. [illegible]

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HALMASHAURI YA WILAYA IWA MBOZIWE

MUHTASARI WA MKUTANO WA HADHARA KIJIJI CHA NYITUNDU KUHUSU MRADI WA USAMBAZAJI WA UMEME TAR 15-06-2024

AGENDA ZA MKUTANO

(i) Utambulisho
(ii) Kufungua kikao
(iii) Kutambulisha Mradi
(iv) Athari za kimazingira jamii na hasara za Mradi
(v) Majukumu na Mgawanyiko wa shughuli za kijamii
(vi) Maoni na Mapendekezo
(vii) Kufunga Kikao.

NB. Mahudhurio - ta Muhtasari huu - tapo mwisho.

AJENDA NO.1. UTAMBULISHO

Katibu wa Kikao alisimama na kumkaribisha Mkuu wa Msafara ili aanze utambulisho kwa Wageni wote.

AJENDA NO: 2. KUFUNGUA KIKAO

Baada ya kufanya utambulisho kwa Wageni wote Basi M/kiti wa Serikali - ta kijiji alisimama na kumkaribisha Wageni wote kwa kupiga Baadhi - ta hapo alifungua mkutano na kuwataka Wananchi wawe wakimya na watulivu.

AJENDA NO: 3. KUTAMBULISHA MRADI

Baada ya M/kiti kufungua Mkutano, Basi Mkuu wa msafara huyo alisimama na kutambulisha Mradi huo kwa Wananchi. Mradi huo utakuwa Unahusu Mradi wa njia ya Kusafirishaji wa Umeme wa KVango wa Kilovolti 400 kutoka Ibadakuli Kwenda Nashoko nchini Uganda wenye urefu wa kilometa 566 na upana wa mita 52 kupitia Mikoa ya Shinyanga, Geita na Kagera.

AGENDA NO. 4. ATHARI ZA KIMAZINGIRA FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI

Baada ya kutambulisha Mradi kwa Wananchi, Basi Mtaalamu alielezea Athari za Kimazingira - kama faida na hasara za Mradi. Mtaalamu alieza Baadhi - ya faida ya Mradi huo: Baadhi ya faida ni kama ifuatavyo - Kupata ajira ya Viyana kwa ajili kuchimba Mashimo ya kusimikia Miguzo. Uhamu wa eneo kusika Utapanda, Diplomasia ya nchi zetu, mbili Itakuwa-Fa, Mtaalamu alieleza Baadhi ya Hasara za Mradi kwa Kama ifuatavyo, kwa mfano, Utapotoka kumuhamisha Mtu kwenda sehemu nyingine, hivyo ni hasara Maana kwa ghafla zinatumika kumuhamisha Mtu huyo. Pia, Kuharibika kwa mila na desturi zetu, Maana kwa Watu wa aina Mbalimbali Watakuja.

AGENDA NO.5. MAJUKUMU NA MGAWANYIKO WA SHUGHULI ZA KIJINSIA.

Mtaalamu alielezea Majukumu na Mgawanyiko wa shughuli za Kijinsia. Kwa Wanawake, elisema kuwa Mzaziwi wa Mradi huu anapendelea USawa wa Kijinsia katika Mradi huu. Inatakiwa Jinsia zote zishiriki katika Mradi huu.

AGENDA NO. 6. MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO

Elimu iendelee kutolewa zaidi kwa Mama kwa Mara kwa Wananchi Ili Kuweze kuleta Mradi huu.

AGENDA NO.7 KUFUNGA KIKAO

Baada ya kukamilisha Agenda zote, Basi M/kiti wa soriteli ya Kijiji Kwa Mara nyingine alisimama na kuwashukuru Wananchi wote kwa kuhudhuria kwenye Mkutano huu na kwa kuwa kituli vu na bashikivu.

Saliki ya M/kiti

INOSA KAKULA

Saliki ya Katibu

MOSES NDEMERA

AFISA MTENDAJI KIJIJI CHA MBOGWE

MHITASARI WA KIKAO CHA HALMASHAURI YA KIJIJI CHA BWENDAMWIZO PAMOJA NA WATAMBURISHA MRADI WA UMEME WA MSONGO WA KILOVOLITI 400 KUTOKA IBADAKULI KWENDA MASAKA NCHINI UGANDA WENYE UREFU KILOMITA 566 NA UPANA WA MITA 52 KUPITIA MIKOA YA SHINYANGA, GEITA NA KAGERA WILAYA MBALIMBALI KATA NGEMO KIJIJI BWENDAMWIZO TAREHE - 15/06/2024.

AGENDA ZA KIKAO:

1. Utambulisho
2. Kufungua Kikao
3. Kutamburisha Mradi
4. Athari za Kimazingira faida na hasara za Mradi
5. Majukumu na Mgawanyiko wa Shughuli za Kijinsia
6. Maoni na Mapendekezo
7. Kufunga Kikao.

AGENDA NO. UTAMBULISHO.

Katika Agenda hii Mtendaji wa Kijiji alimkaribisha mgeni kujitambulisha na Wageni waliojitambulisha kwa kutaja majina na nyadhifa zao.

AGENDA NO. 2- KUFUNGUA KIKAO.

Mwenyekiti wa Kikao alisimama na kufungua kikao Saa 7:46 Mchana na kuwaomba wajumbe kuwa watulivu na wepesi wa kuchangia hoja.

AGENDA NO. 3- KUTAMBURISHA MRADI.

Mwelimishaji alikaribisha na kutambulisha Mradi wa Umeme Mkubwa wa Msongo kutoka Ibadakuli nchini Tanzania hadi Masaka nchini Uganda, ukipita Mikoa ya Shinyanga, Geita na Kagera.

AGENDA NO. 4 - ATHARI ZA KIMAZINGIRA, FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI.

Kutakuwa na Malipo ya fidia kwa athari itakayojitokeza katika ujenzi wa Mradi Ambao kwa watakaopitiwa na ujenzi katika maeneo yao pia kutakuwa na faida maana vijana watapata ajira na Chakula kwa wanaohamishwa kutoka eneo lao kwenda eneo jipya.

AGENDA NO. 5 - MAJUKUMU NA MGAWANYIKO WA SHUGHULI ZA KIJIJINI.

Katika Agenda hii tazima jinsia zote ziangalinwe kwamba na kazi za kubagua jinsia, jinsia zote zitazamwe na zipewe haki sawa.

AGENDA NO. 6 - MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO.

Wajumbe wa Mkutano wametoa maoni ya kuukubali mradi na kupendekeza, ikiwezekana mradi uanze mapema zaidi maana ni muhimu sana kwa wakati yetu kuona, miradi hii tuliitamani sana - kwanzishwa wakiwa kwetu.

AGENDA NO. 7 - KUFUNGA MKUTANO.

Mkutano ulifungwa na Mwenyekiti Saa 10:15 jioni na kuashukuru wageni waliofika na kuongea na wananchi pia alishukuru wananchi kwa mahudhurio yao na kuwataka Wajumbe kuendi makwa mpaka tena atakapowaita.

Saini ya Mwenyekiti

G. Cekaz.

Saini ya Katibu

VILLAGE EXECUTIVE OFFICER
MWENDAMWIZO - IWIEMO
MBOGWE

MHUTASARI WA MKUTANO WA HADHARA
ULIOKAA LEO TAR. 18/6/2024

AJENDA ZA MKUTANO.
1. KUFUNGUA MKUTANO
2. KUJAMBULISHA MRADI
3. FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI
4. MGAWANYO WA MAJUKUMU NA JINSIA
5. MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO
6. KUFUNGA MKUTANO

AJENDA NAMBA 1 KUFUNGUA MKUTANO
Mwenyekiti alisisimama kufungua Mkutano Mkc wa Saa 8:00 asubuhi na kuwataka Wanandhi Kuwa Katuliva Kwa Mda Wote Wa Mkutano ndipo Mkutano ukawa Uwazi.

AJENDA NAMBA 2 KUJAMBULISHA MRADI
Katika ajenda hii Mwezeshaji alielezea juu Ya Kupitisha Mradi Wa Umeme ulioua Ngudu Zaidi ambao Utasaidia Kutumia Pchi Mbili ambao ni Tanzania na Uganda Pongine na Rwanda. Umeme huo Katika Wilaya Ya Mbogwe ni Vijiji 12 ndipo Umeme huo utapita. baada Ya Maelezo hayo Wanandhi Walikubaliana na Mradi huo na kuhuji Maswali Ya Mafupi Ya Sehemu ilipita umeme au nguzo.

AJENDA NAMBA 3 FAIDA YA MRADI NA HASARA ZAKE.
Katika ajenda hii alielezea Kuwa Mafupi Yatakuwa Ya Mojaja Moja Kila Kupitia Halmashauri ina Mazna hawata Kosa Pesa Zao.

AJENDA NAMBA 4 MGAWANYO WA MAJUKUMU NA JINSIA.
Katika ajenda hii Mwezeshaji alielezea juu Ya Mgawanyo huo Kwani Kina Mama ndiyo Wanao Tukumika Kwa kila Sehemu Imekamilika Sana.

ilk - - -2

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AGENDA NO5/024 MAPENDEKEZO NJE MAONI

Maoni na Mapendekezo kabla Mradi kuanzanza Walipwe Kwanza Watu ambao Wameathiriwa na Umeme. Walishalipwa Mradi utaanza Mara Moja.

AGENDA NO6/024 KUFUNGA MKUTANO

Mwenyekiti alihitimisha Kufunga Mkutano Uliokuwa na Saa 9:30 Alasiri na Kuwashukuru Wananchi Wote

SAHIHI YA MKUU

SAHIHI YA KATIBU

MEISA MTENDAJI WA KIJIJI
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KUHTASARI WA KIKAO CHA HALMASHAURI
YA KIJIJI CHA KADOKE KILICHOFANYIKA 15/6/2024

AGENDA YA KUFUNGUA KIKAO

Baada ya wajumbe kufika nelipo Mwenyekiti wa kikao aka fungua kikao kwakuwaomba wajumbe kuwa watulivu, Kikao kili fungulu wa mnano wa saa 04:30 asubuhi.

AGENDA NO2 MRADI WA USAFISHAJI WA UMEME

Baada ya kikao kufunguliwa nelipo afisa maendeleo kutoka ofisi ya mkurugenzi wilaya ya Ushirika, Alisomana na Kutoa maelekezo ya mradi kuwa serikali imeanzisha mradi wa usafirishaji wa umeme kati ya nchi nchini Tanzania na Uganda kwaya mradi huu utapitia vijiji ya mbogwe na kata ya Ushirika ni kufi ya kadoke mradi huu utapita.

AGENDA NO3 Elimu kwa wananchi kuhusu MRADI

Baada ya maelekezo kutoka kwa afisa maendeleo kutoka ofisi ya mkurugenzi, nelipo mtoa elimu ambaye ni mkaazi wa msafara alisimama na Kutoa elimu kwa wananchi kuhusu kutoka kwenye kikao che ndeni, Alionya wananchi wote waepuke mradi huu pia mradi utakapopita eneo lolote lisiguse kwa.

AGENDA NO4 KUFUNGA KIKAO

Kikao/mkutano kaukuwa na mengineyo kikao kufungwa mnano wa saa 6:30 mchana.

Katibu

VILLAGE EXECUTIVE OFFICER
KADOKE-USHIRIKA
MBOGWE

Mwenyekiti

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MUHTASARI WA MKUTANO WA KIJIJI CHA NAMPALA HALA NA VIONGOZI KUTOKA WIZARA YA MISHATI NA UMEME WA TAREHE 20/06/2024 BUKOMBE DC

AGENDA: 1. UTAMBULISHO
2: KUFUNGUA KIKAO
3: KUTAMBULISHA MRADI
4. FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI
5. UGAWANYO WA MAFUKUMU KIFEDHA
6. MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO
7: KUFUNGA KIKAO

AGENDA 01 UTAMBULISHO

Mwenyekiti wa kijiji cha Nampalahala alifungua mkutano wa hadhara mnamo tarehe ya saa 9:00 Mchana na kuwatambulisha wenkali ya kijiji na aliwatambulisha pia wenkali ngazi ya kata, Viongozi wa kidini na kisiasa pia Mtendaji wa kata ya Busonzo alimtambulisha mwakilishi wa mkurugenzi wa wila ya Bukombe ili atambulishe zopo alilokuja nalo

AGENDA 02. KUFUNGUA KIKAO

Baada ya utambulisho, Mwenyekiti Alisimama Na kufungua mkutano wa hadhara kwa wananchi cki wa kijiji cha Nampalahala mnamo Saa 9:00 mchana. Akawataka wananchi wawe wasikivu na wachangiaji wa hoja wazuri.

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AGENDA KUMB NO. 03/2024 KUTAMBULISHA MRADI.

Mwenyekiti Alivokaribisha Viongozi kutoka Wizara ya Nishati na Umeme na wao Walitambulisha Mradi kama Ifuatavyo. Waliseme ya Kwa. Wanekuja kutandaliwa mradi wa Umeme greed ya taifa KMV 400 na mradi huu ni Saina za inchi nchi Tanzania na nchi ya Uganda. pia Kwa Wilaya ya Bukomba, Kijiji Cha. Nampalaka, Kata ya BUSONZO ni Viongozi Wawa Mradi Watakapo pitia.

AGENDA KUMB NO. 4/2024 FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI

Mwenyekiti Alivokaribisha Wawakilishi Kutaja - faida na Hasara za mradi, Waseminiwaji Waliloleza ya Kwa faida za Mradi nogawapo ni

i) Ajira Kwa Wananchi wazawa
ii) Ukuaji wa Uchumi Kwa eneo husika
iii) Uhalibu Kwa jamii kupungua

Hasara za Mradi kubwa jamii ni kama Ifuatavyo
i) Uharibi wa kijiensia

AGENDA KUMB. NO/5/2024 MGAWANYO WA MAJUKUMU KIJINSIA.

Mradi huu wa umeme wa greed ya Taifa wa KV400 Utakua na Ugawanyo wa majukumu Kwa jinsia zote Watu, Watapata haki ya kufanya majukumu yao Kwa Mujibu wa Sheria, Mkano. Wanawake/Kinamama Watafanya ujasiliamali kama Kuuza chakula, Matunda, maji na K.n., Pia Wanaume/Wababa watapata ajira kama Vile Kusogeza nguzo. Kuchimba mitaro ya Kulaza nyaya za umeme na kazalika.

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AGENDA KUMB NO. 6/2024 MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO

Wanainchi wa Kijiji cha Nampalahala wameaporiwa Mradi kwa moyo mmoja na wameahidi watatoa ush kiasi kwa sababu mradi huu unekuja wazi na shirikishi pia wameahidi kuulinda mradi.

Baadhi wametoa ushauri/ombi wanainchi wana mba fidia zitoke kwa wakati na haki ya kuanyi tathmini izingatiekana na Ajira zitolewe kwa wan inchi wa Kijiji husika na kata husika.

AGENDA KUMB NO. 7/2024 KUFUNGA KIKAO

Mwenyekiti Atoshimama na kuwashukuru wanainc kwa kuwa washirikiwa na wachangiaji wa hoja waka kisha Atifunga Kikao/mkutano mnamo Saa 11:30 jioni.

MKITI

PETER MACHABULA.

MWENYEKITI S/KIJIJI NAMPALAHALA_BUSONZO BUKOMBE

KATIBU

SYLVESTER P. MZENYA

AFISA MTENDAJI NAMPALAHALA KATA-BUSONZO BUKOMBE

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MUHTASARI WA UTAMBULISHO WA MRADI WA NJIA YA KUSAFIRISHAJI WA UMEME WA MSONGO WA KILOVOLTI 400 KUTOKA IBADAKULI KWENDA MASAKA NCHINI UGANDA WENYE UREFU WA KILOMITA 566 NA UPANA WA MITA 52 KUPITIA MIKOA YA SHINYANGA GEITA NA KAGERA. TAREHE: 21/06/2024

AGENDA

01. KUJITAMBULISHA
02. KUFUNGUA MKUTANO
03. KUTAMBULISHA MRADI
04. ATHARI ZA KIMAZINGIRA FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI
05. MAJUKUMU NA MAGUMUNYIKA WA SHUGHULI ZA KIJINSIA
06. MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO
07. KUFUNGA MKUTANO

AGENDA KUMB NO-01/2024: KUJITAMBULISHA

- Katika agenda hii afisa mtendaji wa Kijiji alisimama nakujitambulisha nakumkaribisha m/Kiti wa Kijiji. 'Idi Kumeza Kujitambulisha nakuwakaribisha wageni wote waliotufikia Katika Kijiji cha nalusungati. Wageni hao waliofika Katika Kijiji cha nalusungati nikutoka Kampuni ya BENE CONSOLANTANT. Kijiji.

AGENDA KUMB NO-02/2024: KUFUNGUA MKUTANO

- m/Kiti wa Kijiji alisimama nakufungua mkutano huo mpaka saa 05:00 asubuhi kwa kuwakaribisha wajumbe wote pamoja nawageni waliotufikia Katika mkutano huo.

AGENDA KUMB NO-03/2024: KUTAMBULISHA MRADI

- Utambulisho wa mradi huo ulifungika na mwezeshaji Kutoka Kampuni ya BENE CONSOLANTANT. Ambapo alisema mradi huo unaitwa MRADI WA NJIA YA KUSAFIRISHA UMEME WA - KILOVOLTI 400 wa Kilogrita(Km) 566 Kutoka Tanzania mpaka masaka nchini Uganda.

AGENDA KUMB NO-04/2024: ATHARI ZA KIMAZINGIRA FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI.

- Athari za mradi huo ni kukata miti yote ambapo mradi huo utapita, kuchukua mashamba ya watu/wananchi wa maeneo hayo, Hakuna kufanya shughuli zozote za kilimo, Ufugaji au kazi yoyote yakimaendeleo.

Ahari zingine, Maeneo yanayopitiwa na mradi hakuna kufanya shughuli zozote zakiuchumi/maendeleo isipokuwa umeme peke yake.

- Kubomolewa nyumba zawananchi ambapo mradi unapita.
- Pia kupata wataalamu wa ujenzi wa mradi kutoka nje ya Kijiji hivo kupelekea kukosa fursa kwa jamii husika - pamoja na wizi.

FAIDA ZA MRADI

mradi huo utakuwa na faida zifuatazo;

- Kuuza na diplomasia nzuri kati ya nchi hizi Tanzania na Uganda
- Kupanda kwa uchumi wa nchi kutokana na wananchi kujiinua kiuchumi kupitia mradi huo wa umeme.
- Kuwa na umeme wakutosha.
- Upatikanaji wa ajira kwa wananchi unapopita mradi huo.

AGENDA KUMB NO-05/2024: MAJUKUMU NA MAJUKUMU YA MSHAURI WA SHUGHULI ZAKIJINSIA.

- Katika kuzingatia haki na usawa wakijinsia, jinsia zote zizingatiwe ili kuweka usawa kwa watu wote katika kufanya kazi kwenye mradi huo.

Pia kutoa elimu juu ya ushiriki wa mradi huo kwa jamii husika. pamoja na kuripoti unyanyasaji wa aina yoyote kwenye uongozi wa S/Kijiji ili kuweka jambo vizuri.

AGENDA KUMB NO-06/2024: MBUNI NA MAPENDEKEZO

Wajumbe wa mkutano walitoa maoni kuhusiana na mradi huo kwa mradi huo wananchi wote wameupokea kwani utawasaidia nzuri katika jamii pamoja na taifa zima.

- pia kupitia mradi huo wathirika wa mradi wawe wana pata haki yao/malipo yao kupitia mradi huo kwa wakati ili kuepuka migogoro ya mara kwa mara.

AGENDA KUMB NO-07/2024: KUFUNGA MKUTANO

- M/kiti wa mkutano alisimama na kufunga mkutano huo majira saa 12:20 mchana.

KATIBU
APISA MTENDAJI WA KIJIJI
KIJIJI CHA NALUSUNGUTI
KATA - BUSONZO
21/06/2024

Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) Tanzania Side

TANZANIA – ZAMBIA TRANSMISSION INTERCONNECTOR PROJECT (TAZA)

Undertaking of ESIA, Interconnector Project (UTIP) ESMP, RPF and other Safeguards Study under UTIP Tanzania Side

Stakeholder Consultation form for the respective Regions (Shinyanga, Mwanza, Geita and Kagera), Municipal and District Officials, Institutions, and other affected parties

S/N	Date	Name	Institution	Position
61	21/06/024	MADULU MALINGANYA	NALUSUNGUTI	Mjumbe
62	21/6/24	LUCAS - MARCO	NALUSUNGUTI	Mjumbe
63	21/6/024	EMMANUEL ROBERT	NALUSUNGUTI	Mjumbe
64	21/6/024	JESTA LUGODA	NALUSUNGUTI	Mjumbe
65	21/6024	Teleza Chalesi	〃	〃
66	21/06/2024	Daud Enock	Nalusunguti	Mjumbe
67	21/06/2024	Ezekiel Pascali	Nalusunguti	Mjumbe
68	21/06/2024	ELIZABETH FIKILI	NALUSUNGUTI	MJUMBE
69	21/06/2024	REHEMA AMOS	NALUSUNGUTI	〃
70	21/06/2024	JAMES AMOS	NALUSUNGUTI	〃

AFISA MTENDA
KIJIJI CHA NA
KATA _BU

CamScanner

KIJIJI CHA BUSONZO TAREHE 20/06/2024.

AGENDA:

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1. KUFUNGUA MKUTANO.
2. KUTAMBULISHA MRADI
3. FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI
4. MGAWANYO WA MAJUKUMU KIJINSIA.
5. KUFUNGA MKUTANO.

AGENDA NO1: KUFUNGUA MKUTANO.

Mwenyekiti alisimama na kufungua Mkutano Mnamo saa 07:00 asubuhi na kuwaomba wanajinchi wawili kuwa watulivu ili kusikiliza agenda - pamoja na kutoa hoja bila bugudha.

AGENDA NO2: KUTAMBULISHA MRADI

Katika agenda hii Mwezeshaji wa Mradi alisimama na kutambulisha Mradi kuwa kijiji cha Busonzo kitapitiwa na Mradi wa Umoja Khamba katika Mradi huo wanajinchi watapewa kuwafaika: pia Mradi utachukua Ukubwa na Mito 52 katoka kwenye ngazi Mkoa na Umeme ni 40KV

AGENDA NO3. FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI.

Mwezeshaji wa Mradi aliendelea kuwafafanulia wanajinchi kuwa katika Mradi huo kutakuwa na faida na hasara.
Kwanza faida ni kama vile wanajinchi watalipwa fidia kwanda Maeneo yao yatakayopitiwa na Mradi, pia ajira kwa Vijana, wanawake, Ulinzi wa Mundombinu ya Umeme.
pia katika Mradi huu kutakuwa na hasara pia ikiwemo - vifo kutingana na Mradi huu kuwa na nguvu kubwa.

AGENDA NO4: MGAWANYO WA MAJUKUMU

Katika agenda hii Mwezeshaji alifafanua kwamba katika mradi huu - kutakuwa na ngazanya na Majukumu, Ikiwemo kwanda kamati za Malalamiko. pia kuchagua Msimamizi wa Miradi atakayelinda na familia anayotoka.
Pia wanawezeshaji walizungumzia Masuala ya jinsia unyanyasaji na - Kijinsia na kuwapa kandani wanajinchi Jana ya Sweta Shilo.

AGENDA NO5. KUFUNGA MKUTANO

Mwenyekiti wa Mkutano alisimama na kufunga Mkutano huu kwa kuwashukuru ujio wa Mradi huu na kuupokea kwa mikono miwili, na pia - aliwa Shukuru wanajinchi kwa kujitokeza na kutoa Maoni yao na - kuuliza Maswali na kujibiwa, Mkutano ulifunguliwa Mnamo saa 9:00 mchana.

M/Kiti

Katibu

AFISA MTENDAJI
KIJIJI CHA BUSONZI
KATA – BUSONZO
W-BUKOMBE

Godfrey-L Kasesk

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UTAMBULISHO WA MRADI WA NJIA YA KUSAFIRI SHAJI WA UMEME WA MSONGO WA KILOVOLITI 400 KUTOKA IBADAKULI KWENDA MASAKA MCHANGANYIKO UGANDA WENYE UREFU WA KILOMITA 566 NA UPANA WA MITA 52 KUPITIA MIKOA YA SHINYANGA, GEITA NA KAGERA.

AGENDA

01. KUJITAMBULISHA
02. KUFUNGUA KIKAO
03. KUTAMBULISHA MRADI
04. ATHARI ZA KIMAZINGIRA FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI
05. MAJUKUMU NA MGAWANYIKO WA SHUGHULI ZA KISIASA
06. MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO
07. KUFUNGA KIKAO.

01. KUJITAMBULISHA.

Mwenyeji wa bajaji alisimama na kuwatambulisha wanachi kwa wageni na kuwapa nafasi wageni wake wa kujitambulisha.

02. KUFUNGUA KIKAO:

Mwenyekiti wa bajaji ndugu Gertas Mlogwa alifungua kikao Mnamo saa 11:00 asubuhi.

03. KUTAMBULISHA MRADI.

Ndugu Suzani wagena alisimama na kutambulisha mradi kwa wanachi na kuwaelezea jinsi Mradi huu utakavyo dhamini fidia kwa vyote atakavyo athiriwa na Mradi, pia mradi huu utadhamini kila kyote kitakyopo kwenye eneo husika kama vile Miti, kabali na wanyama

04. ATHARI ZA KIMAZINGIRA FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI.

- faida ya huu umeme ni kuwa na umeme wenye uhakika.
- faida nyingine ni kwenye bajaji
- pia ni ajira kwa wajasiliamali ya ukanda.

fasda wakati wa ujenzi watu watafanya biashara wakati wa ujenzi

HASARA ZA MRADI'

-Kuhamishia wakati wa kupisha Mradi"
-Mizi itatokana na watu watakao bisa.
-hakuna mrgogoro kwenye jamii.
-Je wanawake wanaruhusiwa kufanyakazi wakati wa Mradi wajumbe walikubali.

05. MAJUKUMU NA MGAWANYIKO WA SHUKULI ZA KIJI NSIA.

-je wanawake wanaruhusiwa kufanyakazi wakati wa Mradi wanawake pia wataruhusiwa kufanyaka zi wakati wa Mradi.
-Ofisi itahusisha jinsia zote wanawake kwa wanau me

06. MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO'

-Mzee SELESTINI Mradi mingi imepita baadhi ya Maeneo Labini watu wamalize hawajalipwa fidia zao je huu Mradi hautakua hivi?
Afisa Mgendeleo alimjibu na kumuondoa wasiwasi kuwa huu Mradi utalipwa.
-je utakua hapi hapa kulikua na kabuli? Mjumbe alijibiwa kuwa wizara ya afya itajenga zoezi hili.
-MARIA NICODEM je kabuli litatatua kuhamishwa kitapelekwaje Mbali wakati mimi na baa hapa.'
-Mjumbe alijibiwa kuwa kama unataka kumpeleka nje na bajaji ni gharama yako

07: KUFUNGA KIKAO'

Mwenyekiti wa bajaji alifunga Mkutano Majira saa 12:00 jioni.

JINA LA MTENDAJI
Phones
SALOME SOSTHENES

AFISA MTENDAJI KIJIJI CHA KATA BUSHANGE (W) BUKOMBE

JINA LA MWENYEKITI
GERVAS MTOGWA

SERIKALI YA KIJIJI KABAGOLE BOX BUKOMBE

MHITASARI WA MKUTANO WA KUJI CHA NAKAYENGA WA KUTAMBULISHA MRADI WA UMEME KUTOKA IBADI KULI HADI MASAKA NDANI UGANDA UFIKIE UREFU WA KM 566 NA UPANA WA MITA 52, UFIKIE KILOVATI 400. TAREHE: 21/06/2024.

Ajenda:-

01. KUJITAMBULISHA.
02. KUFUNGUA MKUTANO.
03. KUTAMBULISHA MRADI.
04. FAIDA ZA KIMAZINGIRA, FAIDA, NA HASARA ZA MRADI
05. MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO.
06. KUFUNGA MKUTANO

Aj: 01: KUJITAMBULISHA.

— Katika ajenda hii wageni kutoka wizara ya Nishati wamejitambulisha Mbele ya Wanandugu.

02: KUFUNGUA MKUTANO.

— Mwenyekiti amefungua na kufungua mkutano mnamo saa 7:30 Mchana.

03: KUTAMBULISHA MRADI

— Katika ajenda hii Mkaguzi kutoka kampuni ya BENE CONSULT amebainisha lengo ya kutambulisha Mradi huu wa Umeme Utakaotumika kama ifuatavyo:- Nyaya Nguzo alizema,- Senk ali ya Tanzania na Uganda Zina kubaliana kujenga njia ya Kusafirisha Umeme kutoka Ibadi kuli hadi Masaka Ndani Uganda, njia yenye urefu wa Km 566 na Upana wa Mita 52 wenye kilovati 400, Akiendelea kutoa Maelezo ya Yatakayo athiriwa na Mradi yatafanyiwa Uthamini Juu ya Vitu Vyote Vitakavyo katika eneo hilo na watalipwa fidia, Pia wathiriwa watalipwa kazi' baada ya kazi ya Senka, Mkandarasi atawanza zao.

FAIDA ZA MRADI, KIMAZINGIRA NA ~~FIIIIMU~~ ZAKE.

Kutika ajenda hii Mtoa Maada amesema kuwa kutakuwa na faida na Athari za Mradi kama ifuatavyo:

i/ FAIDA

i/ Kukuza Kwa Diplomasia na Ushirikiano kati ya Tanzania na Uganda.
ii/ Vijana wa Kijijini kupata ajira.
iii/ Kupatikana kwa Umeme wa Uhakika.
iv/ Wananchi kuhamasishwa fedha za fidia
v/ Kufanya biashara Mbalimbali kipindi cha Ujenzi wa Mradi.

ii/ ~~ATHARI~~

i/ Wasafirishaji kuhamishwa kutoka Maeneo yao ya awali.
ii/

OJ. MAFUKUMU NA MGAWANYIKO WA ~~SHUGHULI~~ ZA - KIJINSIA.

← Kutika ajenda hii ~~Wafo~~ Mtoa Maada ameelezea na Kufafanua Masuala Mbalimbali ikiwemo;-

i/ Ukosefu wa Kijinsia
- amewasihi wanajamii kuepuka kwa Ukosefu ikiwemo kuacha fahali ya akina baba la wafanyia Ukatili wanawake, na wanawake kuacha tabia ya kuwanyanyasa Kiume.

ii/ Ukatili wa Kijinsia
- Kutika kipengele hiki Mtoa Maada - ameeleza wanajamii kuepuka kufanyia - Ukatili wa Kijinsia, wanawake, wanaume na wa foto mafano, Kupiga mwanamke, Ukeketaji kwa wanawake, n.k.

KAFUNGA MICOMANO

— Nusenyeleti amesimama no kwafunga Micomano no Nmamo saa 8:20 Mchana.

MUSENYELETI

JHM. 0764825529

JUMA NGALULA MSUMBA

MTENDAJI

Tel. 0767888221

VICTOR PAUL BUKA

AFISA MTENDAJI
KIJIJI _ NAKA
KATA BUSONZO
BUKOMBE

CamScanner

MUHTASARI WA MKUTANO WA HADHARA KIJIJI CHA BUTINZYA JUU YA USHIRIKISHWAJI WA MRADI WA UMEME UNAOTOKA UGANDA HADI SHINYANE TANZANIA.

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AGENDA ZA KIKAO

1. UTAMBULISHO
2. KUFUNGUA KIKAO
3. UTAMBULISHO WA MRADI
4. FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI
5. MGAWANYO WA ~~MRADI~~ MAJUKUMU KIJINSIA
6. MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO
7. KUFUNGA KIKAO.

ILLEGIB EXECUTIVE OFFICER
20/06/2024.

ILLEGIB EXECUTIVE OFFICER

WARD EXECUTIVE OFFICER
20/06/2024

AGENDA NA. 01. ~~UFUNGUZI WA KIKAO~~ UTAMBULISHO WA WILAYA YA MUHTASARI

Mwiti alifungua kikao mnamo saa 4:20 asubuhi na kuwaomba wananchi wawe watulivu ambao wameto ka kafika vitongoji mbali mbali, na alimkaribisha mwezeshaji kutoka Ofisi ya Mkurugenzi (W) Bukombe kwa ajili ya utambulisho wa wageni alio ambatana nao.

Bi Vumilia aliwaomba wananchi wawe wavumilivu na alieleza sababu ya mkutano huu ni Ushirikishwaji jamii juu ya Miradi inayotekelezwa na Serikali ya Tanzania kwamba ni Mradi wa Umeme, alielezwa faida za Ushirikishwaji wa wananchi kwenye miradi hiyo.

Baada ya hapo aliwakaribisha wataalamu kutoka Wizara ya Nishati kwa ajili ya kuwasilisha kwenye Lengo la Mradi.

AGENDA NA 03: UTAMBULISHO WA MRADI.

Bwana Thamis Msangi alitoa ufafanuzi juu ya Mradi kuwa miradi huu utatekelezwa na Serikali mbili, Serikali ya Tanzania na Serikali ya Uganda, ambapo itagusa vijiji 105 na Butinzya ni miongoni mwa vijiji hivyo.

AGENDA NA 04 FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI

Faida za Mradi zilielezwa ikiwa ni kuleta uchumi kwa wananchi mmoja mmoja na taifa kwa ujumla, upatikanaji wa ajira, wingi wa fursa kama biashara chakula cha na kadhalika zitaboreshwa kwa kuwa pato litaongezeka pia itaelimisha mahusiano kwa kukuza Network.

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MKUTANO WA KIJIJI CHA BUKOMBE KATIKA WILAYA YA BUKOMBE.

AGENDA NA. 05: MGAWANYO WA MAJUKUMU KOJINSIA

Wawezeshaji walielezea kuwa katika utekelezaji wa majukumu ya kijinsia hadi mradi utakapokamilika, mfano: Wanawake wataboa huduma ya Chakula na wanaume watachimba mitaro, watasogeza mabomba, watu watafanyiwa tathimini na gharama watalipwa kwa kuzingatia fidia.

AGENDA NA. 06: MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO.

Maoni ya wananchi:

1. Tathimini ya athari za mazingira ifanyike kabla ya mradi kuanza kutekelezwa ili watu walipwe fidia kwa maeneo yaliyoguswa na mradi.
2. Ajira za muda na kudumu zizingatie wafanyakazi wa kata husika.
3. Kampeni za ufagaji wa choo kwa kuzingatia jinsia ya mradi madhara ya ongezeko la watu itatolewa sambamba na elimu ya usafi na madhara pia kazi. Elimu ya madhara ya utatili wa kijinsia pia ya ongezeko la watu itatolewa.
4. Wafanyakazi wa kufanya tathimini wananchi wanatakiwa wawe na vitambulisho vya Taifa ili kupata stahiki zao.

AGENDA NA 07. KUFUNGA KIKAO.

Kabla agenda hii mkuu wa shule wananchi kwa kumpokea mradi huo ujue nipamoja na kuwashukuru wawezeshaji kwa maelezo mazuri juu ya mradi huo.

Kikao kilifungwa mnamo saa 11:30 na kuwatakia asubuhi njema kwa ujumla.

Mkuu wa kikao

AMOS HERMAN

Sign

Katibu wa kikao

SHIJA LUNEMYA

mya-dala

DIWANI KATA BUKOMBE

ILLAGE EXECUTIVE OFFICER
BUKOMBE

20/11/2024.

WARD EXECUTIVE OFFICER
BUKOMBE

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HALMASHAURI YA WILAYA YA CHATO

MKUTANO MKUU WA KITIFU CHA MNEKEZI MRADI WA UMEME WA MSONGO WA KILOVOLTI 400 KUTOKA IBADAKULI KWENDA MATARA NCHINI UGANDA WENYE UREFU WA KILOMITA 566 NA UPANA WA MITA 52 KUPITIA MKOA WA GEITA WILAYA CHATO KATANIA IPARA MASA KITIFU CHA MNEKEZI TAREHE 22-06-2024

AGENDA
1. KUFUNGUA MKUTANO
2. KUJITAMBULISHA
3. KUTAMBULISHA MRADI
4. ATHARI ZA KIMAZINGIRA FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI
5. MAJUKUMU NA MGAWANYIKO WA SHUGHULI KATIKA BIASHARA
6. MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO
7. KUFUNGA MKUTANO

AGENDA 01/2024 KUFUNGUA MKUTANO

Katika agenda hii mwenyekiti wa kijiji alitangaza kufungua mkutano huu mnamo saa 11:30 Am na kuwataka wanakijiji kuwa watulivu wakati wa mkutano huu.

AGENDA 02/2024 KUJITAMBULISHA

Katibu wa mkutano huu alikimama na kuwakaribisha wageni waweze kujitambulisha kwa majina yao na baadae mkutano ukaendelea.

AGENDA 03/2024 KUTAMBULISHA MRADI

Katika agenda hii mgeni alieimama na kutambulisha mradi wa umeme wa msongo wa kilovolti 400 mbao utapita katika kijiji cha mnekezi katika maeneo yao mbalimbali mashamba, viwanja na sehemu mbalimbali kwenye maeneo yao

AGENDA 04/2024 ATHARI ZA KIMAZINGIRA, FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI

Mtaalamu wa mradi alitoa Taarifa kuhusu mradi kama nguvu kazi katika wataendesha wa kazi wa mradi huo na mazingira shughuli mbalimbali za mradi huo na athari na usalama wa kazi na vitu mbalimbali vya mradi huo kwa upande wa madhara katika mradi huo kuto kana na mwingiliano wa wataendesha kazi na tamaduni za wafanya kazi wa mradi huo

AGENDA 05 MASHTAKIMI NA MGAWANYIKO WA SHUGHULI ZA KIJIJI

Katika agenda hii mgeni amezungumzia juu ya ufinyi a na mgawanyiko wa majukumu mbalimbali wa mradi huo kuzingatia kuishirikisha Shughuli Kati ya Wanaume na wanawake kwani Tuesday hii na kwa wote.

AGENDA 06/2024 MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO

Maoni na mapendekezo ya wanachi juu ya kuipokea mradi kwakuwa unamelenga mazuri kwajili ya kuonge za ngavu ya umeme katika gcidi ya taifa kwajili ya Shughuli mbalimbali za maendeleo na wanachi wote watafaidika ajili kuhingana na Shughuli mbalimbali

AGENDA 07/2024 KUFUNGA MKUTANO

Mwenyekiti alitumaini na kuwashukuru wanachi w alioijokeza na kutoa maoni pia kuipokea mradi huu na mwenyekiti kuufungia mkutano muamo saa 12:50 mchana

Mwenyekiti wa Kijiji
Samwel Mbigili

Afisa Mtendaji Kijiji
Paschal Tito
FSH MTENDAJI
KIJIJI CHA MNEKEZ
NA MASAKHATO

MRADI WA MRADI ULIOPANGIKA TAREHE 22.06.2024
MRADI WA NGAZO ZA UMEME WA KITAIFA

Mahudhurio, muhudhurio yameandaliwa ngumu kwa mkitasari huu.

AGENDA; 1. KUFUNGUA MKUTANO
2. KUSITAMBULISHA
3. KUTAMBULISHA MRADI
4. FAIDA ZINAZOTOKANA NA MRADI
5. MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO
6. MAZINGATIO YA MAZINGIRA KIJAMII
7. KUFUNGA MKUTANO.

AGENDA NO 1. KUFUNGUA MKUTANO.

Katibu alisimama na kumkaribisha Mh. mkuki ili aweze kufungua mkutano. Mh. Mkuki alifungua mkutano kwa kuwashukuru wananchi kwa mchango wao mzuri. Alifungua mkutano mnamo wa saa 3^00 asubuhi.

AG. NO 2. KUSITAMBULISHA.

katika kusitambulisha; kusitambulisha kulianza na viongozi wenyeji wakiamia wenyewe wa vitongoji; veo kuanza wageni wakitafsiria kusitambulisha mmoja kwa mmoja.

AG. NO 3. KUTAMBULISHA MRADI

Baada ya kusitambulisha viongozi wakitafsiria husuani mkuu wa wasafa wa kusitambulisha mradi ama wakielezea kuwa mwakasebi mnepati wa mradi mkubwa wa umeme ambao ni mradi wa NGAZO za umeme toka Isaka kuli shunyanga kwenda masaki nchini Uganda.

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F= 14 M= 35

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Hivyo vipo tumekuja kutambulisha mradi na mratibu wa mpokeaji. Basi ya maelezo haya wananchi wa kijiji mradi na kushukuru Serikali ya mama Samia kwa kuwajali kiasi hicho.

Ali. No 4. FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI

Watalam kuleta Serikali wenu wa pia wakiele zi faida na hasara ya mradi kwa jamii.

Hivyo wakiangalia na faida kama ifuatavyo:-

Kwanza, Ajira, Pindi mradi utakapoanza ajira na watu 60 wazima watapiwa kama vibarua, hivyo kuu ni fursa kwa wananchi

Pili, Biashara: Mradi utakapoanza wafanyabiashara mbalimbali watafanyabiashara kwani kutakuwa na mzunguko mzuri.

Tatu, kupitia mradi huu watu watakuwa na mahusiano pia ushirikiano. Pia mradi huu utalipa fidia kwa Serikali mradi utakapopita.

Pia wakiangalia upande wa hasara: Kiuhanisia kutuna kitu kinjicho na hasara hivyo kuna hasara japo kuwa ni chache sana.

Ali. No 5. MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO

Wananchi wakitoa maoni mbalimbali kutingan atuari za kijamii na kimazingira. Pia watalamu toka taasisi wakifafanua kwa kina na mapana maoni wananchi ~~wakitoa~~ wakiyoa.

Pia watalam wakifafanua zaidi kuwa kumpande wa utumbo kama kaijokanitia na mradi umeshaanza mwananchi asijendelee kuye nga aishie au akomee kwenye hatua hiyo.

Kwani mkataini akisha maliza kutoa taarifa

4 tathmini kutakiwa lena inamaana tayari
kuja ni kesaa. Pia wakielezea kuwa kwasasa
kwasababu anadi kanyaanza wananchi wana ruhusu
sirya kufanyia shughuli zyote ardhi anayomiliki
miki Pia wakaelezea wakielezea kuwa kwa
upande wa mirathi familia itenue msimamizi
wa mirathi, Vinginevyo fidia haitalipwa na upande
wa migogoro ya ardhi migogoro lazima kuwe
Vinginevyo fidia haitalipwa. Pia wakihamu kuwa
wananchi wajiendae kii ni pamoja na kuwa na
vitambulisho vya Nida

Pg. No 6. MGAWANYO WA MAJUKUMU YA KISHEHIA

Mgawanyo wa majukumu kujisha upo kuja kijiji
kuwani wanawake kuja kijiji ni wanashirikishwa na
kwenye kutoa maoni pia kwenye uhimiki wa kazi za uongozi
pia wanashirikishwa.

Pg. No 7 kutunza mkutano.

Mkutano wa serikali ya kijiji alikuandaliwa
ili kuhusisha mkutano. Mh. Mkuu alishukuru
wananchi kwa uchangiaji hoja za ulinzi wakio
uonyesha katika mkutano huu.

Alichukisha mkutano mnamo wa saa
12° mchana.

NB; MH. DIWANI; alisimama na kuomba mradi mmoja
ya umwagiliaji, mmoja Mto nyikonga na mwingine Mto
mneleri.

SAINI YA MKUU

PASCHAL STEPHANO

SAINI YA KATIBU

HALMASHAURI YA KIJIJI IPARAMASA
KABI CHATO

KIJIJI CHA IPARAMASA
HALMASHAURI YA WILAYA
CHATO.

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/1

MUHTASARI WA KIKAO CHA UMEME KATIKA KIJIJI CHA SONGAMBELE KATA YA IPARAMASA WILAYA YA CHATO MKOA WA GEITA TAREHE 22.05.2024

AGENDA:

1. UTAMBULISHO
2. KUFUNGUA KIKAO
3. KUTAMBULISHA MRADI
4. FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI
5. MGAWANYO WA MAJUKUMU KIJINSIA.
6. KUFUNGA KIKAO.

1. UTAMBULISHO:

Mwenyekiti alikaribishwa na kaimu mtendaji wa kijiji ili kuweza kutambulisha wageni waliokutembelea kijijini cha Songambele. pia kaimu mtendaji wa kijiji alimkaribisha kaimu mtendaji wa kata kwa ajili ya kutoa utambulisho zaidi.

2. KUFUNGUA KIKAO

kikao kilifunguliwa mnamo saa 7 na dakika 45 kwa mjumbe kutoa ufafanuzi juu ya mradi wa umeme unaopita katika kijiji cha Songambele, mnekezi na mwabasabi.

3. KUTAMBULISHA MRADI

Mjumbe alitambulisha mradi wa umeme unaopita katika kijiji cha Songambele kwa kueleza faida na Hasara za mradi,

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4: FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI

Mumbe alielezea faida za mradi wa umeme kama vile; kutoa ajira kwa wanakijiji hasilia wa like eneo, Mamlaka kuweza kuuza chakula na kujiongezea kipato chao cha uchumi. lakini pia mumbe alielezea changamoto za mradi kama vile; kuhujumu fidia kwa wanakijiji ambao maeneo yao yatakathiriwa na mradi, kutoruhusiwa wanakijiji kufanya malcazi katika maeneo yote ambayo mradi utapitishwa.

5. MGAWANYO WA MAJUKUMU KIJINSIA

Mumbe alielezea kwa mradi utakapopita hautakiwi kuleta Mgawanyo wa Majukumu kijinsia. Mradi unatakiwa kutoa Mgawanyo sawa kwa jinsia zote mbili. lakini pia dhumuni la mradi huu katika mgawanyo wa majukumu kijinsia ni kuondoa migogoro katika jamii.

6. KUFUNGA KIKAO

Mwenyekiti alihitimisha kikao kwa kuwashukuru wajumbe wote pamoja na Wageni wa mradi wa umeme mnamo saa 9:00 alasiri, kwa kuwahamasisha wanachi kutekeleza yote waliyoambiwa kuhusu mradi wa umeme katika kijiji cha Longembele..

MWENYEKITI
DAUD METHUSELA LUTAMBI

AFISA MTENDAJI KATA YA MASA

MHITASARI WA MKUTANO KUJITI KATANDA UNAO HUSU UMEME 29/06/2024

MAHUDHULIO

Wajumbe/wanachi: wote walio hudhulia Mkutano huu majina yao yameorodheshwa na kuambatanishwa nyuma ya mhitasari huu.

AGENDA

1. KUFUNGUA
2. UTAMBULISHO
3. KUTAMBULISHA MRADI
4. FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI
5. MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO
6. KUFUNGA MKUTANO

AFISA MTENDAJI WA KIJIJI KATANDA ~~ARAGWE~~

AGNO 1 KUFUNGUA

Mkiti alifungua mkutano mnamo saa 02:20 mchana

AGNO 2 UTAMBULISHO

Mkiti alitambulisha ~~mradi~~ wajumbe wote na baada ya hapo aliwakaribisha wakuu wa msafara kutoka halmashauri ya wajitambuli she na aliyeza Afisa Mipango na baada ya hapo walijitambulisha kwa nafasi tofauti tofauti wazeni tolka TANESCO mdada mmoja

AGNO 3 KUTAMBULISHA MRADI

Mjumbe toka TANESCO mdada mmoja alifafa nua juu ya mradi mpya unaokuja wa Umeme na kuelezea ya kuwa fedha za mradi ~~wa~~ zina fanyana toka Benki ya dunia na una Gawiwa 400 hivyo mambo mengi yatafanyika kama ya kuangalia maeneo, gani kwa nzuri, lakini pia kunatakao fidiwa maeneo yao kama watapitiwa na mradi

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F=5
M=17

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AGENDA FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MIRADI

Mjumbe toka Makao Makuu TANESCO alifafanua agenda ya kuwa wananchi kwanza wazalwa watapata ajira ya muda pili watakao hadhiliwa watapewa fidia

AGENDA MENGINE NA MAPENDEKEZO

→ Mjumbe alifafanua agenda ya kuwa wana mild mvefu kwanza Uzeme na wanahaidiwa (alcin) kuwafungiwi Umeme

→ Fibu: Mjumbe toka TANESCO alifafanua agenda ya kuwa kama kuwajafungiwa Umeme viongozi wa kijiji wawasiliche kwa meneja Karagwe ili afafanue ni kwanini

→

AGENDA 6 KUFUNGA

Mkiti alifunga mkutano saa 3:20 mchana

KATIBU

MKUTANO KARAGWE

DAUDI E. BAGOKA

MKITI S/KIJIJI

SERIKALI YA KIJIJI KARAGWE

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HALMASHAURI YA WILAYA YA KARAGWE
UTAMBULISHO WA MRADI WA NISHATI YA UMEME WA MEGAWATI 400 KUTOKA IBADAKULI KWENDA MASAKA NCHINI UGANDA WENYE UREFU WA KILOMITA 566 NA UPANA WA MITA 52 KUPITIA MKOA YA SHINYANGA, GEITA NA KAGERA ULIOFANYIKA KWENYE UKUMBI WA HALMASHAURI TAREHE 29/06/2024

AGENDA.

1. KUFUNGUA MKUTANO
2. UTAMBULISHO
3. KUTAMBULISHA MRADI
4. ATHARI ZA KIMAZINGIRA, FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI
5. MAJUKUMU NA MGAWANYIKO WA SHUGHULI ZA KIJINSIA.
6. MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO
7. KUFUNGA MKUTANO.

AFISA ATENDAJI WA KIJIJI KIHANGA KAGEMULO

KUMB. NO.01/06/2024: KUFUNGUA MKUTANO. Mwenyekiti wa Kikao MKUTANO amewaka nbisha Wananchi waliojika kwenye mkutano na kuwataka wawe watulivu pindi ambapo wageni wetu wantakapo anza kutuleza yale waliyo tufuata kwa. Badda ya kusema hayo Mwenyekiti amewakaribisha wageni na kufungua Kikao rasmi saa

KUMB. NO. 02/06/2024: UTAMBULISHO. Katibu wa Kikao amewatambulisha viongozi na Wananchi wa Kijiji cha Kihanga Pia amewaza kuwakaribisha afisa Mtendaji aweze kutambulisha wageni aliombatana nao. Wageni wam ejitambulisha na kufahamiana ne Wananchi.

KUMB. NO 03/06/2024: KUTAMBULISHA MRADI

Mwenyekiti wa Mkutano anawezesha kumkaribisha Afisa Maendeleo ya Jamii Anayeshughulikia Mgeni Kutoka Nje ili awezeshe kutambulisha Mradi wa Umeme ambao utajengwa kwa kutumia Kutokea Shinyanga, Geita pamoja na Kagera, Mtukufu Mpaka Mazaka Uganda. Umeme huo Unakilovolta 400 na Upana wa mita 52 pia Unafadhiliwa na Benki ya Dunia. Hivyo Kwakuwa mradi huu Unagusa Mali za watu pia ardhi za watu kwa hivyo Kuhamishwa itafanyika. ili mradi uweze kujengwa.

KUMB NO. 04/06/2024: ATHARI ZA KIMAZINGIRA FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI.

Mgeni Kutoka Wizarani amesema kuwa kila kitu kina faida na hasara pia.

FAIDA ZA MRADI

(i) Kuwepo kwa biashara/kukua kiuchumi kati ya Tanzania na Uganda.
(ii) Kuwepo kwa Mahusiano Mazuri kati ya Tanzania na Uganda.
(iii) Wananchi watanufaika kwa kuuza Vifaa vya Kimazingira.
(iv) Vijiji Vitakavyopitiwa na mradi vitawezeshwa kunufaika na Kujumbazwa umeme.
(v) Upatikanaji na ajira kama vile kusafisha njia za Umeme pamoja na Wilinzi.
(vi) Wananchi watakaohusika na Mali watatakiwa kutoa katika njia husika.

Hasara za Mradi:

Hasara za Mradi ni pamoja na zifuatazo:
(i) Kuharibika eneo Ulilolizoea na kupe-
kua katika Mazingira mengine.
(ii) Wakati wa Ujenzi zitazuka tambia
mbalimbali pamoja na Mira na desturi
za Watu wengine.

KUMB NO. 05/06/2024: MAJUKUMU NA MGA-
WANYIKO WA SHUGHULI ZA KIJINSIA
Mradi huu na Umeme Unafadhi-
liwa na benki ya dunia na wanata-
ni kuwepo na Mgawanyiko wa shughuli
za kijinsia. Hivyo katika kujaji pia
Wapo Wa na Majukumu na Mgawanyiko
wa shughuli za kijinsia.

KUMB. NO. 06/06/2024: MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO
Wananchi wakio husishwa kwenye mradi
wameulizwa mradi huu utaanza lini?
Muwezeshaji amesema kuwa kwa sasa
wapo katika hatua za awali na pindi
taratibu zote zitakazo kamilika Mradi
utaweza kuanza.
Wananchi pia wameomba kuweza kusa-
idiwa kuweza kupatiwa Umeme katika
vitongoji vyao ili wame ukubali mradi.
Wananchi pia
KUMB. NO. 07/06/2024: KUFUNGA MAIKANO
Mwenyekiti amewashukuru wageni
waliofika, pi Wananchi kwa ushirikiano
wao baada ya kuisema hayo amefunga
kikao Mkutano huuno saa 6:19 Mchana

JUSTINIAN C.K
M/KITI
MWENYEKITI WA KIJIJI
KIHANGA-KARAGWE

William P. Simon
Afisa Mtendaji Mkuu
Kihanga
Karagwe

MHITASARI WA MKUTANO WA KUJI KUHUSU KWA AJILI YA USAFIRISHAJI WA UMEME KATI YA UGANDA NA TANZANIA 29/6/2024

Agenda

1. Kufungua Mkutano
2. Utambulisho
3. Kutambulisha mradi
4. faida na Hasara za Mradi
5. Maoni na Mapendekezo
6. Kufunga Mkutano

Agenda no 1/2024 Kufungua Mkutano-

Mkuu ameufungua mkutano mgoro ya saa 4:00 Asubuhi akiwakaribisha wajumbe kwa kuhudhuria

Agenda no 2/2024 Utambulisho:

Kwa agenda hii mkuu ameanya utambulisho kwa wajumbe walioko kuanzia ngazi ya kijiji na alopomaliza alivyokaribisha wageni kutoka Tanesco makao makuu kwa ajili ya utambulisho, hawya walivimama na kujitambulisha.

Agenda no 3/2024 Kutambulisha Mradi

Baada ya utambulisho kufanyika wawezeshaji kutoka Tanesco makao makuu wameweleza wananchi kuwa katika kijiji chetu cha Kushoga kuna mradi mkubwa wa umeme kutoka Ibadakufikuhanyanga mpaka uganda hadi shunyanga uta kapeta kyaka, Nyakanoni hadi shunyanga utakaokuwa na ukubwa wa 400kv na umbali wa 566.8 km na upande wa ngazi yake utakuwa mita 52.

D = 8 M = 15

Agenda no 4/2024 faida na hasara za Mradi:

Wameelekeza Kwamba mradi huu utakapo pata kati ka kijiji chetu Kutakuwa na faida mbalimbali kama ajira kwa vijana kwenye mradi kama mbuzi, mama ntilie pia mkandarasi atanufaika faida kwa jamii ya eneo husika (corporate social responsibility) vilevile Tanesco watawingiza mkataba na kijiji kwa ajili ya ulinzi wa miundombinu itakayo kuwa imewekwa katika kijiji chetu. Kupitia mradi huu wa umeme tutanufaika na umeme wa uhakika katika ntwo yetu vya kupooza umeme.

Vilevile Kupitia mradi huu utakuwa na hasara kama vile maeneo ya watu kuchukuliwa ili kupisha mradi wa umeme lakini watalipwa fidia a stahiki kulingana na eneo lake ulilo athiriwa. pia elimu itatolewa kwa jamii kabla na wakati wa utekelezaji wa mradi juu ya magonjwa ya kuambukiza (HIV/AIDS) vilevile watashirikishwa nongozi wa dini, wazee maarufu, wongozo wa serikali katika kijiji, kata, wilaya ili kuepusha migogoro itakayo jitokeza pia zitaundwa kamati za malalamiko yatakayojitokeza!

Agenda no5/2024 Maoni na Mapendekezo

Kwa agenda hii wananchi wameomba kuwa washirikishwe katika hatua zote kabla ya kuanza mradi na kumalize na pia wote watakaopitiwa na umeme walipwe fidia zao kwa wakati pia na ajira zizingatiwe wazawa wa kijijini hu sika. na wameomba wapo tayari kupokea mradi

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Agenda no 6/2024 Kufunga mkutano

Mkuti ameufunga mkutano majira ya saa 7:32 mchana akiwashukuru wajumbe kwa kuhudhu nia.

Sahihi ya Katibu

AFISA MTENDAJI KIJIJI KISHOJO
S.L.P [illegible] KAHAMA GWE

DIANA RAYMOND

Sahihi ya Mkuti

WENYEKITI SERIKALI YA KIJIJI
KISHOJO
S.L.P [illegible] KAHAMA GWE
KAGERA

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HALMASHAURI YA WILAYA YA KARAGWE

UTAMBULISHO WA MRADI WA NJIA YA UMEME WA MSONGO WA KILOVOLTI 400 KUTOKA IBADAKULI KWENDA MASAKA NCHINI UGANDA WENYE UREFU WA KILOMETA 566 NA UPANA WA MITA 52 KUPITIA MIKOA YA SHINYANGA, GEITA NA KAGERA ULIOFANYIKA KIJIJI MULAMBE TAREHE 29/06/2024

AGENDA

01. KUFUNGUA MKUTANO
02. UTAMBULISHO
03. KUTAMBULISHA MRADI
04. ATHARI ZA KIMAZINGIRA, FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI
05. MAJUKUMU YA MGAWANYIKO WA SHUGHULI ZA KIJINSIA
06. MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO
07. KUFUNGA MKUTANO.

MWENYEKITI WA KIJIJI
HAMBA-KARAGWE

KUMB. NO. 01/06/2024. KUFUNGUA MKUTANO

Mwenyekiti amefungua mkutano mnamo saa nane na nusu mchana na amewakaribisha wananchi wahudhurie kwenye mkutano na amewataka wawe watulivu pindi ambapo wageni wetu watakapoanza kutuhotubia yale wanayo tufungashia. Baada ya kusema hayo mwenyekiti amewakaribisha wageni na kufungua mkutano rasmi.

KUMB NO. 02/06/2024 UTAMBULISHO

Kabidi wa kikao amewatambulisha viongozi na wananchi wa Mulamba, pia amemkaribisha Afisa Mazingira awezo kutambulisha wageni ambao ambatana nao. Wageni wamejitambulisha na kufafanua

KUMB. NO. 03/06/2024. KUTAMBUKISHA MRADI

Mwenyekiti wa Mkutano amewaza kumkaribisha Afisa Maendeleo ya Jami awaza kumkaribisha Mgeni kutoka Wizarani ili aweza kutambulisha mradi wa Umeme ambao utajegwa kiri karibuni kutokea Shinyanga, Geita pamoja na kagera, Mtukuza Mpaka Mosaka Uganda. Umeme huo una kilovolti 400 na upana wa mita 52 pia Unafadhiliwa na Benki ya dunia. Huyo kwakuwa mradi huu unagusa nah za watu pia ardhi za watu, kimpo tathimini Hafanyika ili mradi uweze kujengwa

KUMB. NO. 04/06/2024. ATHARI ZA KIMAZINGIRA FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI

MWENYEKITI VIA KIUMBA-KARAGWE

Mgeni kutoka Wizarani amefanya kuwa katika Mradi huu Utakuwa na faida na hasara za Mradi katika eneo ambapo kunapita mradi huu.

FAIDA ZA MRADI

i/ Kuboresha hali ya gridi ya Taifa kwa kuongeza umeme
ii/ Kuwepo kwa bashara/kukua kwa uchumi kati ya Tanzania na Uganda.
iii/ Upatikanaji wa ajira kama vile kusaidia njia za umeme pamoja na walinzi.
iv/ Kuwepo kwa mahusiano mazuri kati ya Tanzania na Uganda
v/. Wananchi watanufaika kwa kuuza vyakula vya kimazingira.
vi/ Wananchi yoyote atakayepitiwa na mradi watalipwa fidia na fidia hiyo Italipwa kulingana na taratibu zilizowekwa.
vii/. Wananchi watapewa elimu juu ya fidia watakayopata kutokana na mradi huo.

HASARA ZA MRADI

Hasara za mradi ni pamoja na zifuatazo :-

01. Kuhamisha waranchi katika eneo ambalo amelichaguliwa na kupelekwa katika maeneo mengine Hakuwa ni kero kwa waranchi

02. Wakati wa utekelezaji wa mradi huu kutakuwa na watu wa Sehemu mbalimbali na tuna Miro tofauti na tabia tofauti. Hivyo wanaweza kuharibu mira na desturi ya eneo husika.

KUMB. NO. 05/06/2024. MAJUKUMU NA MAJUKUMU WA SHUGHULI ZA KIJINSIA.

Mradi huu wa umeme unaopendekezwa na benki ya dunia wanatambua kuwepo kwa majukumu na Mgawanyiko wa Shughuli za kijinsia. Hivyo katika kuajiri pia Usawa wa majukumu na mgawanyiko wa shughuli za kijinsia utazingatiwa.

KUMB. NO. 06/06/2024. MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO

Waranchi walioshuhudhuria kwenye Mkutano wameuliza mradi huu waranchi watanufaikaje na umeme huo ambao Utakuwa na huo kupitia huo mradi

Mgoni kutoka wananchi amesisitiza kuwa kupitia mradi huo Kutakuwa na uhalifu wa umeme mgumbeni mwetu pia viwanda vitaongeka kwani kutakuwa na uhakika wa Umeme.

Waranchi pia wameomba kuwepo kusambazwa wawezo kupatiwa Umeme kabla utengaji wao.

Waranchi pia wamekubali mradi huu.

KUMB NO. 07/06/2024. KUFUNGA Mkutano.

Mwenyekiti amewashukuru wageni waliofika pia waranchi kwa uvumilivu wao baada ya kuelezwa hayo amefunga mkutano mnamo saa 10 jioni

Jina:
EGIDIUS ACLEUS
M/S/KIJIJI

MWENYEKITI VIJIJI VYA MUMBA-KARAGWE

Erick S. Kazinja
AFISA MUHAMBA

MKUTANO WA WANANCHI KITONGOJI CHA MITI TAREHE

01/07/2024.

AJENDA:

01. KUFUNGUA KIKAO
02. UTAMBULISHO
03: KUTAMBULISHA MGABI
04: FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MGABI
05: MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO.
06: KUFUNGA KIKAO.

01: KUFUNGUA KIKAO

Mwenyekiti alifungua kikao majira saa 4:00 Asubuhi a kuwakaribisha wananchi pamoja na Wajumbi kutoka Halmashauri kuhusiki kikao pamoja.

02: UTAMBULISHO.

Mwenyekiti aliwatambulisha wajumbi kutoka Halmashauri kwa wananchi. Mjumbi kutoka Halmashauri pia alitumia fursa hiyo ya kupatiwa na Mwenyekiti kutambulisha wajumbi wote alioambatana nao.

03: KUTAMBULISHA MGABI.

Mjumbi kutoka Halmashauri alisimama na kueleza Mradi utakao wanufaisha wanakijiji. Alisimama kuwa Mradi wa Umeme wa ambao utaunganishwa kutoka Ibulakuli shinyanga hadi Mjini Uganda. (Uganda- Tanzania Interconnector Project (UTIP)) Mjumbi aliwatahimisha Wananchi Mradi utakavokuwa. Umepita kakika maeneo tofauti katika maeneo yao- Pia alisema Mradi Utakao - anzishwa utakuwa na Manufaa katika nchi na maeneo yote ambayo Mradi utapita.

04: FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MGABI.

Mjumbi kutoka kwenye shirika aliwaeleza wananchi kwa upana kuhusu faida za umeme utakao-pita katika maeneo yao. Ahe na wananchi wataopata Ajira, hasa vijana katika kuunganisha maeneo, kuuza vifaa, mawe, limund pamoja na kokoto. Pia kuna mama kuuza vyakula. Mjumbi kutoka shirika alieleza pia Hasara zitakazotokana na mradi hasa katika maeneo ya Ardhi kwa kuminywa kwa sababu ya kuhuzunika Shughuli za kilimo kwa kutokana kwa kupita kwa mradi.

Mjumbi kutoka shirika pia alisema kabla ya Mradi kuanza ni Lazima itapanyika Tathimini ya kimazingira na kijamii.

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MKUTANO WA WANANCHI KITONGOJI CHA MITI TATU

01/07/2024.

AGENDA:

01: KUFUNGUA KIKAO

02. UTAMBULISHO

03: KUTAMBULISHA MRABI

04: FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRABI

05: MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO.

06: KUFUNGA KIKAO.

01: KUFUNGUA KIKAO

Mwenyekiti alifungua kikao mnamo saa 4:00 Asubuhi na kuwakaribisha wananchi pamoja na Wajumbi kutoka Halmashauri kwhiriki kikao pamoja.

02: UTAMBULISHO.

Mwenyekiti aliwatambulisha wajumbi kutoka Halmashauri kwa wananchi. Mjumbi kutoka Halmashauri pia alitumia fursa hiyo ya kupatiwa na Mwenyekiti kutambulisha wajumbi wote aliombana nao.

03: KUTAMBULISHA MRABI.

Mjumbi kutoka Halmashauri alisimama na kuelezea Mradi utakao wanufaisha wanakijiji. Alisima kuwa Mradi wa Umeme wa ambao utasafirishwa kutoka Ibulukulu shinyanga hadi Mutukula Uganda. (Uganda-Tanzania Interconnector Project (UTIP)) Mjumbi aliwatimisha Wananchi Mradi utakwokuwa umepita kakika maeneo yao- Pia alisima Mradi Utakao - anzishwa utakuwa na Manufaa kubwa sana kwa maeneo yote ambayo Mradi utapita.

04: FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRABI.

Mjumbi kutoka kwenye shirika alizungumza wananchi kwa upana kuhusu faida za umeme utakao-pita kubwa maeneo yao. Ahre ma wananchi wataipata Ajira, hasa vijana katika kusafisha maeneo, kuuza vipuri, mawe, limuni pamoja na kokoto. Pia kuna mama kuuza vyakula. Mjumbi kutoka shirika alizungumza pia Hasara zitakazotokana na mradi hasa katika maeneo ya Asili kwa kuharibiwa kwa mahusiano ya kuhusiana kwa mazingira hao kutokana kwa kupita kwa mradi.

Mjumbi kutoka shirika pia alisima kabla ya Mradi kuanza ni Lazima ilipanyika Fidhimini ya kimazingira na kijamii.

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Mwanamke alisikia ju, Mzee hamuoni kapita njia sawa na mzee wa Kanisa? Mjumbe kutoka shirika alimjibu ya kuwa zitakanwa njia mbili tofauti na ni Mizee Miwili ili fauke na wakati Mwingine Mzee yoti mmoja inawezekupita ashia njia moja.

05: MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO.

Mwenyekiti alimuuliza wananchi kuona maoni yao kuhusiana na Mradi utakaoanzishwa.

Mwananchi alisikia kama anaweza kuhama mzee kutoka eneo lilipopitiwa na mradi kabla mradi haujaanza? Mwakilishi kutoka shirika alimwambia kuwa wakimi mzee ya muda mfupi kama miezi 2-3 kabla ya mradi kuanza.

Mjumbe kutoka shirika alimwambia wananchi ya kuwa wakija Wathamini wasimame tumu bila kuitiwa viza. Ata alimsisitiza kuhoji wanapokuwa na Mthamini kutika eneo la kuwa kuwa na haki yake.

Pia alisisitiza elimu itolewe kwa wananchi juu ya Mradi inayopitia kutika maeneo yao.

Mwanachi alisema kutika Mradi huu Mpya utakuwa unaa ifuate haki. Kama tathimini inastma nilani ya muda fulani apatiwe haki yake basi apatiwe kwa wakati uohitaji.

Mwananchi alisema kuna mila mipya inayohusiana kabla ya kuanza mradi kati ya Mradi wa kuanza na wapiti. Mjumbe kutoka shirika kuwa Ujitahidi itaanza kutipa kuanzia mwisho mwisi wa sita. Pia watu wanaliba kutima mpaka watakapokuja fidia yao.

Mwananchi alituliza kama mradi unapita kutika kijiji chake? Mjumbe kutoka shirika alimjibu ya kuwa mtu utapita kutika eneo lake na pia watu wa Survey watafika pia.

06: KUFUNGA KIKAO.

Mwenyekiti alifunga kikao mnamo saa 6:10 Mchana na kuwashukuru wananchi kuhudhuria kutika kila kikao cha Mradi ili kupata taarifa zote Muhimu.

JASIN K. GHEDNOST
Mwakili

Imesainiwa na

AFISA MTENDAJI
KATAVI - KAYANGA
S.L.P. 20
KABAGWE
AFISA MTENDAJI - KATA KAYANGA

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HALMASHAURI YA (W) KARAGWE

OFISI YA AFISA MTENDAJI
KIJIJI NYAKAYANYA
OTI KATONDOSI - MULABA
35408 NYAKIZU - KARAGWE
02/07/2024:

MKURUGENZI MTENDAJI
HALMASHAURI YA WILAYA
S.L.P 20
KARAGWE

YAH: MUHTASARI WA MRADI WA MAFUNZO YA UMME WENYE MSONGO WA KU HOO KUTOKA IBANDAKULI - SHINYANGA HADI MADAKA UGANDA (UTIP) UGANDA TANZANIA INTERCONNECTOR PROJECT

Mahudhurio - Yameambatanishwa nyuma ya muhtasari huu

AGENDA ZA MKUTANO:

01. KUFUNGUA MKUTANO
02. UTAMBULISHO
03. KUTAMBULISHA MRADI
04 FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI
05: MADAI NA MAPENDEKEZO
06. KUFUNGA MKUTANO

01. KUFUNGUA MKUTANO:

Baada ya idadi ya wananchi kutosha Katibu wa kikao amemkaribisha Mkati wa kijiji ili awezi kufungua mkutano huo ambapo kabla ya ufunguzi wake amewaomba wananchi kuwa watulivu na kuba ~~kuacha~~ maoni yao ili kuepuka athari zinazo weza kujitokeza baada ya kufunga hayo amefungua mkutano huo mnamo saa 8:14 Mchana.

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02. UTAMBULISHO:

Baada ya Mkutano kufunguliwa katibu wa Mkutano amemkaribisha Mh Diwani wa kata ya Nyarugusu na Mwenyekiti wa halmashauri ya wilaya kagera ili awape kusalimia Wanachi na kuwakaribisha wageni kutoka halmashauri ili wawere kujitambulisha ili pale watakapoanza kumbukumbu mradi bati wanachi wajue kuwa wao wakiletewa na nani

03. KUTAMBULISHA MRADI

Timu ya Wataalamu kutoka Shirika la Umeme Tanzania (TANESCO) amemaliza kutambulisha mradi na utakaosafirishwa kutoka Ibandalaki. Shinyanga hadi Nyakanazi ambapo kwa wilaya ya Karagwe utapita vijiji 18 na kata 6 ambapo mradi na utakuwa na upana wa mita 52 kutoka nje yake ambayo utakuwa mita 26 kulia na 26 kushoto ingo anawaomba wanachi kuchangamkia fursa ambayo utajitokeza wakati wa utekelezaji wa mradi na ili wawere kunufaika na fursa zitakazo jitokeza.

04: FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI

Ambapo wataalamu kutoka ngazi ya wilaya na taifa wameelezea faida na hasara za mradi Wakati wa utekelezaji na Baada ya utekelezaji ili wanachi wawere kujua na

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usa zitakazopatikana kabika mradi huo na utaratibu ambapo baadhi ya faida hizo hutumika.

- Faida za kidiplomasia kati ya Tanzania na Uganda ni faida moja wapo ambayo itaristaka za kabika mradi huo wakati wa utekelezaji wa Baada ya utekelezaji.
- Wananchi kunufaika na mradi kubikana na upatikanaji wa ajira za muda na upatikanaji wa nyumba wa uhakika kwenye jamii husika
- Kusaidia kabika utekelezaji wa miradi mbali mbali za maendeleo kama zahanati, visima vya maji, na miradi mingine inayoguza jamii

Aidha mbali na faida hizo hapo juu kuna hasara zake kama

- Wageni kuharibu tamaduni na mila za sehemu husika wakati wa baada ya utekelezaji wa mradi
- Wakati mwingine alizeti anabakiba kupatikana kwa kutokana ongezeko la kimataifa kwa uzalishaji.
- Ukatili wa kijinsia.

Aidha wameelezea juu ya umuhimu wa kamati za kufatilia migogoro inayowezakuripotiwa kwa kabika jamii ili kupunguza migogoro na migongano ya kimaslahi mbali za jamii husika.

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5. MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO

Wanachi wameombwa kuhudhuria maoni na mapendekezo mbalimbali kuhusu mradi wa Benediction - Tiretwa. amembua jinsi ya kufanya kazi kuchukua mda mrefu kupewa fidia. Ambapo kabla majibu ni kwamba kabla na wangepo na kuchukua malipo haya kupitia kwa kabla ofisi mbalimbali ziko kuchukua mda kufanyika malipo aidha amekeza kuwa kuchukua na wapo wa Pheria evaluation ifanyike na malipo yakaghirikwa kufanyika mbali za mda wa miaka miwili (2) basi Valuation iyo inafutwa.

Salock - Nairobi - amembua jinsi ya maeneo yaliyopo. ambapo majibu yakiyotolewa ni kwamba wale wote wanaoishi pembezoni mwa mto au chanzo cha maji ardhi aitalipwa iba kwa kuangalipwa ni maeneo yanayokuwa kabla eneo husika

Ezra. Missingo - amembua Malipo ya Rutuno - kyaka yatafanyika kwa misingi Bunguhi ujenzi ziwapite wa na nyia iyo ya Rutuno - kyaka zinetinama. Ambapo majibu ni kwamba kuanzia julai mosi mda wowote malipo yatafanyika mbali za mwaka huu wa fedha 2024/2025.

Mh Diwani mbuga Wallece mashanda amembua kama nyia za umme wa Rutuno - kyaka na Bandalabi zitakuwa/kupita nyia moja. Majibu yake sema kuwa zitakuwa nyia mbili kufanyika ila zitakuwa zimekaribiana na kwa ajili wa

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Aidha ndugu Ezra-Missingo amemtuma kama njia moja tuseme pamoja je mtu atakayeuvunja katika njia ya muuaro- Majibu ni kwamba pale mita 35 za Banako-kyoka zilipoishia ndo wao watamania kupima mita za njia ya Bandabandi - Shinyanga ta hadi Uganda Masha Masaka.

06. KUFUNGA MKUTANO:

Katibu wa kikao amemuomba M/kiti wa kijiji kufunga kikao Baada ya watalamu kuelezea dhima nzima ya mradi huo ili kwa Wananchi naye Mwenyekiti kabla kufunga amewashukuru wananchi kwa Mahudhurio Jao na kujitolea kwa ajili ya Mradi huo na kufunga Mkutano huo mnamo saa 04:37 jioni na kuwatakia Wananchi Safari njema Majumbani mwao.

M/kiti wa kijiji

Dawson-Mulashani

Katibu

VIBA MTENDAJI WA KIJIJI
NYAKAYANJA-KARAGWE.
Benson-Boneventure

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MUHTASARI WA MKUTANO WA UTAMBULISHO WA MRADI WA NJIA YA UMEME WA MSONGO WA KILOVOTI 400 KUTOKA IBADAKULI KWENDA MASAKA NCHINI UGANDA WENYE UREFU WA KILOMITA 566 NA UPANA WA MITA 52 KUPITIA MIKOA YA SHINYANGA, GEITA NA KAGERA.

MKUTANO WA VITONGOJI VYA KISHAPU, OMURUSHAKA NA NYAKAHANGA 01/07/2024

AGENDA

1. KUFUNGUA KIKAO
2. KUJITAMBULISHA
3. KUTAMBULISHA MRADI
4. ATHARI ZA KIMAZINGIRA NA FAIDA, HASARA ZA MRADI
5. MAJUKUMU NA MGAWANYIKO WA SHUGHULI ZA KIJINSIA
6. MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO
7. KUFUNGA KIKAO

1. KUFUNGUA KIKAO

Mwenyekiti wa Kikao hiki, Mheshimiwa Mugisha A Mathias alifungua Kikao hiki mnamo Saa nne Kamili asubuhi

2. KUJITAMBULISHA

Wageni, Viongozi wa Vitongoji na wananchi waliotambulishwa kwa nyanja zao.

Wageni Waliotambulisha kwa wao wanatoka taasisi za JAP/BENE-CONSULT (DSM) na Kwamba Wapo kwajili ya Mada tajwa hapo juu.

3. KUTAMBULISHA MRADI

Ilielezwa Kuwa mradi unaokusudiwa na unao-tambulishwa ni Msongo wa umeme wa Kilovolt 400 kutoka Badakuli (Shinyanga) kwenda Masaka nchini Uganda wenye kilometa 566 na upana wa mita 52. Hivyo wananchi waupokee mradi huu ambao kwa hivyo ni mradi wao wananchi.

4. ATHARI ZA KIMAZINGIRA, FAIDA NA HASARA

Ilielezwa Kuwa mradi huu unaweza kuwa na athari zifuatazo (Hasara)

i/ Baadhi ya wananchi kulemishwa, japo watalipwa fidia

ii/ Baadhi ya mimea kwa mfano miti kuondolewa kwa eneo la mradi

iii/ Hasara za mawasiliano na kelele wakati wa ujenzi

Halikadhalika, Ilielezwa Kuwa kuna faida nyingi sana za mradi huu. Faida hizo ni:-

i/ Mahusiano ya Kidiplomasia kati ya Tanzania na Uganda.

ii/ Fursa za Uwekezaji wa Viwanda mradi utakapo-kamilika.

iii/ Ajira wakati wa ujenzi wa mradi huu.

iv/ Halmashauri kupata Mapato yanayotokana na Shughuli za ujenzi

v/ Fursa za Uwekezaji kwenye maeneo mengine yanayo endana na Upatikanaji wa huduma za umeme.

5. MAJUKUMU YA MGAWANYIKO WA STHUGHULI ZA KIJINSIA

Ilifafanuliwa kuwa mfadhili wa mradi huu fo ambae ni benki ya dunia pia Serikali ya Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania inazidhia kwa umuhimu Usawa wa Kijinsia, Hivyo basi wote:-

- Wake kwa waume wahusishwe kikamilifu uwepo wa mradi huu.
- Wote wake kwa waume wahusishwe kwenye kumefaika Wakati wa utekelezaji wa mradi huu.
- Wote wake kwa waume wahusishwe wakati wa fidia endapo mradi utapita kwenye maeneo yao.
- Kwamba ajira za muda kabiko utekelezaji wa mradi huu utazingatia Usawa wa Kijinsia

Wakati wa utekelezaji wa mradi huu. Wananchi walisisitizwa kwamba wajitahidi kuchangamkia fursa mbalimbali zitakazojitokeza.

6. MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO (NA MASWALI)

Wananchi walipata fursa ya kuuliza maswali, kutoa maoni na Mapendekezo. Kama yafuatayo:-

* Wananchi waliuliza kuhusu fidia ya mradi mwingine wa Rusumo-Kyaka, wa umeme.

Walielezwa kuwa, jambo hilo lipo kwenye mradi mwingine tofauti na huu unaotambulishwa leo.

ii/ Wananchi walitahadharishwa Kuwa, mradi huu uwe makini kwenye fidia, wachelewe na ifanyike kwa kuzingatia hali halisi ya maisha ya eneo husika.

iii/ Je! mradi huu utapita kwenye maeneo yaliyo-ainishwa awali?'

Jibu:- Mradi huu unapaswa na benki ya dunia na unapita kwenye eneo la mradi uliopo, japo wataalamu watapita kuona athari zilizopo na zikonekana eneo litaongezeka ukubwa, bas wananchi watafidiwa kwa kufuata taratibu.

Kwamba, kila mradi utakuwa na njia yake.

iv/ Huu mradi unapita maeneo gani?

Jibu:- Mradi huu utaanzia Shinyanga (Ibadakuli) Nyakanazi hadi kyaka kisha Uganda(mpaka) umbali wa Kilometa 566.

v/ Je! Sisi Wananchi ni lini tutatakiwa kuchisha matumizi yetu kwenye eneo la mradi?

Jibu: Taratibu za awali zikikamilika kuna notisi maalumu itatolewa.

vi/ Ilipendekezwa kuwa ni vyema Serikali itoe rahba yake maalumu kuhusu ni lini na kwa namna gani hatua zote zitakamilishwa hususa ni zile hatua za fidia.

CamScanner

iv) Wananchi walipendekeza kuwa, ni vyema wataalamu waje mapema kuonesha eneo husika la mradi (like eneo la Mita 52) kitakapo ishia.

7. KUFUNGA KIKAO

Mwenyekiti alifunga kikao hiki mnano Saa Sita na mosi mchana kwa kuwashukuru Wananchi wote jinsi walivyo pokea mradi huu. Pia aliwashukuru wageni, wataalamu kutoka JGP/BENE CONSULT (ASM) jinsi walivyo wasilisha vizuri maada zao.

MTENDAJI WA KATA S.L.P 20 BUGENE KARAGWE

MACKANYA TUMBU
(MTENDAJI WA KATA).

MULASIA - A - MATIMAS
DIWANI KATA BULEMBO

CamScanner

HALMASHAURI YA WILAYA YA KARAGWE

OFISI YA KATIBU MKUU
KAYA IHEMBE
S.L.P 181
KARAGWE.
04/07/2024

YAH: MUHTASARI WA MKUTANO WA WANANCHI PAMOJA NA WAGENI WANAOENDESHA MRADI WA (UGANDA TANESCO INTERCONNECTOR PROJECT (UTIP).

AGENDA ZA MKUTANO

0.1. KUFUNGUA MKUTANO
0.2. UTAMBULISHO.
0.3. KUTAMBULISHA MRADI
0.4. FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI
0.5 MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO.
0.6. KUFUNGA MKUTANO.

Agenda NO 01: KUFUNGUA MKUTANO

Mkuu wa Mkutano ambae ni Mkuu wa Wilaya ya Ihembe I amefungua mkutano weli Saa 6:30 Mchana kwa kuwakaribisha wananchi na wageni waliobu embelea na kuwaomba wajitie wamapita wajji one wageni kwani Ihembe I ni amani na salam.

Agenda NO 02: KUTAMBULISHANA.

Mkuu wa mkutano ametoa utambulisho kwa kuanza na wajumbe wa serikali ya kijiji kwa umu ja wao, akamtambua Mkuu wa chama cha Mapi nduzi CCM kata, akatoa nafasi kwa Afisa Mtendaji wa kijiji akamalizia na yeye mwenyewe.

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Na akamuomba Afisa maendeleo ya jamii wetay awatambulishe wageni alowambatana nao, nae amefanya hivyo kwa kuwatambulisha wageni wote alowongozana nao. Na mwisho Mkuu wa Mkutano akautambua uwepo wa wananchi wal walioudhuria katika mkutano wetu.

Agenda NO 03; KUTAMBULISHA MRADI

Mwakilishi wa Mkandarasi mshauri amewaihubir wananchi kwa muhtasari wao na akaanza kuutambulis a mradi kwa kuwambia wananchi kuwa (LITIP) ni mradi wa uaprishaji wa umeme wenye nguvu wa kilo volti 400 kutoka Ibadakuli shinyanga kwa masaka uganda wenye urefu wa kilometa 566.8 na upana wa njia yake ni mita 52. Na akaeleza kuwa mradi huu umepita na kugusa kijiji chetu cha Ihanke hivyo wameonelea kutushirikisha mapema ili tuwe na uelewa wa pamoja ili tuwese kunufaika na mra di na kutambua faida zitakazopatikana kutokan na mradi huu. Amewaeleza wananchi kuwa mradi wetu unagusa vijiji 105 katika kwa wilaya ya. Karagwe ni vijiji 18 tu ndivyo vinyaguswa na kata 6 hivyo kijiji chetu ni miongoni mwa vijiji kilichopit wa na mradi hivyo tunazofaidi kubwa kwani kupitia mradi huu tuyapange kunufaika na aka aleza kuwa mradi utachukua sehemu ya ardhi yet kama wananchi na ni lazima tukubaliane kwa pam oja ili tuhuali kuwa sehemu ya ardhi kwa maend eleo ya mradi wetu

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Agenda Na 04: FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI

Muwakilishi wa mtandaraji mshauri amewaeleza wananchi kuwa mradi wa (UTIP) Uganda Interconnector project unazofaida nyingi kwani lengo kubwa ni kuhakikisha ifikapo 2025 kila kaya zote na umeme wa uhakika na akazitaja faida nyingine kama zifuatavyo:

- Upatikanaji wa ajira kwa wananchi wa eneo husika
- Kuchangia maendeleo ndani ya bajji nyano akina mama watapika, wataweza kuuza vitafunwa na bado kutaongezeka.
- Upatikanaji wa umeme wa uhakika kwa kila kaya ndani ya bajji chetu.
- Maendeleo na uwezo wa kuanzisha vitu vyetu vya kuvyotusambazia umeme.

Zaidi akasema kupatia faida kubwa hizo zaidi kuna hasara zinazotokea ikiwa ni pamoja na familia kutokuwa na uhintiano kwani scheme zingine wakati wa wanapokea fidia kila kuvihamishwa familia, vile vinapotokea kwa wale wakofanyiwa tathmini kuna baadhi ya wanafamilia wanagombania fidha hizo akaeleza kwa hilo atatabuwa mwananzi wa mradi ndiye atakayetambuliwa, uharibifu au uingiliwa wa tanadumu zetu hii natokana na nyaya weku kutoka kwa kuhamishi kabla kazi na kuratabuwa nyaya kutoka scheme nyingine kuja kufanya kazi kabla maeneo yetu. Zaidi akaeleza kuwa tutakuwa na kamati za manung'uniko ambayo itahusaidia kutatua kero mbalimbali wakati wote wa mradi.

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Agenda Na. 05: MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO

Wananchi wameulizwa baadhi ya maswali amb yo yalyibuwa na watalaam wetu na wananche waliuzika na majibu hayo na kutoa nafasi kwa Afisa Maendeleo wetaya kuongozea kwa yaliyo zungumzwa. nae akawasleza wananchi kuwa na ushirikiano mzuri katika miradi hii mayoletwa - ndani ya vijiji vyetu, na akawaomba kupunga mkatiki unaendelea ndani ya familia zetu kwa unaeudisha maendeleo yetu nyuma na kuleta athali mbalimbali - kuwa ni pamoja na uenevi wa kudumu na kuwamisha ngumi kazi katika jamii zetu.

Agenda Na 06: KUFUNGA MKUTANO

Mkuli wa mkutano ameuashukuru wanandi pamoja na wageni kwa muitikio wao mkubwa walionyesha na kuwaomba wasirite kupita wanapohitajika kwani lengo letu ni moja la kuleta maendeleo ndani ya kijiji chetu. Zaidi akawatakia safari njema warudipo majumba ni.

Katibu wa Mkutano
AFISA MTENDAJI MKAGWE
STHEVIN G BOJURA

Mwenyekiti wa Mkutano
INNOCENT-FILLIDORIAN

NB: Idadi ya wananchi waliudhuria ni 91.
<TIGIRI NA MMOJA>.

Scanned with CamScanner

OFISI YA KIJIJI - RUKALE
KATA: NYAISHOZI - KARAGWE

OFISA MTENDAJI WA KIJIJI
YA RUKALE KATA NYAISHOZI
KARAGWE

MKUTANO WA WANANCHI.
KIJIJI - RUKALE
TAR. 02.07.2024

YAH: MRADI WA UMEME WA MSONGO WA KILOVOLT 400 TOKA IBADAKULI HADI MASAKA-UGANDA KUPITIA MIKOA YA SHINYANGA, GEITA NA KAGERA:

AGENDA.

1.0 KUFUNGUA.
2.0 KUTAMBULISHANA.
3.0 KUTAMBULISHA MRADI WA UMEME
4.0. ATHARI ZA KIMAZINGIRA NA FAIDA ZA MRADI
5.0 MAJUKUMU NA MGAWANYIKO WA SHUGHULI ZA KIJINSIA.
6.0. MAONI NA MEPENDEKEZO.
7.0 KUFUNGA.

1.0 KUFUNGUA:

M/kiti amefungua mkutano wa wananchi kwa kuwa salama na kuomba kufunga rasmi saa 8.45 za alasiri.

2.0 KUTAMBULISHANA:

M/kiti wa kijiji cha Rukale ameongoza ule kujitambulisha wa wenyeji/wanakijiji na viongozi wa kijiji na amemwomba mkuu wa msafara kuongoza wa msafara kujitambulisha. ambao wageni walikuwa wanne ambao ni wataalamu wanaohusika na masuala ya umeme.

* Mgugaro ya ardhi — ipatikane kwenye familia

3.0 UTAMBULISHO WA MRADI WA UMEME

- Mtaalamu ametambulisha mradi wa umeme ambapo serikali inakusudia kuunganisha nchini Tanzania ambao utakuwa ni mradi wa Tanzania & Uganda (yaani mradi wa nchi mbili)
- Mradi huu unafadhiliwa na benki yetu
- Mradi utakuwa na urefu wa km 566 na upana wa M. 52. kuliko M. 26 na kuhusisha
- Faida za mradi.
  - Ajira wa nchi mbili utaendelea
  - Uchumi wa nchi utaongezeka
  - Viwanda vitakanzishwa na ajira zitaongezeka
  - Maeneo mengi yatapata umeme
  - Fadhila kwa wananchi (mradi ya maendeleo ya kijiji) toka kwa mkandarasi huyo.
  - Kuuza vifaa vya kimazingira kwa mkandarasi.
  - Kabla utilee/mama utilie kufaidika tokana na mauzo ya chakula na vinywaji
- Mradi utapitia kwenye ardhi hivyo mradi utaleta wa mazingira mfano mazao/miti ambayo itatolewa fidia pale mradi utakapita, utahamishi utafanyika kupitia wataalamu wa serikali.
- Kimsingi wataalamu wanatimiza takwa la kisheria tokana na Benki ya dunia (mfadhili) na Bunge la Mazingira la kuzingatia wanyamapori kabla kwa kuwa kwa mradi mkubwa ya kimkakati.
  - Changamoto: - Makabuli yatakayowekwa kwa kuyakomesha na kuitolewa fidia ili itatolewa kifuta machozi.
  - Umuhimu wa utambulisho wakati wa mradi:
    * Fidia zitatolewa kwa kila kaya kulingana na ukubwa wa mtu.
    * Mgogoro ya ardhi - iputakwe kwenye familia

KISA MTENDAJI WA KIJIJI
UKALE KATA NYAISHOZI
KARAGWE

CamScanner

4.0 HASARA ZA MRADI

D Kijamii
- Kuhoma eneo ulilozoathiri/mjiraw wapya
- Mwingiliano wa mib/Maoni we eneo husika.
- Wizi/wezi - toka kwa wageni wa mradi
- Uhamiaji wa dawa za kulevya/ulevi
- Mazonjwa ya kuambukizwa le UKIMWI

4.1. MASWALI/MAONI/MAPENDEKEZO.

Swahi. kulipwa mazao ya muda kwenye njia ya umeme.

Jibu Hakitoshi wawe kufanya shughuli za kijamii kila njia ya umeme.

Swahi: Lini mradi utakuzo na kukamilika kwa

Jibu: Mradi umeishia awezi kwa kuwa za awali kwa kuwa kwenda kwenda mchezo wa

Swahi: Upana wa njia ya umeme utakuwa ukubwa kwa njia kwa wa ndege?

Jibu. Mradi utakuwa wa kawaida wa siyokuwa-mbaya.

5.0 MAJUKUMU NA MGAWANYOKOWA SHUGHULI ZA KIJINSIA.

- Yanatengwa makundi mawili kujadili agenda hii
- Makundi ya wanaume na kuhudhuria wanawake

5.1 WANAUME: — shughuli za kimwili kwa wanaume wa kinyambo.

- Kwenda shambani mke na mume
  - Mume anawaza kuchimba mashimo ya mgombe/ mke akipanda mazao ie mahargo.
- Mume anamiliki ardhi ya ukoo/mke wa mtu wa kija hivyo hawezi kumiliki ardhi ya mke.
- Mke anawaza kumiliki ardhi ukiwa ardhi binafsi si yaukoo (kurithi) wanaweza kwa pamoja (mke & mume).

PRISA PITENDWA WA KIJIJI CHA RUKALE KATA NYAISHOZI KARAGWE

CamScanner

- Uzazi wa mpango.

Wanawake na wanaume wanashirikishana juu ya uzazi wa mpango na hasa akinamama wanakuwa na kipaumbele

- Elimu:

-Jinsia ya kike mapewa kipaumbele kidogo maana ya kupata elimu. Bali ya kuwabagua watoto wa kike kukuwa mila zilizopitwa na wakati

- Mahusiano/ungumba.

-Inategemea uelewano wanandoa ya familia/mke au mme anawezo akaalikanishia.

6.0 MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO.

-Wananchi wameipongeza serikali kwa mradi wa tembelezi wa kuwa. Hivyo mradi umepokelewa. Wananchi wameahidi kuwa walinzi wa mradi. Kwa serikali

7.0 KUFUNGA:

Mkiti amewashukuru wananchi kwa ushirikiano na mchango wa maoni yao. Andho Mkuti amefunga kufunga saa 10:30 za jioni

PMSL MTENDAJI WA KIJIJI
NA RUKALE KATA NYAISHOZI
KARAGWE:

HALMASHAURI YA (W) KARAGWE

OFISI YA AFISA MTENDAJI
KIJIJI NYAKAYANYA
OFISI YA KATONDOSI - MULABA
35408 NYAKIHIRI - KARAGWE
02/07/2024:

MKURUGENZI MTENDAJI
HALMASHAURI YA WILAYA
S.L.P 20
KARAGWE

YAH: MUHTASARI WA MKABA WA MAFIKISHANO WA UMMY WENYE MSONGO WA KV 400 KUTOKA IBANDAKULI-SHINYANGA HADI MUTUKA UGANDA (UTIP) UGANDA TANZANIA INTERCONNECTOR PROJ

Mahudhurio - Yameambatanishwa nyuma ya muhtasari

AGENDA ZA MKUTANO:

01. KUFUNGUA MKUTANO
02. UTAMBULISHO
03. KUTAMBULISHA MRADI
04 FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI
05. MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO
06. KUFUNGA MKUTANO

2=90
M=58
F=32

01. KUFUNGUA MKUTANO:

Baada ya idadi ya wananchi kutosha Katibu wa kikao amemkaribisha M/kiti wa kijiji ili awezo kufungua mkutano huo ambo PO kabla ufunguzi wake amewaomba wananchi kuwa watulivu na kuba ~~HAGEE~~ maoni yao ili kuepuka athari zinazo weza kujitokeza baada ya kukoma kwa mkutano huo mnamo saa 8:14 Mchana.

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02. UTAMBULISHO:

Baada ya Mkutano kufunguliwa katibu wa Mk
Utano amemkaribisha Mh Diwani wa kata ngasha
ri na Mwenyekiti wa halmashauri ya wilaya kara
we ili awezee kusalimia wananchi na kuwakarib
isha wageni kutoka halmashauri ili wawezee
kujitambulisha ili pale watakapoanza kuto
mbulisha mradi bati wananchi wajue kuwa wa
elekezwa na nani

03. KUTAMBULISHA MRADI

Timu ya Washauri na wataalamu kutoka Shiri
ka la umeme Tanzania (TANESCO) amefanana na
kutambulisha mradi na utakaosafirishwa kuto
ka Ibandalakuhi. Shinyanga hadi Masaka Uganda
ambapo kwa wilaya za Karagwe utapita vijiji
18 na kata 6 ambapo mradi na utakuwa na
urefu wa mita 52 kutoka nje yake amba
o utakuwa mita 26 kulia na 26 kushoto ilyo
zuiwa wananchi kuchangamke fursa amba
o zitajitokeza Wakati wa utekelezaji wa mra
di na ili wawezee kunufaika na fursa zitako
kanajitokeza.

04: FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI

Ambapo wataalamu kutoka ngazi za wilaya na
taifa wameelezea faida na hasara za mradi
Wakati wa utekelezaji na Baada za utekele
zaji ili wananchi wawezee kujua na

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iwa ushirikiano kati ya Kenya na Uganda wa faida kwa mradi huo na utaratibu ambao baadhi ya faida hizo ni:

- Faida za kidiplomasia kati ya Tanzania na Uganda ni faida moja wapo ambayo itaiwezesha Kenya kwa mradi huo wakati wa utekelezaji na baada ya utekelezaji.
- Wananchi kunufaika na mradi kushikana na upatikanaji wa ajira za muda na upatikanaji wa nyumba wa uhakika kwenye jamii husika
- Kusaidia kutoka utekelezaji wa miradi mbalimbali na maendeleo kama zahanati, visima vya maji, na miradi mingine inayoguza jamii

Aidha mbali na faida hizo hapo juu kuna hasara zake kama

- Wageni kuharibu tamaduni na mila za sehemu husika wakati na baada ya utekelezaji wa mradi
- Wakati mwingine ajali zinaweza kutokea kutokana kuleta mgongano wa kimaslahi kwa wanafamilia.
- Ukatili wa kijinsia.

Aidha wameelezea juu ya umuhimu wa kuanzisha mjogoro inayowezesha kuripoti kesi za kutoka jamii ili kupunguza migogoro na migongano ya kimaslahi mbali za jamii husika.

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5. MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO

Wananchi wameombwa kuhudhuria, kutoa maoni na mapendekezo mbalimbali kuhusu mradi wa Benediction - Tizeteza. amendoa jina ya kufanya ka Athimini na kuchukua mda mrefu kupewa fidia. Ambapo katika majibu ni kwamba kutika na mwongozo na kutokana na malipo haya kupitia hwa katika ofisi mbalimbali ziyo kuchukua mda kufanyika malipo aidha amekeza kuwa kutokana na uwepo wa Phase evaluation' katani yika na malipo yakaghirishwa kufanyika mbali ya mda wa mwaka mmoja (2) basi evaluation iyo imefutwa.

- Salock - Maombi - amendoa jina ya mradi yaliyopitiwa hwa. ambapo majibu yaliyotolewa ni kwamba wale wote wanaoishi pembezoni mwa mto au chanzo cha maji aidha aitahipwa iba kinachohipwa ni mazao yanayokuwa katika eneo husika

- Ezra - Missingo - amendoa Malipo ya Rutuno - kyaka yatakayofanyika kwa mara moja kwa kuzingatia vigezo vilivyopitiwa na ofisi ya Rutuno - kyaka zinatimama. Ambapo majibu ni kwamba kuanzia julai mosi mda wowote malipo yatafanyika mbali ya mwaka huu wa fedha 2024/2025.

- Mh Diwani mheshimiwa Wallece Mashanda amendoa kama ofisi za umma wa Rutuno - kyaka na Ibanda/Kagoma zitakuwa/kupitia ofisi moja. Majibu yake sema kuwa zitakuwa ofisi mbili kufanya ila zitakuwa zinakaribiana na kwa ofisi moja

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tokea mlango wa Reza-Missingo amevuka kama njia wa vinavyo panya je mita zitaongezeka kutoka njia ya mwaro - Majibu ni kwamba pale mita 35 za Barako - kyoka zilipoishia nao wao wataanzia kupima mita za njia ya Kamhalali - Shinyanga ~~to~~ hadi Uganda Mpaka Masaka.

06. KUFUNGA MKUTANO:

Katibu wa kikao amemuomba M/kiti wa kijiji kufunga kikao Baada ya wataalamu kuelezea shima nzima ya mradi huo ili kwa Wananchi naye Mwenyekiti kabla kufunga amewashukuru wananchi kwa Mahudhurio yao na kujitoa kwa ajili ya mradi huo na kufunga ~~Mradi~~ Mkutano huo mnamo saa 04:37 jioni na kuwataka Wananchi - Safari njema Majumbani mwao.

M/kiti wa kijiji

Dawson - Mulashani

Katibu (VEO)

OFISA MTENDAJI WA KIJIJI
BENYAKAYANJA - KARAGWE

Benson - Boneventura

Scanned with CamScanner

OFISI YA KIJIJI - RUKALE
KATA: NYAISHOZI - KARAGWE

OFISA MTENDAJI WA KIJIJI
YA RUKALE KATA NYAISHOZI
KARAGWE

MKUTANO WA WANANCHI
KIJIJI - RUKALE
TAR. 02.07.2024

YAH: MRADI WA UMEME WA MSONGO NJIA YA WA KILOVOLT 400 TOKA IBADAKULI HADI MASAKA-UGANDA KUPITIA MIKOA YA SHINYANGA, GEITA NA KAGERA:

AGENDA.

1.0 KUFUNGUA.
2.0. KUTAMBULISHANA.
3.0: KUTAMBULISHA MRADI WA UMEME
4.0. ATHARI ZA KIMAZINGIRA NA FAIDA ZA MRADI
5.0 MAJUKUMU NA MGAWANYIKO WA SHUGHULI ZA KIJINSIA.
6.0. MAONI NA MEPENDEKEZO.
7.0 KUFUNGA.

1.0 KUFUNGUA:

Mkiti amefungua mkutano wa wananchi kwa kutoa salamu na kuomba kufungua rasmi saa 8.45 za alasiri.

2.0 KUTAMBULISHANA:

Mkiti wa kijiji cha Rukale ameongoza wa kuanza utambulisho wa wenyeji/wanakijiji na viongozi wa kijiji na ameanza mkuu wa msafara kuongoza na msafara kuanza utambulisho. ambao wageni walikuwa wanne ambao ni wataalamu wanashughulika na masuala ya umeme.

* Mgugaro ya ardhi — ipatikane kwenye familia

HALMASHAURI YA WILAYA YA KARAGWE

OFISI YA AFISA MTENDAJI
KIJIJI CHA KASHESHE
69 KJ CHA KITUNTU
KIJIJI CHA KASHESHE
35407 RUGU, KARAGWE

YAH: UTAMBULISHO WA MRADI WA NJIA YA UMEME WA MSONGO WA KILOVOLITI 400 KUTOKA IBADAKULI KUENDA MAJAKA NCHINI UGANDA WENYE URefu WA KM 566 NA UPANA WA MITA 52 KUPITIA MIKOA YA SHINYANGA, GEITA NA KAGERA.

MAHUDHURIO - Yameambatanishwa

AGENDA

1. KUFUNGUA KIKAO
2. UTAMBULISHO
3. KUTAMBULISHA MRADI
4. AINABI ZA KIMAZINGIRA FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI
5. MAJUKUMU NA MGAWANYIKO WA SHUGHULI ZA KIJINSIA
6. MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO
7. KUFUNGA KIKAO.

AGENDA 01: KUFUNGUA KIKAO

Mkutubi wa kijiji ndg Frans Rwakeza akifungua kikao akishukuru wananchi wakiohudhuria na akitoa maelekezo kwa wasiohudhuria wakiwa na mwakilishi wa mkutano huu.

Mkutano ulifunguliwa saa 5:54 Asm kwa sala iliyoongozwa na Mch. LIVINUS GIROH AS.

AGENDA NA 2 KUTAMBULISHO

Waliotambulisha ni Wenyeviti wa Vitongoji 4 pamoja na wajumbe wa Serikali ya kijiji cha Kashesha pamoja na wanachi wakiongozwa Mkutano.

Mwiriko wa kijitambulisha wataalam wa mradi wa (UTIP)- Uganda Tanzania Interconect Project

AGENDA NA 3 KUTAMBULISHA MRADI

Mtaalamu wa mradi UTIP- Bi Susana Wagira alitambulisha mradi Mkandarasi wa umeme Unaofadhiliwa na Taresco kwa wachi za Tanzania na Uganda,

Faida kitaifa, kuvutia wawekezaji wa nyanachi, kuitumiagamisha Tanzania na Uganda, kuwa na uchumi wa viwanda, kuwekeza. kutoa ajira kwa wananchi, kupata muanga wa uhakika.

FAIDA KIJIJI- Mradi utaingia mkataba na Serikali ya kijiji na TARESCO kuvutia wawekezaji vyuma na nguzo pamoja na kufanya usafi katika line za umeme
- kwa kadiri vijana watapata ajira na Serikali ya kijiji itafaidika
- Vifaa vya ujenzi wa mradi kama kokoto, mawe, Saruji n.k.
- Kukodisha nyumba za kuishi n.k.

AGENDA NA 4 ATHARI ZA MAZINGIRA FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI

- Mh. BI Susana aliendelea kueleza Athari za Mradi wa ujia ya kilometa wa urefu wa km 566 na upana wa mita 52 kuwa mradi hauparishi kuna viumbe ka kama, chatu, nyoka, mijusi n.k Ineparishwa Vihamishwe na nafasi wa Makazi
→ Athari kuhamishwa katika eneo laka FIDIA. Itatolewa katika mali zitaka zofanyiwa tathimini kama vile mali ambazo ni, nyumba, miti, mijomba
→ Fidia hii italolewa kabla ya mua thirika kuhamishwa ndani jamii ka sita na atalazimika kuhama baada ya fidia italcayokuwa imetolewa na kuthaminiwa.

- Athari inayopatikana zitokana na mradi katika ujenzi wa, wizi, kuimba za wasichana wa wanawake, migogoro ya ndoa, ndoa kuvunjika, Ajali zitokana za na kuwendo kasi za Magari ya kampuni (mradi), Ugonjwa wa Ngono wa fedha za fidia.
- Mradi yote mikubwa changamoto huwa hazikosekani, ndiyo maana Viongozi wa mradi wanatafuta kuvaa bicha wanauchi ktk vijiji mradi unakopitia.
- Mradi kabla ya kuya na kuhakikisha Familia zinajipange kukaa vizuri na lengo namna ya kupokea na kupanga na Familia Fidia na makumizi yake kuwa mke na watoto.

AGENDA NA 5 MAJUKUMU NA MGAWANYO WA SHUGHULI ZA KIJINSIA.

- Mtaalamu alieleza kuwa Mrochi una tegemea mgawanyo changa wa kijinsia kwa mfano kwa Ike. Ili mradi uwambatishe vijana wanawake na wanaume na kitakachopelekea kana kitumike katika familia mradi huu ni wa Kimataifa sijo wa RUSUMO

AGENDA NA 6 MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO

Wananchi walitoa Maoni yao

(i) Ndg Focus Joseph - Vijana Redio wanapaika na wengi hawakuhudhuria sikia mgingine na mwendako hamasisha wahudhuria.

(ii) - Ndg Prodeus protase alichangia kuwa mradi wa Rusumo hawajilipwa. Je huu wakilipwa?
- Kwa mimi nimekuja kutuelimisha kisiasa
- Mojabu - Mradi wa Rusumo ni wa pekee hauhusiki pamoja na hum. na tukutane huu hauhusiki chiasa.

Revina - Naomba mradi tumpokee
- Majabu Angalizo likiacha Fidina hawaha sivi kuweka endelezo letu eneo hilo.

Livingstone Bahanga - hoja Shukrani kwa wataalamu kwa ufafanuzi na elimu.
- Mahudhurio hapitia ni mgomo we ne nenchi wa Kashesha. Ila Mkeidi wa kiji ji alihamasisha sana na kutoa muda mfupi. Mradi tunampokea Wanan chi wakishangilia.

AGENDA NA 7 KUFUNGA

Afisa mtendaji wa kata alichangia kuwa Suala la kuhamasisha na Mahudhuru

pamoja na Ufafanuzi wa Sheria
la Ardhi.
- Kisha Mkutano wa Leo ujadili
Frans. Rwekeza ahifanye Mkutano
wake Shuleni wa Siku ya 7.21 Mch.

MKITI
Frances Rwekeza
0685764857

KATIBU.
EMACULATHA B. NAKILIGA
0625845072

MKUU WA SERIKALI YA KIJIJI
KASHESHE/
KARAGWE

YAH: MHITASARI WA MKUTANO WA KIJIJI NYAKASIMBI ULIOFANYIKA TAR 03:0[illegible]:2024 KATIKA OFISI YA KIJIJI NYAKASIMBI UNAOHUSU MRADI WA UMEME WA MSONGO WA KILOVOLITI 400 KUTOKA IBADAKULI KWENDA MASAKA NCHINI UGANDA WENYE UREFU WA KILOMITA 566 NA UPANA MITA 52 KUPITIA MIKOA YA SHINYANGA, GEITA NA KAGERA

AGENDA

01: KUJITAMBULISHA

02: KUFUNGUA KIKAO

03: KUTAMBULISHA MRADI

04: ATHARI ZA KIMAZINGIRA FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI

01: MADINI NA MAPENDEKEZO

01: KUFUNGA KIKAO

01: AGENDA

Mwenyekiti wa Halmashauri ya Kijiji Nyakasimbi amewakaribisha Wageni husika na Afisa maendeleo wa Halmashauri ya wilaya Karagwe na amewatambulisha wageni ambao amesambatana nao.

02: KUFUNGUA MKUTANO:

Mwenyekiti amefungua mkutano mda wa saa 6:00 Mchana na viongozi husika wamejitambulisha na wananchi wameelewa,

03: KUTAMBULISHA MRADI

Mradi Unatambulishwa kuwa ni Mradi wa njia Usafirishaji umeme wa Msongo wa Kilovoliti 400 kutoka Ibadakuli kwenda Masaka nchini uganda wenye urefu wa Kilomita 566 na Upana mita 52 kupitia mikoa ya Shinyanga, Geita na Kagera.

04: ATHARI ZA KIMAZINGIRA FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI

Kuhusu athari za Kimazingira ~~na~~ faida na hasara za mradi Mwenyekiti katika Mkutano huu amewaeleza wananchi kuwa mradi utapitia ktk maeneo ya wananchi hivyo kwa mwananchi ambaye mradi utampitia atalipwa Malipo kulingana na eneo lake lina Ukubwa gani na lina thamani gani kulingana na Savea atakapo kuwa

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→ Wananchi wamesema kuwa kwenye Kathimini ya Uwemi toka Kusumo Kagera kwenda kyaka - Kathimini wanarchi Hawajaiunga Nkono kwani Mazao mengine yalikuwa hayaendi wi Kama migomba, kwenye Shimo la Migomba Kama ni Mgomba Mitano Unaesabiwa Mgomba mmoja na miti kwenye Shamba Miti ilikuwa haiesabiwi miti yote.

05: MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO:

Mtoa Semina amewaeleza wananchi kuwa kila mtu ana haki yake ya Kwenda na Mthamini kukagua Sehemu inayohusika kata Kama ni kuesabu mazao, migomba miti na mibuni ili kuhakiki Mali zake kuwa mazao yaliyofanyiwa Kathimini ni Sahihi Maoni yaliyotolewa ni kuwamba mwananchi anaruhusiwa kuita malalamiko Kamati ya Malalamiko ilaundwa ndani ya mradi huu

Maoni mengine na mapendekezo wananchi wameomba wawe wanaudhuria Mikutano, maana kwenye mikutano na Vikao Unajifunza Mambo mengi

Na Mtoa Semina amewambia wananchi kuwa kila Mthathiminiu Afoe anuani zake Sahihi yaani - Majina Sahihi namba yani na Majina yanayoendana na NIDA

06: KUFUNGA KIKAO/MKUTANO

Mwakiti wa Halmashauri ya Kijiji Nyakasimbi Amefunga Mkutano mda wa Saa 8:09 na kuwataka wananchi Waende nyumbani Salama na pia Amewaomba Viongozi husika wapelekee Mapendekezo ya wananchi ili yafanyiwe kazi. na pia wananchi wamupokea mradi huu Kwa moyo Mmoja:

NKAGANYILWA Y JOSEPH
AFISA MTENDAJI KIJIJI CHA NYAKASIMBI
0759949975

Kashaka S. Laurent
Ved Nyakasimbi
Simu no 0684070600

ALISA MTENDAJI KIJIJI-NYAKASIMBI

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31/01/2024

(1) MHITASARI WA MKUTANO WA UTAMBULISHO WA MRADI WA NJIA YA UMEME WA MSONGO WA CITI 400 KUTOKA IBADAKULI KWENDA MASAKA NCHINI UGANDA WENYE UREFU WA KILOMETA 566 NA UPANA WA KILOMETA 52 KUPITIA MIKOA YA SHINYANGA GEITA NA KAGERA

AGENDA

1. KUFUNGUA
2. KUJITAMBULISHA
3. KUTAMBULISHA MRADI
4. ATHARI ZA KIMAZINGIRA FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI
5. MAJUKUMU NA MGAWANYIKO WA STRUCTURE ZA KIJINSIA
6. MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO
7. KUFUNGA KIKAO

1. Mwenye kiti amefungua kikao majira saa 12"" kwa kuwashukuru wajumbe na kuwaomba kuchangia kalika agenda zote
2. Baada ya mwenye kiti kufungua aliwakaribisha wageni ili wawere kujitambulisha.
3. Kutambulisha mradi mjumbe aliwera kuelezea rengo kuu la mradi ulio kuwa mradi ulio utegaidi kalika mikoa ya Geita Shinyanga na Kagera wenye vorti 400 na urefu wa kilometa 566 na upana wa kilometa 52 ivyo mjumbe ametuelezea kuwa utakuwa ni mradi mkubwa kuliko umeme utakao toka Rusumo na kuele kea chaka mpaka uganda.

14.02

SHIKARI V

a kuwa agenda kuu mjumbe mwingine aliendelea
kuelezea kuwa kuja kufikia 2025 kila kaya ifikie
we umeme na kuelezea kuwa mradi ulio utakuwa
mkubwa na shughuli zote za umeme zitakuwa
zimekamilika. alikadhalika mjumbe aliendelea
kuelezea kuwa sehemu ambapo mradi utapita
nilazima mhadhiriko alipwe fidia. Na maeneo
ngoro zitakapo pita au rairi nilazima mtu uame kuh
eneo hilo na njia ya umeme lazima isafishwe
mara kwa mara ili njia iyo isichukae na watakao
kuwa wana safisha maeneo hayo nilazima wali-
pwe. Pia mjumbe aliendelea kuelezea kuhika
njia kuu ya umeme atawakikutanapo kaburi
ni lazima kaburi hilo iondolewe na kupeleka
sehemu nyingine na muusika wa kaburi hilo
atarewa kuchukua kama kifuta machozi.
Pia mjumbe aliendelea kufundisha kuwa pale ene
o lenye mgogoro kati ya mtu na mtu nilazima kuwa
na mgogoro huyo waimalize ili umeme uweze
kupita ukute mambo yawemenyooka

M/Kiti Ndg EKADERY DUBAMBULA Amesain.

Sha kikao mnamo saa 7" kwa kuwapongeza
za wageni kuwa maelezo yao mazuri make
wameelezea kuwa katika kijiji chetu tutapokea
mradi mkubwa wa umeme.

Xaverg Ambambula

"TWENYEKITI WA SELIKALI YA KIJIJI BUJAPA KATAGW

MIRADI YA UTAMBULISHO WA MRADI WA NJIA YA UMEME WA MSONGO WA KILOVOLTI 400 KUTOKA IBADAKULI KWENDA MASAKA NCHINI UGANDA WENYE UREFU WA KILOMITA 566 NA UPANA WA MITA 52 KUPITIA MIKOA YA, SHINYANGA, GEITA NA KAGERA.

03/OC/2024

AGENDA

01: Kufungua Kikao.
02: Utambulisho.
03: Kutambulisha Mradi.
04: Athari za Kimazingira Jamii na Hasara za mradi.
05: Majukumu na Mgawanyiko wa shughuli za kiyinsia.
06: Maoni na Mapendekezo
07: Kufunga Kikao.

01: Kufungua Kikao: Mwenyekiti wa kijiji anafungua mkutano Mnamo Saa 14:40 mchana na kuwaomba wanachi kuwa e wasikivu na kuweza kushiriki kwa umakini.

02: Utambulisho: Mwenyekiti wa kijiji atji tambulisha kwa wana kijiji na kuwaomba wageni au wanezeshaji ku weza kujitambulisha kwa wana kijiji.

03: Kutambulisha Mradi: Mwezeshaji aliwafafanulia wahakiji kuwa Mradi huu unaitwa UGANDA, TANZANIA INTERCONECT PROJECT (UTIP) Mradi huu wa njia ya Umeme wa Msongo wa kilovolti 400 kutoka ibadakuli kwenda Masaka nchini Uganda wenye urefu wa kilomita 566 na upana wa mita 52 kupitia Mikoa ya Shinyanga, Geita na Kagera. Pia umeme huu ni wa nchi mbili yaani Tanzania na Uganda. Hivyo Jamii zipatikanazo kupitia mradi huu ni kuwa na uhakika wa umeme kutoka shughuli zetu, kuongeza mapato katika nchi, kuboresha sekta za maendeleo. Pia katika utekelezaji wa mradi huu milazima wanachi walipwe fidia zao kutokana na rasilimali zao walizo nazo katika maeneo ambayo mradi huu

Katika ulipaji wa fidia ikumbukwe kuwa mahakuni hayato lipiwa fidia bali yatalipiwa kama kifuta jasho.

04: Faida za Mradi huu Katika Sekta ya Kijiji ni kwamba Lazima Tanesco watafiti walinzi, wafanya usafi Katika Maeneo yenye Mradi huu umepita, Pia Vijana wengi watapata ajira kwa kuwa nguvu kazi itahitajika.

Baada ya Mkandarasi wa ujenzi wa Mradi huu kukamilika Mkandarasi ana pewa Kifua au kuwashukuru kwa kuwa fengene Zea kitu chochote Katika Kijiji kulingana na Kipaumbele cha wananchi.

Athari za Mradi huu ni kwamba watu wata hamishwa makazi Zao yaliopokuwa watalipwa fidia, Miingiliano wa tamaduni mbalimbali kupitia wafanya kazi watokao nje ya kijiji.

05: Majukumu na Mgawanyiko wa shughuli za kijinsia-Wakati Benki ya Dunia itakapo ingiza fedha za fidia kupitia mradi huu tunaamini kuwa wanawake wanaweza kuanzisha biashara Zao za kimaendeleo ili kuj. kuwa mua kiuchumi katika jamii Zao.

06: Maoni na Mapendekezo: Mwezeshaji ali waaliza wana ndri kuwa kwa yeyote ambaye ana Swali au Mapendezo aulize Ndipo baadhi ya wanandi wakauliza kuwa Kama huu mradi nimpya kwanini tunaambiwa tuanze kujipanga kwondoka? Mwezeshaji akawajibu kwamba kwa sasa hamjaambiwa mwondo ke bali Serkali ya Kijiji itapewa taarifa pamoja na utaratibu mzuri wa kuweza kubaini Maeneo ambayo mradi huu utapita.

MAAZIMIO: Mwenyekiti pamoja na wanandikwenye Kijiji cha Kasanga wame ukubali Mradi huu uje katika Kijiji hiki ili wanandi wazidi kuneemeka nao.

07: Kufunga Kikao: Mwenyekiti wakijiji ali funga mku Jaro Mnamo Saa 15:33 na kuwa Shukuru wanandi pamo Ja na wageni kwa kuwatakia Safari njema.

A KAY - VEO

MWENYEKITI WA SIKIJIJI
KAMSINGA KATAVI

KIKAO KILICHOFANYIKA KUJI MUUNGANO ...
MRADI WA UMEME 03/7/2024.

AGENDA
1: Kujitambulisha
2: Kufungua kikao
3: Kutambulisha Mradi
4: Athari za kimazingira faida na hasara
5: Maoni na Mapendekezo
6. Kufunga kikao

1: KUJITAMBULISHA:
Wajumbe wote waliohudhulia kikao hicho wajumbe pamoja na wawakilishi walio kuja kutambulisha mradi wametambulisha na kila mtu amemtambua mwenzie kuliganana na nafasi pamoja na wadhifa wa kila mtu aliyehudhuria kikao hicho.

2: KUFUNGUA KIKAO
Mwenyekiti wa kijiji amefungua kikao hicho kilichofanyika ndani y eneo la kijiji kuanzia saa 3:00 pm pia mwenyekiti amewakaribisha Wawakilishi wa Mradi huo ili wawezekuwasilisha au kuwaelezea wananchi wa Maeneo hayo kuhusu ujio wao pamoja na kuanza kuwahuisha wanac kuhusu ujio wao katika kijiji hicho.

3: KUTAMBULISHA MRADI.
Kutokana na ujio wa wageni uliokuwepo katika eneo nile Mwakilishi wa mradi ameweza kutambulisha Mradi wa umeme huo kuwa Mradi wa umeme mrefu wa kilovolti 400 kutoka Ibadakuli kwenda Masaka nchini Uganda pamoja na kuwaelezea wananchi wa kijiji kuhusu mradi huo wa umeme kuwa mradi huo una urefu wa Kilomita 566 na Upana wa mita 52 na unapitia mikoa ya Shinyanga Geita na Kagera. pamoja na kuwaelezea wananchi hao kuwa mradi Mpya unapoanzishwa una kuwa na faida mbali mbali pamoja hadi na mradi huyo wasiogope Miradi inayokuwa inaanzishwa ndani ya eneo

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3. MITIARI ZA KIMAZINGIRA ZA MRADI

amizi wa mradi wa umeme wa mzongo wa kilovolti 400 kutoka kuli kwenda Masaka ndani Uganda unapaida mbalimbali kutokana au mahari unapopita isitoshe pamoja na mradi huo kuwa na faida mradi huo unabadhi ya hasara. zipuatazo ni faida za mradi huo wa neme wenyo kilovolti 400.

FAIDA ZA MRADI WA UMEME WA MZONGO KILOVOLITI 400 KUTOK IBADAIZULI KWENDA MASAKA UGANDA:

i) Kuridisha faida kwa jamii (Courporate social responsibility)
Kutokana na mradi huu wa umeme jamii inaweza kupata faida kupitia rasilmali zinazopatikana katika jamii husika Mparo jamii wanaweza kuwa na rasilmali nzbazo hazihamishiki zinaweza kupidiwa li jamii au kijiji hicho kiwese kupata faida.

ii) Ajira (Mama lishe na vibarua)
Kupitia mradi wa umeme wa mzongo wa kilovolti 400 watu mbalimbali wanaweza kupata ajira za mda mfupi hata mama lishe kupitia huo me atawesa kujiongezea kipato kutokana na kazi yake anayoifanya pia Kupitia mradi huu kuna baadhi ya wataalamu wanaweza kutokea ndani ya jamii hasa kama vibarua nao watawesa kupata ajira pia Kupitia hapo watawesa kuongeza Ujuzi na maarifa kuhusu mradi huo

iii) Kijiji kitaingia mkataba na Tanesco kwa ajili ya ulinzi wa Miundo mbinu
Eneo husika au kijiji husika kitaweza kuimalika kiulinzi kupitia ule mkataba kwa ajili ya ulinzi wa mradi huo usiweze kudhurika.

iv) Mahusiano mazuri baina ya nchi mbili (Tanzania na Uganda)
Kwa upande wa mahusiano hii ni baina ya taifa moja na taifa lingi kivyo itakuwa faida kwa upande wa taifa letu kupitia mradi huu pia tunaweza kuanzisha miradi mingine.

HASARA ZA MRADI WA UMEME WA MSONGO KILOVOLITI 400 KUTOKA IBADAIZULI KWENDA MASAKA UGANDA

i) Maeneo ya watu kutwaliwa (fidia zitalipwa)
Kutokana na mradi huu utakapopitia kwa maeneo ya watu yatachukuli wa lakini yatafidiniwa thamani sahe ata kama nyumba, Mashamb. ya kahawa pamoja na maeneo yenye miti itachukuliwa lakini yatachuka liwa ila fidia za kile kitu kilichokuwa ndani ya eneo ilo

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ugonjwa (HIV/AIDS)

wa na muingiliano wa watu kuwa wengi wakati wa utekelezaji wa
, huvika watu wanapata ongezeko la magonjwa hasa magonjwa ya muingil
mpano kama ngono zembe watu wanaweza kupata magonjwa hayo

5: MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO.

Kwakuwa mradi wa umeme utakapopita Chimyenga, geita na kyegera wananchi wamependekeza kuwa wanaomba wawe wanashirikishwa kila hatua ya mradi huo unaoendelea pia wananchi wamependekeza kuwa wanaomba waambiwe sehemu ambayo mradi huo unapita ili ujue na kama ni kupewa hela ya kujikimu pia wapewe au waambiwe mda wa muisho kuwa muhusika ili ajue ni lini anatakiwa kuhama sehemu ile ambaye mepitiwa na mradi na imethaminishwa pamja na rasilimali zake zote hivyo kama mtu amepitiwa na mradi atapewa mda wa muisho wa kukaa Katika eneo ilo. pia wananchi wameombwa kuhumia busara mpano: kama eneo limesaminishwa na mtu anataka kupanda miaa yake kama miti hivyo mwananchi anatakiwa kuhumia busara asipande miti sababu miti haihamishiki hivyo busara aihumike.

6: IZUFUNGA KIKAO.

Wasimamizi pamja na watambuliwaji wa umeme wa msongo wa kilovolti 400 kutoka Ibadakuli kwenda Masaka nchini Uganda kikao hicho kimefungw a rasmi mnamo saa 11:00 PM. Mwenyekiti wa kijiji amefunga kikao hicho wa kuwaomba wananchi watoe ushirikiano wakati wa utekelezaji wa mra di huo ili uweze kujua ni kitu gani kinaendelea ndani ya kijiji chao pamja na kijitokeza kwa ajili ya kupata fulsa mbalimbali.

Sahihi ya Mtendaji wa kijiji LEDEMPUTA DEUS

MUUNGI KARAGWE

Sahihi ya Mwenyekiti wa kijiji

MWENYEKITI WA S/KIJIJI
MYUNGANO-KARAGWE

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HALMASHAURI YA (W) KARAGWE

KUJIJI BISHESHE

KATA NYAKAHANG

02/07/2024.

YAH, MKUTANO MKUU WA KIJIJI CHA BISHESHE WA UTAMBULISHO WA NJIA YA UMEME WA MSONGO WA KILOVOTI 400 KUTOKA IBADA KULI KWENDA MASAKA NCHINI UGANDA WENYE UREFU WA KILOMITA 566 NA UPANA WA MITA 52 KUPITA MIKOA YA SHINYANGA, GEITA NA KAGERA

1. KUFUNGUA

Mh, Mwenyekiti wa serikali ya kijiji cha Bisheshe amefungua mkutano rasmi mnamo saa 10:30 asubuhi.

2. KUJITAMBULISHA

Mh, Mwenyekiti ameweza kujitambulisha pamoja na wageni wote, na pia wote, wageni kutoka mkoani ambaye ni Afisa Maendeleo ameweza kujitambulisha pamoja na kutambulisha kaimu mkurugenzi wa wilaya ya kezaro gille Bi Hereneth Williams.

Na pia ameweka mbele wa Tano ambaye ni Grace Kisyombe, Hivyo ameombwa aliwaombwa waliombwa wajitambulishe wote kutoka kampuni JGP CBENE CONSULT LTD-DSM Hivyo wageni wote wajitambulisha na viongozi wote na wananchi wote.

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UTANBULISHA MRADI. Muuralcilishi kutoka
Tanesco amezungumzia suala la mrad
wa njia ya umeme wa msongo wa
kilovoliti 400 kutoka Ibadakuli kuenda
masaka Uganda yenye kilometa 560 na upe
50 kupitia nikoa ya shinyanga, Geita n
kagera, Huyo umeme huo utasaidia ku
a zaidi ya kuuziana umeme kutoka
bwawa la nyerere, kishapu, rusumu, uper
kutoka Singinda, Huyo tanzania kupa
umeme mwingi ambao unawezo ku
nya biashara za kuzalisha na kuende
za mradi.

Serikali imeendelea kuweka lau
kutumia kilovoliti 400 ili iuzweze kufan
biashara na kuongeza kipato kwa nch
pia kuuzia nchi jirani, kupanua viwand
ili kupata manufaa zaidi Hii njia imeand
Ibadakuli, shinyanga, Geita, kagera hadi mas
a - Uganda.

Na pia huo mradi utazo unasimami
wa na kampuni zalendo. (J&P - BENE COMPA

4. AITHARI ZA KIMAZINGIRA FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI.

Ulawezeshaji kutoka tanesco wame
zungumzia swala la faida za mazingira
ni kwamba watanzania wenye uwezo
wakufanya kazi watapata ajira ambao
wanaotoka vijiji vya Rwanda na
Bisheshe wenye uwezo wa kufanya kazi
faida nyingine kuna wama nhilie, wa
wa Vinyungu, Huyo mradi huo unapit
kwenye maeneo ya vijiji 26 kwhoto na
20 kulia kutoka kakitoki ya nguzo, ene
hilo litasafishwa ni ajira kwa wana
nchi.

Kamati wabalimbali za ulinzi na
usalama zitatumika kulinda mali
zitakazotetwa kwenye kijiji cha Rwanda
na Bisheshe.

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Athari za mradi ni Diplomasia Cultural ciano baina ya nchi na nchi.

Athari za mradi, kutaraliwa ardhi zzi uranchi, malcazi ya uratu japo uaralipu fidia staluiki ila uanaanza upya.

Migogoro baina ya familia bzai amba ni ya ndoa na kundai malipo apewe mth mmoja tu., (kutelelceza familia)

Ardhi kupotezi uoto wa asili, uchz fuzi wa uazingizi, na hali ya hewa

Hiyo uuuezeshaji anezungumuza kuura kutengeneza lamati za lutah a migogoro lauamzia ngazi ya kijiji hadi malcao makuu yz shirika la Tanesco. nne

5. MAFUKUMU NA NGAWANYIKO WA SHUGHULI ZA KIJINSIA

Nuuezeshaji Bi Suran Uzigner, anze leza surata ngauranyiko wa shughuli za kijinsia, (me na ke) kwa muyibu wi lanuni za mazingira (nemc) miradi yo ya maendeleo jamii inabidi ishiniaidwa kwa kijinsia ya (me na ke) Tafuuuini inabidi ifanyike kwa wote wauuili.

Uongozi kwenye kijiji cha Bisheshe na Ruand ano je uaraauake ni wangapi na waname ni wangapi, kujua hali ya kijinsia lauua muzaranike anaulusiwa kuitlii shauboza au hauluusiuui. (Kijiji cha Bisheshe kina wana wake kwenye uongozi asilimia 50, wkafili wa kijinsia baina ya nke na mume nzkutekelezewa watoto, kwa kizi. Kikabuela uanzuake wanayamasika, ngzeuanyo kazi ngazi ya kaya, kupilca kufua, kulima, kulea watoto, kuleua, kasim zuuia shughuli zote za uzendeleo.

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ngonjwa wabalimbeli kutokana wadi mazna unamuzhu wengi, kufanya kazi za mradi ni nyingi. Hivyo wanahitaji kupata ma gonjwa kama ulcimuli, na menginevyo Hivyo inabidi kijilinda.

Kijiji cha Rwandaro, kijiji kilicho kina uongozi wa wanawake asilimia 45 kwa unyanyasaji wa kijinsia, wanawake wa nanilwsiwa kwenda mashamba, na pia wanawake wanafanya kazi nyingi zaidi kuliko wanaume

Pia wanaefanya ngowanyo wa

KUFUNGA

Nk, Mwenyekiti anafungua anafunga mk utano wa kijiji cha Bisheshe na Rwandaro mnamo 01.3.

MWENYEKITI WA KIJIJI BISHESHE

KIJITI WA B/KIJIJI BISHESHE
R.F.C.10
KARAGWE

EZEKIEL MTE... NYOZA

MWENYEKITI WA KIJIJI RWANDARO

MWENYEKITI WA SERIKALI YA KIJIJI
RWANDARO - KARAGWE
VALERIAN K. ICIBOMBO

MTENDAJI WA KIJIJI BISHESHE

MTENDAJI WA KIJIJI
BISHESHE-KARAGWE
FAKHARIA H. NEEMA

MTENDAJI WA KIJIJI RWANDARO - KARAGWE
FAKHARIA - H. NEEMA

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MHITASARI WA KIKAO CHA KUTAMBULISHA MRADI WA UNEMÉ WA MSONGO NA KILOVOLITI 400 KATIKA KIJIJI CHA NYABUGOMBE TAR 06/7/2024.

AGENDA ZA KIKAO.

01. KUFUNGUA KIKAO
02. KUJITAMBULISHA
03. KUTAMBULISHA MRADI
04. ATHARI ZA KIMAZINGIRA NA FAIDA ZA MRADI
05. MAJUKUMU ~~NA~~ MGAWANYIKO WA STAHIKIHORI ZA KIJINSIA.
06. MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO
07 KUFUNGA.

01. KUFUNGUA KIKAO!

Mkiti wa kitongoji alifu-ngua Kikao hicho mnamo saa 4^{00} asubuhi na. kuwakaribisha Wajumbe ~~pamoja~~ na Wageni kuwa tayari kwa kuzipokea Agenda ambazo zilikuwa Mezani-na kuwaomba wajumbe kuwa wakimya katika kujenga hoja au Maoni.

02. KUJITAMBULISHA.

Katika Agenda hii, Mwenyekiti wa Kitongoji nd. Philemon Marco aliwakaribisha Wageni kwa ajili ya kujitambulisha kwa Majina yao-na Nafasi zao. Wageni walijitambulisha kwa Majina yao kama ifuatavyo. 1. Neema Masawe ambaye ni mfanya-kazi na Mratibu wa Umoja wa Msongo Kutoka Ubadakuli Kwenda Masaka na wanatoka kampuni ya

Mgeni wa pili alijitambulisha kwa majina ya MOHAMMED KASSIM ambaye anafanya kazi katika kampuni ya Interconect na Mwakilishi wa TANESCO, na Mgeni wa tatu alijitambulisha kwa majina ya na ni Mtaalamu wa Mgawanyiko wa shughuli za kijinsia. Baada ya utambulisho huo, M/kiti wa kikao aliwashukuru kwa kujitambulisha vizuri.

03. KUJITAMBULISHA MRADI

Katika Agenda hii, Mwezeshaji alisema na kutambulisha mradi kuwa ni wa Umeme wa Msongo wa kilovolti 400 kutoka Ubadakuli kwenda Masaka nchini Uganda wenye urefu wa Kilometa 566 na upana wa mita 52 kupitia mikoa ya Shinyanga, Geita na Kagera. Mwezeshaji aliongeza kutambulisha Mradi kwa mapana zaidi na kuwaeleza wananchi faida za Umeme huo na Nchno ya uendeshaji wa Mradi huo kwani ni Mradi kutoka Benki ya Dunia.

04. ATHARI ZA KIMAZINGIRA (FAIDA NA HASARA)

Mwezeshaji alitoa maelezo ya Mradi jinsi utakavyo endeshwa na katika Mendeshaji huo, wapo wananchi au jamii itanufaika kupitia Mradi huo kwa kupewa fidia ya maeneo yao yatakayopitiwa kazi na akaongeza kwa kusema kuwa zipo hasara mbalimbali za kimpokea Mradi katika jamii kwa mojawapo ya hasara hizo ni Changamoto mbalimbali za kuhama eneo moja au jingine na akaongezea kusema kuwa hasara nyingine ni kuipoteza Ujirani mwema ya jirani na jirani lakini aliongeza kusema faida kubwa kabisa ya huu Mradi ni upatikanaji wa Ajira kwa Vijana. ~~Mojawapo ya Migogoro~~ hu

05. MAJUKUMU YA MTAWANYIKO WA SHUGHULI ZA KIJINSIA

Katika Agenda hii, Mwezeshaji au Mtaalamu alielza jinsi ya Majukumu ya Mgawanyiko wa shughuli za kijinsia kuwa ni Migogoro ya Ardhi kama vile (Wakulima na Wafugaji) kugombania mipaka na katika mgawanyiko wa kijinsia katika jamii,

Kuwepo Usawa katika majukumu yao kila Siku - lama Vile Kupata Ajira Kwa Usawa na lingine ni - Kutoshirikishwa Katika Sualа zima la Uzazi wa Mpango na Kuwepo Ukatili wa Kijinsia kama Ugomvi na Mimba ~~za~~ za Utotoni.

6. MAONI/MAPENDEKEZO.

Katika Agenda hii, wanajamii walitoa maoni yao pamoja na Mapendekezo mbalimbali katika Mradi. Mojawapo ya Maoni Kuwa Mradi ni mzuri lakini kuna athari nyingi za Kuupokea Mradi mojawapo ni - Kupewa fedha ndogo na Usumbufu katika Kupata fedha hiyo na Kusababisha Wanenchi Kukosa pa kuishi au pa Kufanya Shughuli za Kilimo na Wakipendekeza mapendekezo mbali-mbali lama Vile kama Mradi utaanza, Itanyika tathimini Stahiki ya maeneo yaliyochukuliwa na Mradi ili Kupata Usawa wa maeneo au Jiographia huoka kwa afano, Eneo - lile kwenye makazi ya watu litatofautiana na eneo la wazi. Baada ya Kuto maoni hayo, wawezeshaji walitoa maelezo yafuatayo: kwanza kwa Sasa Mradi huu umejipanga katika Kukosoa changamoto zilizojitokeza katika Miradi mbalimbali - zilizojitokeza awali kwa awamu hii litafanyiwa kazi - kwani Sualo hilo limechukuliwa katika Mradi huuka.

7. KUFUNGA KIKAO.

Mwenyekiti alikiahirisha kikao hicho mnamo saa 6^{20} Mchana na Kumtakia kila la kheri wakandalo na Kumpokea Mradi na kuwashukuru wajoni kwa kuleta Mradi katika eneo hilo.

Mwenyekiti

VEO

HANIGAN HASSAN

Mkutubi

M/KITI

MKUU WA MTONGO CHAMAKAZA NYABUGUMBI BIHALAMLO

MKUU WA MTONGO CHAMAKAZA NYABUGUMBI BIHALAMLO

UTAMBULISHO WA MRADI WA NJIA YA KUFUATA SHA UMEME WA MSONGO WA KILOVOLTI 400 KUTOKA IBADAKULI KWENDA MASAKA NCHINI UGANDA WENYE UREFU WA KILOMITA 566 NA UPANA WA MITA 52 KUPITIA MIKOA YA SHINYANGA, GEITA NA KAGERA: 08/07/2024.

AGENDA.

1. KUUTAMBULISHA
2. KUFUNGUA KIKAO
3. KUTAMBULISHA MRADI
4. ATHARI ZA KIMAZINGIRA, FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI.
5. MAJUKUMU NA MGAWANYIKO WA SHUGHULI ZA KIJINSIA.
6. MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO.
7. KUFUNGA KIKAO.

Ag. 1/2024. Kujitambulisha:

Wataalamu kutoka kampuni ya JGP/BENE CONSULT wakijitambulisha kwa wenyeji ili wawezi kuwatambua na wajitambulishe kwa mujibu.

Ag. 2/2024. Kufungua kikao:

Mkuu wa kijiji alifungua mkutano huo majira ya saa 15:45 mchana kwa kuwatambua wenyeji kwa wenyeji ili kusikiliza agenda zilizopo.

Ag. 3/2024. Kutambulisha Mradi

Wataalamu kutoka kampuni ya JGP/BENE CONSULT wakiongozwa kikazi na seneka kampiche TANESCO wakiwa kwa ajili wenyeji kwa ajili mradi wa umeme unaoshirikisha nchi mbili za Tanzania na Uganda. Mradi huu utapita kutoka Ibadakuli kwenda Masaka na utapita mikoa ya Shinyanga, Geita na Kagera.

9. 4/2020 · ATHARI ZA KIMAZINGIRA, FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI

Wamerejeshea wakilera kuwa zipo athari za kimazingira ambazo ntakua pale ambapo mradi kama huyo unapopatia. Baadhi ya athari hizo ni pamoja na,

a. Ukataji wa miti
b. Ubadilishaji wa makazi.
c. Milipuko ya magonjwa kama VVU na ukimwi
d. Matumizi ya madawa ya kulevya
e. Vitendo vya ungenge aina
f. Upotikanaji wa ajira.
g. Ubomeshaji wa mandombwa kama shule, zahanati n.k.

Ag. 5/2020. Majukumu na mgawanyo wa shughuli za kijinsia.

Watalaamu wakilera kuwa kuna utofauti wa mradi huu zipo shughuli mbali mbali ambazo zinafanyika na zitazingatia jinsia. Zipo shughuli zitakazofanywa na wanawake au vijana pamoja wa akina mama. Shughuli hizi ni pamoja na uchimbaji wa mchanga, kufyatua matofali, kuchimba mashimo na kupika.

Ag. 6/2020 · Maoni na Mapendekezo

Baada ya watalaamu kumaliza kuwa wajumbe wakikubali kuipokea mradi huu na mapendekezo yaliyotolewa na serikali na wameona mazingira au mchochoto utakaji wa uchumi. Vile vile wajumbe wameshauri mradi huu uanze ya shule nyingi madarasa yapo na ujenzi za wakina zahanati n.k.

Ag. 7/2020. Kufunga kikao

Mkutano wa kijiji ulifungwa rasmi saa 04:20 asubuhi kwa kumshukuru mwenyekiti wa kikao kwa kumaliza a mafanikio mema.

KATIBU WA MKUTANO

AFISA MTENDAJI WA KIJIJI
KIJIJI CHA MAKAHURAM KATIBU

MUHTASARI WA MKUTANO WA WANANCHI WA KIJIJI CHA BUGRI CHA TAREHE 09/07/2024 KUTAMBULISHA MRADI WA KV 400 KUTOKA IBADAKULI KUENDA HASAKA NCHINI UGANDA UREFU WA KM 566 NA UPANA WA M 52 KUPITIA MIKOA YA SHINYANGA GEITA NA KAGERA.

AGENDA ZA MKUTANO.

01. KUFUNGUA MKUTANO
02. UTAMBULISHO
03. KUTAMBULISHA MRADI
04. ATHARI ZA KIMAZINGIRA, FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI
05. MAJUKUMU NA MGAWANYIKO WA SHUGHULI ZA KUANSIA
06. MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO
07. KUFUNGA MKUTANO.

UFAFANUZI WA AGENDA.

01/2024: KUFUNGUA KIKAO
- M/Kiti ndugu JUMANNE KIULA MAKALA kwa niaba ya M/Kiti wa kijiji amefungua mkutano mnamo saa 10:35 na amekaribisha wananchi kwa na utulivu Mashiwile ya mkutano.

02/2024: UTAMBULISHO
- Utambulisho umefanyika kwa wananchi wote kwakufuata itifaki pamoja na wageni wote waliokuwa wamefufikia katika kijiji cha Busiri.

03/2024: KUTANGAZISHA MRADI

Bi SUZAN HALEI amekeza kuwa Mradi huu ni mo
ngoni mwa Miradi wa Kimkakati unaotegemea kute
kelezwa na Serikali hii ya Tanzania. Mradi huu —
utatoka Ibadakuli - Shinyanga hadi Masaka nchini
Uganda na utakuwa na KV 400 na KM 566 na
upana wa M52.

- Maeneo yote yatakayopitiwa yatafanyiwa na tathi
mini na malipo ya fidia yatafanyika Mfano, Ardhi
Mimea, Miti ya asili, Miti ya kupandwa.

- Faida za Mradi:

> Mahusiano ya Kidiplomasia baina ya nchi hizi
mbili yaani Tanzania na Uganda,

> Uchumi wa kila leta kupanda kwa kuwawezesha
ndugu zetu wa Uganda.

> Huduma ya umeme itawafikia kwa urahisi zaidi
kwa kuwa uzalishaji wa umeme utakuwa ni mku
bwa,

> Kuwepo na viwanda vya uzalishaji ndani ya
maeneo yote yanayopitiwa

> Uhusika wa Umeme kutoa uchango wao wa-
kutoa Msaada katika mahitaji ya kijamii.

> Kuwepo kwa Ajira kwa wananchi kwa maeneo
o yote yanayopitiwa na Mradi.

> Kuongezeka kwa Kipato kwa wale mnaojua mnaj.

Hasara za Mradi:

> Watu kuondoleka katika makazi yao baada ya maeneo yao kupitiwa na Mradi.

> Madhara ya kimazingira/mharibifu wa mazingira a kutokana na ufukaji wa miti katika maeneo yaliyopitiwa.

> Magonjwa kutokana na mwingiliano wa watu katika utekelezaji wa Mradi.

Usawa wa Kijinsia

> Usawa wa kijinsia mwezeshaji amesoma kuwa katika Mradi huu, katika utekelezaji wa miradi hii swala la kijinsia katika kupata ujira katika utekelezaji wa miradi huu.

Maswali

Kulingu MKAMA KHAMISI amesoma swali kuwa je kwa wachimbaji ambao tunakodisha na shughuli za uchimbaji tumechimba madini wataridhiwaje?
Mwezeshaji amejibu kwa kusema kuwa atalifikisha kwa wahamini wa ardhi ambao wanahusika nao kwa ajili.

Kulingu CHARLES MASHANA, amesoma swali kuwa je huu mradi utapita upande upi kwa kijiji chetu?
Mwezeshaji amesema kwa kuwa utapanuzi kuwa swala hilo halikupasi kulizungumza kwa wakati huu, ila wanaweza kupasua kuwa na subira.

05/2024: MAJUKUMU NA MGAWANDIKO WA SHUGHULI-
ZA KIJINSIA

Kupitia mradi huu suala la mgawanyiko wa shughuli zilizozoganyika kwa kuzingatia usawa wa kijinsia-pasipo kufanya mabadiliko mengine ule, na shughuli hizi zitaainishwa vyema.

06/2024: MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO YA WANANCHI.
- Wananchi wameshukuru kwa kupata ufafanuzi wa Mradi huu na wameeleza pia, na Wameleta mapendekezo mbo-kuwa Uhakikisho wa mradi kwa sababu ya mradi kwamba hizi ni ziwe vyepo ili kuona tathimini ya-ya utekelezaji wa Mradi huu.

07/2024: KUFUNGA MKUTANO.
- Mkutano ulifungwa rasmi KIULA amefunga mkutano muamo saa tano na dakika arobaini na tano (11'45) na amewa-shukuru Wananchi wote kwa ushirikiano katika-kutoa Maoni na Mchango wao na ushirikiano wao.

JUMANNE I. KIULA
Sahihi ya M/Kiti

BAHATI K. SHIMBEKANGOSO
Sahihi ya Katibu.

MAMLAKA YA MASHAURI YA KIJIJI
KIJIJI CHA BUSIKI
BIHARAMULO

AFISA MTENDAJI - KIJIJI
KIJIJI CHA BUSIKI
HALMASHAURI YA WILAYA
BIHARAMULO

08/07/2024

MKUTANO WA WANANCHI NA WADAU WA UMEME, UTAMBULISHO WA MRADI WA NJIA YA KUSAFIRISHAJI WA MSONGO WA KILOVOLTI 400 KUTOKA IBADAKULI KWENDA MASAKA NCHINI UGANDA WENYE UREFU WA KILOMITA 566 NA UPANA WA MITA 52 KUPITIA MIKOA YA SHINYANGA GEITA NA KAGERA.

AGENDA

1. Kujitambulisha
2. Kufungua kikao
3. Kutambulisha Mradi
4. Athari za kimazingira faida na Hasara za Mradi
5. Majukumu na Mgawanyiko wa shughuli za kijinsia
6. Maoni na Mapendekezo
7. Kufunga kikao

FAIDA ZA HUU MRADI

i) Kuwa na Mahusiano ya kidemokrasia baina ya nchi - mbili yaani Uganda na Tanzania
(ii) Kwa kuwa umeme utakuwa wa kutosha, watu wenye uhuwezo wataanzisha viwanda mbalimbali
(iii) Huduma za kijamii zitaboreshwa kutokana na kodi zitokanazo na watu wenye viwanda
iv) kutakuwa na ajira kwa wanakijiji, kama vile ulinzi na usafi wa njia ya umeme
v) watu wenye nyumba watapangisha watu watakaokuwa wanajenga Mradi huu na hivyo watajipatia kipato.
vi) Mali za wananchi zitakazoathiriwa, zitalipiwa fidia

ATHARI ZA MRADI

(i) Watu watalazimika kuacha makazi yao kupisha Mradi
(ii) Nyumba zitakazo kuwa kwenye njia ya mradi zitalazimika kubomolewa.

(iii) Ongezeko la tabia mbaya kama uvutaji bangi
(iv) Magonjwa ya kuambukizwa

MATUKUMU YA KIJINSIA

Mfadhili wa Mradi atazingatia ngawamyiko wa shughuli za kijinsia.

Muwezesha aliuliza wanachi kama kwenye jamii kuna usawa wa kijinsia kama vile

- Umilikaji wa ardhi
- Kupanga Mipango ya Maendeleo ya kaya husika
- Uzazi wa Mpango

Hivyo muwezesha alieleza kuwa kabla ya Mradi kuanza jamii itapatiwa elimu juu ya usawa wa kijinsia ili kuepusha migogoro isiyo ya lazima.

MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO

- Wananchi walipendekeza kuwa Mradi utakapo pita - wanufaika wawe wanajamii husika.
- Muwezeshaji aliwashauri wananchi kuwa, endapo kuta kuwa na ukiukaji wa Makubaliano, walipoti kwenye kamati ya migogoro itakayoundwa na Serikali ya kijiji.
- Wananchi walipendekeza kuwa taathimini ya Mradi inap fanyika basi utekelezaji usichelewe.

KUFUNGA KIKAO

Mwisho mwenyekiti alisimama na kuwashukuru wananchi pamoja na wageni kisha akafunga kikao.

MIKITI

MALMASHA... KIJIJI C HALMAS... KIJIJI E BIHARA... LAYA

MIGISHA B. MBWEGULE

KATIBU

A.A. HARUNA.

FAH. MAHITASARI WA MKUTANO WA UTAMBULISHO MAALI WA NGIA YA KUSAFIRISHA UMEME WA MSONGO WA KILOVOTI 400 KUTOKA IBAANKUL KWENDA MASAKA NCHINI UGANDA WENYE UREFU WA KILOMETA 566.8 NA UPANA WA MITA 52 KUPITIA MIKOANI YA STHEN YANGA, GEITA NA KAGERA.

AGENDA ZA MKUTANO.

1. KUFUNGUA MKUTANO
2. KUSITAMBULISHA
3. KUTAMBULISHA MAALI
4. AITHARI ZA KIMAZINGIRA, NATHASARA ZA MAALI
5. MASWALI NA MBADHANYO WA STHUSTHULI ZA KISINGIA
6. MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO
7. KUFUNGA MKUTANO.

KUMB NO 1/2024 KUFUNGUA MKUTANO.

Naimu Mkuu Kijiji Ndugu Nicholaus Pius Ndeuka amefungua Mkutano majira ya saa 9.00 Alasiri kwa kuwashukuru wananchi waliohudhuria na kuwa kuwa wachache na kuliiza pale wananchi otakapo tuidwa kuchewa.

AMBNO2/2024 KUSITAMBULISHA.

Mwezeshaji: mmoja mmoja alijitambulisha kwa kutaja jina lake na kueleza anekotoka wapi.

KUMB NO 3/2024. KUSITAMBULISHA:

Mwezeshaji alitambulisha Mradi kwa kusema kuwa Mradi huu ni mkubwa kutoka Klingango Foodaction kadi nasaka Uganda.

Afadhili ni Bank ya Dunia.

Mradi huu umeteuka kwenda la Nyerere na Utapata Sijali na Mradi wa zamani.

Mradi huu ni wa kufanisha Sio wa kusamba za.

KUMB NO 4/2024 AFFAIDA YA KIMAZINGIRA.

~~FAIDA, HASARA~~ ZA MRADI

Mwezeshaji alieleza faida za Mradi.

1) Kutaduniisha mwingano mzuri wa ndio ~~za~~ ya Mbili
2) Mradi huu umeboresha zaidi.
3) Kijiji kuwa na usalinzi kwa kushirikiana na Jamii.
4. Kuwanzia kifaa vya madini kijenzi.
5. Vijana kupata ajira.

~~HASARA~~.

1) Kuhamisha makabuli
2) Kubomolewa nyumba
3) Vijana wataokao kuja kuwana aibu.

KUMB NO5/2024 · MATUKUMU NA MGAWANYO WA ~~SHUGHULI ZA~~ KIJIJI.

Mwezeshaji alizungumzia majukumu na mgawanyo wa shughuli za kijiji kwa kutoa mfano mbalimbali, nani anayeiki ngombe, adhino nk.

KUMB NO.6/2024 MTONI NA MAPENDEKEZO.

Kamachi waliuliza Mafunzo ya kwa mradi kuu kutapata nguzo? Mwezeshaji alijibu kwamba nguzo tu kayotolewa kwa mwanachi wataokao ajiri wa ni ~~kwa~~ kijana mwenye umri wa miaka 18

Pia alishauri ujio kuu kuzuia kwa kila kitako.

KUMB NO7/2024 KUFUNGA MKUTANO.

Kaimu Mkiti kijiji amefunga Mkutano majira ya saa 9.57 jioni kwa kuwa shukuru wawezeshaji pamoja na wana kijiji na kuwatakia safari njema warudipo makwao.

NICHOLAUS P. NDUHE
MKUU KIJIJI

H/KIJIJI CHA RUBESI
KATA YA NYAKAHURA
BIHARAMULO

PATRICIA F. MUKAZI
VEO RUBESE.

SUPERVISOR - KIJIJI
KIJIJI CHA RUBESE
KATA YA NYAKAHURA
BIHARAMULO

MUHTASARI WA MKUTANO WA KUJITAMBULISHA CHA NYAKANAZI WA KUTAMBULISHA MRADI WA NJIA YA UMEME KUTOKA IBADA KULI SHINYANGA KWENDA MASAKA - UGANDA KM 566

10/07/2024

~~AGENDA~~.

1. Kujitambulisha.
2. Kufungua kikao
3. Kutambulisha mradi
4. Mhari za kumazingira Taafa na hesara za mradi
5. Mgawanyo na majukumu ya shughuli za kijinsia
6. Maoni na mapendekezo
7. Kufunga kikao.

1. KUJITAMBULISHA.

Kila mjumbe alijitambulisha kwa wadhifa wake na sehemu anakotokea. na baadae walijambulisha wageni kwa wananchi.

2. KUFUNGUA KIKAO.

Mkiti alofungua mkutano huu mnamo ~~Sep~~ 04:03 Asubuhi kwa kuwaomba wananchi kuwa huru kwenye mkutano na wauliza maswali ili wapate kuelewa.

3. KUTAMBULISHA MRADI.

Mradi ulitambulishwa kwa wananchi kuwa unaanzia Ibadakuli Shinyanga kwenda Masaka - Uganda na una km 566 unachukua eneo la upana wa mita 52 na utepita ndani ya mikoa ya Shinyanga, Geita na Kagera.

4. ATHARI ZA KIMAZINGIRA FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI:

Athari za kimazingira zinazokuwepo ndani ya eneo la mita 52 na hasara za mradi ni kuambukizana Virusi vya ukimwi na magonjwa ya zinaa na mimba zisizotarajiwa kwa wananchi waliimizwa kuchukua tahadhari juu ya jambo hilo na walazidiwa watumie kondomu maana wakati wa mradi watakuwepo wageni wengi ndani ya kijiji chetu. Faida za mradi ni kuongeza kipato kwetu jamii yetu kwa kutoa ajira na kulipwa fidia kwa waguswa wa mradi.

5. MGAWANYO WA MAJUKUMU WA SHUGHULI ZA KIJINSIA.

Wananchi waliekezwa kuwa wakati mradi huo unafanyika watatakiwa kugawana majukumu mwanamme au mwanamke atenda kwenye kazi za mradi atakaye baki na familia awajibike kikamilifu kulisimamia familia. Mradi huu unatoa kazi kwa jinsia zote kwa wananchi wachangamukie fursa hiyo. Fedha ifa kayopatikana itoufaishe familia nzima na familia ishirikiane kupanga matumizi ili kuondoa migogoro ya kifamilia.

6. MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO.

Wananchi walipewa uhuru wa kutoa maoni yao au mapendekezo na walianza kama ifuatavyo

Mradi ni mzuri wananchi wana upokea kwa mikono miwili upite kwenye maeneo yao.

- Ajira zitolewe kwa wananchi wa kijiji cha Nyakanazi ili wanufaike na mradi.

7. KUFUNGA KIKAO.

Mkiti alifunga kikao mnamo saa 05:55 Asubuhi kwa kuwatakia safari njema wananchi ya kurudi majumbani

Jackson H Lukus
VEO - Nyakanazi
0753689812

MUHTASARI WA MKUTANO WA KUJIJI CHA KABALE NA KAMPUNI YA IGP/BENE CONSULT KWAAJILI YA KUTA MBULISHA MRADI WA NJIA YA UMEME MSONGO KV 400 KUTOKA IBADAKULI SHINYANGA KWENDA MASAKA - UGANDA.

06/07/2024

AGENDA:-

1. Utambulisho
2. Kufungua mkutano
3. Kutambulisha mradi
4. Faida na hasara za mradi
5. Maoni na mapendekezo
6. Kufunga kikao

1. UTAMBULISHO:

Kila mjumbe alijitambulisha kwa wadhifa wake na Serikali anakotoka na baadae wageni wali jitambulisha pia kwa wananchi.

2. KUFUNGUA MKUTANO.

Mkuti alofungua mkutano mnamo saa 07:03 Mchana kwa kuwaruhusu wananchi kuuliza a huru kuuliza wasiloelewa au kuto-kueleweka.

3. KUTA MBULISHA MRADI.

Wananchi walielezwa kuwa upo mradi wa njia ya umeme msongo kv 400 kutoka Ibadakuli Shinyanga kwenda Masaka Uganda na utapita vijiji 105 kwa nchi ya Tanzania na njia ya umeme itakuwa mita 52

Scanned with CamScanner

hivyo wananchi walielezwa kujiandaa kupokea mradi huo wananchi walikubali kupokea mradi huo na walielezwa kuwa maeneo yatakayopitiwa na mradi na yatafidiwa kwa mujibu wa Sheria

4: FAIDA NA HASARA.

Faida ya mradi itakuwa ni kuboa ajira kwa wananchi na kuongeza kipato kwenye jamii.
Hasara ya mradi ni mikpuko ya magonjwa ya kuambuki kwa kama Ukimwi na magonjwa ya zinaa na mimba zisizotarajiwa huyo wananchi walisisitizwa kuwa makini na watakapofanya kazi ndani ya mradi wahakikishe wanapewa mkataba na malalamiko yote yawasilishwe kwa viongozi wa kijiji.

5. MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO.

Wananchi waliruhusiwa kuboa maoni na mapendekezo yao.

- Wananchi waliomba wapewe ajira ndani ya mradi huo.
- Mradi ujenge mradi kwa wananchi na ahadi zinazo tolewa zitimizwe K.m. Shule, zahanati, barabara.
- Ajira zinatolewa kwenye makundi makundi za tanesco ambapo vijana hutakiwa kuwa kwenye vikundi hivyo walioombwa vijana wajivunge na vikundi ili waweze kupata ajira.
- Kazi za kandarasi zinatolewa kwa mtu mmoja mmoja ja ila Sharti awe na barua ya Utambulisho na NO NIDA

6: KUFUNGA MKUTANO:

Mkuti alufunga mkutano mnamo Saa 08:43 Mchana na kwa kuwatakea Safari njema wananchi ya kurudi majumbani

SHUNDA T. YARED
MKITI WA SIYAKIJIJI
KABALE (NO B'MULO)

HALMASHAURI YA WILAYA B'MULO
AFISA MTENDAJI KIJIJI
JULIUS KABALE. KARAIS

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MUHTASARI WA MKUTANO MKUU WA KIJIJI CHA LUSAHUNGA UZIOFANYIKA KWA AJILI KUTAMBULISHA MRADI MPYA WA U MEME WA MSONGO WA KV 400 CHA TAR 10/7/2024

AGENDA ZA MKUTANO

1. Kufungua mkutano
2. Utambulisho
3. Kutambulisha mradi
4. faida na hasara za mradi
5. Maoni na mapendekezo
6. Kufunga mkutano

Agenda 1. Kufungua mkutano, Mwenyekiti amefungua mkutano majira ya saa 11:00 asubuhi na kuwashuk uru waliombe kwa mahudhurio yao. mazuri nam ara baada ya kusema hayo alisema mkutano na uweka wazi kanbini

Agenda 2. Utambulisho, Katibi aliwakaribisha w ageni waliofika kwenye mkutano wajitambulishe nao walijitambulisha kwa majina yao, walikotoka na lengo la kufika kwenye mkutano huo.

Agenda 3. Kutambulisha mradi, Mwezeshaji ali- wakaribisha wananchi kuwa kuna mradi mpya wa Uganda - Tanzania Interconnector Project amb apo ni mradi wa usafirishaji wa umeme wenye msongo wa kilo voti 400 unaoanzia Ibadakuli Shinyanga hadi masaka Uganda. Na upana wa- njia ni mita 52 na mradi huu unapita mikoa mutatu, Shinyanga, Geita na Kagera. Na mradi h

Agenda 3. Kutambulisha mradi; Mwezeshaji ali-
wakambia waandishi kuwa kuna mradi mpya-
wa Uganda - Tanzania Interconnector Project ambao
apo ni mradi wa usafirishaji wa umeme wenye
msongo wa kilo voti 400 unaoanzia Ibadakuli -
Shinyanga hadi masaka Uganda. Na upana wa-
nyaa ni mita 52 na mradi huu unapita mikoa
mitatu, Shinyanga, Geita na Kagera. Na mradi h
uu ni kwa ajili ya kufanya biashara baina-
ya nchi mbili Uganda na Tanzania.

Agenda 4 faida na hasara za mradi: Pia alivi
ma kuwa kupitia mradi huu tutapata faida-
ikiwemo ajira wananchi wetu watapata ajira-
mbalimbali sio hilo tu bali ata kwa wale wana
nchi watakaopata nafasi ya kupitiwa na mra
i watapata fidia kutokana na kile .kilichoku
twa kwenye eneo la mradi watakuja wataala-
mu wafanye tathimini. Pia aliwasisitiza kuwa-
endapo watapata fidia hujo kwa wale wataka
opitiwa na mradi wahimie vizuri kwa ajili ya-
maendeleo. Pia aliwaambia chenye faida pia-
kina hasara kwa sababu watu watakua ni me
hangaikiko magonjwa yatakuwepo mengi hi
vyo tuwe makini na tulinde afya zetu

Agenda 5 Maoni na mapendekezo, Mwenyekiti al
i ruhusu wananchi watoe hoja, maoni na mapen
dekezo nao wakiuliza kuwa kama umepitiwa-
na mradi na huo na hauna kitambulisho chocho
te inakuwaje! Mwezeshaji akiwapa maelekezo-
namna yakufanya ili wapate vitambulisho. Laki
ni pia wagumbe waliipongeza kwa ujio wa mra
di huo

Agenda 6. Kufunga mkutano, Mwenyekiti amefu
nga mkutano majira ya saa 11:30 asubuhi-
na kuwashukuru kwa usikivu wao mzuri na-
mara baada ya kusema hayo alisema mkuta
no huu naufunga rasmi hadi siku nyingine

SAHIHI YA M/KITI

VEO
SAHIHI YA M/KITI

AFISA MTENDAJI-KIJIJI

Agenda 6. Kufunga mkutano, Mwenyekiti amefu
nga mkutano majira ya saa 11:30 asubuhi-
na kuwashukuru kwa wakati wao mzuri na-
mara baada ya kusema hayo alisema mkuta
no huu nimefunga rasmi hadi siku nyingine

VEO

SAHIHI YA M/KITI

SAHIHI YA M/KITI

ALMASHAURI YA KIJI
CHA LUSAHUNGA
BIHARAMIIO

AFISA MTENDAJI-KIJIJI
KIJIJI CHA LUSAHUNGA
HALMASHAURI YA WILAYA
BIHARAMIIO

MKUTANO WA UTAMBULISHO WA MRADI WA UMEME WA MSONGO WA KILOVOTI 400 KUTOKA IBADA KULI KWENDA MASAKA NCHINI UGANDA WENYE UREFU WA KILOMITA 566 NA UPANA WA MITA 52

AGENDA.

1. Kujitambulisha
2. Kufungua kikao
3. Kutambulisha mradi
4. Athari za kimazingira, faida na Hasara za mradi
5. Majukumu na Mgawanyiko wa Shughuli za kijinsia
6. Maoni na Mapendekezo
7. Kufunga kikao

AGENDA NA 1. KUFUNGUA KIKAO

Mkuti alifungua kikao mnamo wa Sar 7: Somehana na kuweka wazi kikao ili kujadili agenda zilizoko Mezani.

AGENDA NA. 2. UTAMBULISHO.

Katika agenda hii ya utambulisho kila mjumbe alisimama kwa kujitambulisha na Cheo na sehemu anakotoka na kazi anayoifanya na baada ya utambulisho walikaribishwa wegen ambao ndio walio tujo: kutambulisha mradi na agenda hii ikawa imetekamilika.

AGENDA NA 3. UTAMBULISHO WA MRADI

: Agenda hii Mkuu wa Msafara alisimamo na kutoa ufafanuzi kuhusu kengo la mradi na maana ya mradi. Alianza kwa Salamu na kutoa ufafanuzi kuwa mradi huu ni mradi Mkubwa wa Umeme ambao utaungani sho nchi takribani tatu yaani kutoka ~~Uganda hadi~~ Tanzania hadi Uganda na utapitia vijiji 105 na una kilovolti 400 na urefu wa km 566 na upana wa M.52

Pia kupitia mradi huu utaongeza nguvu katika grid ya Taifa na lengo ni kuondoa changamoto inayotokana na kukatika, kata kwa umeme, Hivyo watu - watawezo kujiongeza kipato kupitia biashara ndogondogo na kubwa kutoka na umeme huu.

AGENDA NA. 4. Athari za Kimazingira Faida na Hasara za Mradi

Athari za kimazingira: kutokana na ukubwa wa mradi hivyo utahitaji eneo kubwa kwa ajili ya kupitisha mradi huo hivyo baadhi ya wakaazi watapisha mradi na kwenda kuanzisha makazi mapya kwa kuipwa fidia, ukataji wa miti zo asili, wizi, ubakaji na mimba kwa wanafunzi na athari zingine kama hizo.

Faida: kutokana na mradi huu kuwa Mkubwa, hivyo basi kuna faida kadhaa wa kadha kama vile, Ajira, Ukamilishaji wa mizadi mradi unapopita, Ukuaji wa kipato kupitia biashara ndogondogo, kupata umeme wa uhakika na faida nyingi zaidi ya hizo.

AGENDA NA. 5 MAJUKUMU NA MGAWANYIKO WA SHUGHULI ZA KIJINSIA.

Katika agenda hii ya Majukumu na Mgawanyiko wa shughuli za kijinsia. ilitaka kuelimisha juu ya majukumu ya mwanamke pale mradi unapopita ni kuhakikisha kuwa anayepitiwa mradi anapata haki yake kwa kufidiwa kama alivyotathminiwa.

Jukumu lingine ni kuhakikisha watu wote wanaunga mkono wijio wa mradi ili Serikali iweze kutekeleza kwa wakati.

Pia katika utoaji wa ajira mradi utezingatia unatoa ajira pale mradi unapopita ili wanaopitiwa na mradi wawe za kufaidi na upitio wa mradi kwa umeme wa Uganda Tanzania na Kenya imekamilika agenda hii.

AGENDA NA 6. MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO

Wanachi waliowengi wametoa maoni kuwa Serikali ya kijiji iwalinde kutokana na kutokuwa na hati miliki bali walinunua kwa kutumia karatasi.

Pia wamesisitiza kumekuwa na tegesho hawa ni watu wanaosubiria kuwania maeneo ambayo sio yao.

AGENDA NA. 7. KUFUNGA KIKAO

Mkiti alisimama na kufunga kikao mnamo wa Saa 8:30 mchana na kuwatakia safari njema wageni

KATIBU

MKITI

MWENYEKITI WA SERIKALI YA KIJIJI CHA KILIDEMA KATA YA LUGAHUNGA BIHARAMULO

MUHTASARI WA KIJIJI CHA NYAKASENGA KILICHOJADILI NA KUTAMBULISHA MRADI WA UMEME (GANESCO) 06/07/2024.

AG. NO. 1. UTAMBULISHO

Afisa mtendaji wa Kijiji Bw. Philemon Victor amewakaribisha wageni (wataalam) ambao walijitambulisha mmoja mmoja.

AG. NO 2/2024. KUFUNGUA MKUTANO

Mwenyekiti wa Serikali ya Kijiji Bw. ERICK ABELI GEREJA alifungua Kikao majira ya saa 11⁰⁰ asubuhi akiwataka wajumbe kuwa wasi kivu na kuuliza pale wasipo elewa. Kisha akaweka wazi mkutano.

AG. No. 3/2024 KUTAMBULISHA MRADI.

Katika agenda hii Afisa mradi amewatambulisha mradi kwa wananchi na akionyesha lengo la mradi na akataja kuwa umeme huo unazihusisha nchi mbili yaani Tanzania na UGANDA.

Mradi huo wa umeme unaye mstari ~~wa~~ wa Kilovolti 400 unao anzia Ibadakuli Shinyanga mradi MWAKA Uganda Wenye Umbali wa Kilomita 566 na ~~upata~~ upana wa njia yake ni mita 52 utapita katika Kijiji chetu cha Nyakasenga. Kwa upande wa ufafanuzi wa kina, wajumbe walipata wasaa wa kuuliza maswali, ambayo yalijibiwa kwa usahihi.

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Ak. No. 4/2024. ~~Kw~~ FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MIRADI.

Baada ya Ufafanuzi wa kina wajumbe walitambua wazi kuwa zipo hasara zitakazo jitokeza kama Vile Uharibifu wa mashamba, nyumba nk. Lakini mtaalam alieleza kuwa kutakua na faida ya uharibifu utakao jitokeza. Pia faida ni Pamoja na ajira kwa Vijana wa eneo husika. Faida ~~zitakazo~~ zitakazo jitokeza ni Pamoja na kujengewa miundombinu mbalimbali.

Jamii imetaja mahitaji ya muhimu kama Vipaumbele kwa mkitaji wao. Wataalamu wamechukua mahitaji ya Kijiji.

AG. No. 5/2024 MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO

MRADI UMEPOKELEWA KWA MIKONO MIWILI Kisha walipiga MAKofi

AG. No 6/2024 KUFUNGA KIKAO

Mwenyekiti alifunga Kikao majira ya saa 6^m Mchana akimshukuru Sana Mjumbe wajumbe wote

AFISA MTENDAJI
KIJIJI CHA NYAKASENGA
S.L.P 70
BIHARAMULO

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KIJIJI CHA MAVOTA, KATA KANIHA (W) BIHARAMULO

MHUTASHARI WA MKUTANO KIJIJI NA TANESCO TR. 08/07/2024

AGENDA ZA MKUTANO.

NO1/2024 KUFUNGUA MKUTANO

NO 2/2024 UTAMBULISHO

NO3/2024 KUTAMBULISHA MRADI

NO4/2024 FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI.

NO5/2024 MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO

NO6/2024 KUFUNGA KIKAO/MKUTANO.

UFAFANUZI WA AGENDA:

AGENDA NO1/2024 KUFUNGUA MKUTANO.

· M/Kiti kikao/mkutano amefungua mkutano mnamo Saa 8:30 mchana kwa kumkaribisha mke wa aliyehudhuria

AGENDA NO2/2024 · UTAMBULISHO.

· Katika agenda hii, viongozi wote wa S/kijiji, wa sekta mbalimbali na ngazi ya kata, pamoja na wageni rasmi wa Umeme.

AGENDA NO3/2024 KUTAMBULISHA MRADI.

· Mradi huu wa Umeme, umetambulishwa kuwa ni mradi Mkubwa unaoitwa UTIP = Uganda Tanzania Interconnect Project. Ni mradi wa usafirishaji wa Umeme wenye msongo wa Kilovati 400 kutoka Ibada kuli Shinyanga hadi Masaka Uganda (Nchi nyingine).

· Upana wa njia yaliyo ni mita 52, Urefu wake ni kilo mita 566.8, hivyo mradi utapitia maeneo haya ya kijiji Mavota katika Kata ya Kaniha.

AGENDA NO4/2024 FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI.

· Faida ya mradi huu ni upatikanaji wa ajira kwa wa hisi, badala ya ajira kutoka nyingi, pia huduma za Umeme zitaimarika kwa uhakika hususani wale wenye miradi mbalimbali yenye kutumia umeme. Katika ajira (vibarua kazi) mradi unapo fanyika Shirika awe na NIDA na barua ya Mtendaji kijiji!

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Swali: Je katika kikao ameulize ndg Emmanuel K (Hospitali) Jum ni kazima kukodi kwa mkatba?
Pili kuna mradi uliopite vilipitiwa na hakuna kinachoendelea, Je na mradi huu utakuwa hivyo?

- Majibu - ni makosa wakati wa Tathmini ukatuma majina tofauti na yale yaliyosajiriwa kwenye NIDA ukiyachaa, italetwa ni vigumu kulipwa.
- Kwakati wa Tathmini jamaa zipo, hivyo ni ngumu kwa ngumu, na mchakato huo huchukua muda, pheña inaseme Mtu wa mwisho kusaini mkeziseta alipwe, Kizidi hadi miaka Miwili mtu huyo atathminiwe.
- Kadapo mumekubaliano bila migogoro, Serikali nayo ina kubaliana na ninyi.
- Kwenye nadai ya nyuma hakuna jibu, shida ni maeneo ya Serikali yana utatatibu wake.

• Cosmas Joseph Lukata: Kauliza:- Kwanini nyumba yake haij fingwa na usimamizi wa mradi uliopite?

Majibu:- Aidha kume kuwepo na nyumba nane(8) zina changamoto katika mradi uliopita, Kwani usimamizi huwa tuko atapelekewa taarifa.

• Nubi Lusasi:- Ajira zinapotoka hatupati mialiko, Je tutapata mialiko kwa njia ipi?

- Jibu, ni kuwa tukandarasi atakapopika atagonga hodi, Kamati za migogoro na manunguniko tayima itamtuma tukandarasi anakuja kini!

Meshack Zilakemba: Mfumo wa ulipaji unakuwa wenye mzunguko mkubwa na kupoteza pesha. Je nta kuna ile mfumo gani kuwalipa wale wa tathmini ndogo?

- Jibu:- Tathmini italetwa ya kweli na haki na malipo ni kulingana na kile kilicho chukuliwa na Serikali Inaandikwa CHECK. Taarifa kwa viongozi zitatolewa na kuletwa walengwa wote, aidha kwa mfumo wa benki kama ni nyinyi kama ni kidogo unalipwa papo papo.

AGENDA NO 5/2024 MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO.

• Wananchi wameupokea mradi na kutoa maoni na mapendekezo yao hususani HAKI KUTENDEKA, Mfumo wa malipo na umefafanuliwa kwa kina katika kipengele chagamoto, mala lamiko, maoni, ushauri na maswali.
• Maoni na mapendekezo yamepatikana hususa kwa fursa ya kuuliza maswali na kujibiwa.
• Akina mama wapewe kipaumbele mradi utakapoanza pia ha

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Kia kuna HASARA ZA MRADI - ambazo mfano; ngumu kazi kutoka mbali wanapofanya kazi, kutoka mbali anaweza kuwa na tabia mbaya na hatimaye akafanya makosa yasiyo rasmi katika jamii/kaya aidha wizi, lijoji au jambo la uharibifu, hivyo ni mhimu sana kuzibaini kazi wapatikazi humu humu. Mradi huu ni wa nchi mbili (Tanzania/Uganda)

CHANGAMOTO: WAKATI WA TATHMINI NA UTEKELEZAJI.

- Ipo au zipo Changamoto nyingi na ndiyo maana elimu inatolewa mapema, Akina mama wapewe kipaumbele.
- Mradi huu unapitia kwenye ardhi na sio angani, ardhi, mashamba, makazi yd watu. Mimea mbali mbali itapitiwa, mradi utafidishie/malipo ya fedha, aidha migogoro inatokea kati ya mume na mke au wazazi na watoto, hivyo ushirikishwaji utafanyika kwa kina ni pamoja na kuundwa kwa Kamati maalumu katika kijiji
- Wapo watu hujitokeza kuwa eneo/mashamba ni yao ambapo sivyo, na ofisi ya Mkurugenzi Mtendaji(w).
- Wakati wa Tathimini sharti mhusika ajiridhishe katika kutathminiwa, kama vimetodi shamba awena mkataba.
- Kwa upande wa MKANDARASI WA MRADI:- lazima aide she faida ya kazi siyo hasara.
- Ni busara zaidi kijiji husike kitoe mapendekezo yake ya uhitaji ndani ya kijiji kwa wanakijiji. Vikundi vya vijana vitapata fursa kupewa nafasi kama ni vya kutosha mazingira, uhatili nk zana zisizo italiwepo (Ukatili wa kijinsia, uharibifu, upandaji miti nk) ili kupunguza uharibifu katika jamii, na ndiyo maana KAMATI ZA kijiji, kata, wilaya sharti ziwepo (za malalamiko).

Malalamiko yote yatapelekwa kwenye Kamati husika ili kupatiwa na kuhakiki uharibifu wyano miti, mazao au kuzidi mite zinazotakiwa, hatimaye Kamati imeite Mkandarasi na ajibu malalamiko.

- Kijiji cha Mavota ni mlongoni mwa vijiji 105 Mradi unapopi

MALALAMIKO, HOJA, MAONI, USHAURI, MASWALI.

MASWALI: Je ajira zinapotoka maombi yakitoka kigezo kuwa huna elimu kwa fursa hii vigezo ndivyo hivyo tunaomba majibu.
- Jibu kuwa kuna ajira za vigezo vya Elimu na za kawaida

wakati wa mradi kupanyika, alima mama watoe huduma za chakula ili kwa bure ni kwa kuuza mpaka hoteli nk.

Fathimini zitakazopanyika ni kuzingatia Sheria na pia wapo watu watapita kuhakiki fathimini ili zilipwe zitaratibu

AGENDA NO 5/2024 KUFUNGA KIKAO/MKUTANO

M/Kiti kijiji amefunga/ameahirisha mkutano muda wa saa 10.30 jioni kwa kuwashukuru wana nchi wengozi ngazi ya kata na wataalamu wa mradi wa Umeme. Angalizo kuwa makini na matapeli.

M/KITI

Mm

ELIASI. MAGELEJA

VEO.

P.A. MUZELELA

VILLAGE EXECUTIVE OFFICER
MAYOTA VILLAGE
P.O.Box 70-BIHARAMULO

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MUHTASARI WA MKUTANO MKUU WA WANANCHI KIJIJI CHA MKUNKWA JUU YA UTAMBULISHO WA MRADI WA UTIP TAR 09/07/2024.

AGENDA.

1. KUFUNGUA KIKAO/MKUTANO
2. UTAMBULISHO ~~WA MRADI~~
3. KUTAMBULISHA MRADI WA UTIP
4. FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI
5. MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO.
6. KUFUNGA MKUTANO.

KUFUNGUA MKUTANO.

Mwenyekiti wa kijiji alitufungulia mkutano saa tano asubuhi kwa kuwakaribisha wageni na wananchi kwa ujumla.

UTAMBULISHO.

Wenyeji walimejitambulisha kwa wageni lakini pia wageni walimejitambulisha kwa wananchi.

KUTAMBULISHA MRADI WA (UTIP)

Mwezeshaji aliwaelezea wananchi kuwa Serikali ya Tanzania na Uganda wameingia makubaliano ya kujenga Mradi unaoitwa Uganda Tanzania Inter Connector Project (UTIP), Mradi wa kusafirisha Umeme wenye Msongo wa kilovot 400 ....

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kutoka Ubadakuli Shinyanga kwenda Masaka Uganda yenye urefu wa km 566.5 ambayo ilaka wa na Upana wa mita 52. Mradi huu utapitia kijiji cha Mkunkwa hivyo wananchi wametaarifiwa kuwa lengo mwa Mashariki ya Mradi ni kunufaisha wananchi/wazawa hivyo wananchi wanapaswa kushirikiana kwenye Mradi ili kunufaika na mradi huo.

FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI

Mradi huu una faida ambazo ni pamoja na

a) Nchi kupata umeme wa uhakika
b) Ajira za kudumu na za muda kwa watakaoshiriki kwenye Ufukuzaji wa mradi
c) Kuongeza pato la familia

Pia Mradi huu una changamoto zifuatazo ambazo ni pamoja na

a) Uhalibifu wa tamaduni za jamii husika kwani kwenye Ufukuzaji wa Mradi kuna mchanganyiko wa watu tofauti
b) Wananchi kutaliwa ardhi yao ingawa watafidi shilingi juu ya ardhi yao
c) Wananchi kuvamia maeneo yasiyo ya kwao na kuleta usumbufu
d) Wananchi kutojua utaratibu wa kufuata endapo kuna mtu ameshiriki hivyo kuleta usumbufu

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Katika kutatua migogoro hiyo mradi unatakiwa kuwa na kamati ya kutatua migogoro ili migogoro hiyo idhibitiwe.

Pia hakuna shughuli za binadamu ambazo zinazotakiwa kufanyika katika eneo la mradi.

MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO

- Ndugu Stephen Lwenela anaulizia juu ya Malipo yale yatakayotolewa na anejibiwa swali lake
- Ndugu Nsonzi Felestani anashukuru kwa mradi huu Lakini pia anauliza njia gani utakayotumika kupitisha mradi
- Ndg Enos Jemsi anaomba naye kujua njia ya Umeme.

Wananchi wamekubaliana kuwa mradi utekelezwe kwenye kijiji na wamependekeza ifuatayo

a) Wanaume na wanawake kwenye familia washiriki kwenye zoezi la tathimini ya maeneo yao.

b) Haki sawa kijinsia izingatiwe ili mradi utekelezwe kama mashaiti yalivyo.

KUFUNGA MKUTANO

Mwenyekiti amefunga Mkutano saa saba kwa kuwashukuru wananchi kwa mahudhurio

VILLAGE EXACUTIVE OFFICER
MKUNKWA VILLAGE
P.O.Box .....
SIRANAMULO DISTRICT COUNCIL

David Shukia

Shafi A Mtaka

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--Utambulisho wa Mradi wa njia ya Kufanyaji wa Umeme wa msongo wa kilovoti 400 kutoka Ibadakuli kwenda nasoka nchini Uganda wenye urefu we kilometa 566 na upana wa mita 52 kupitia mikoa ya shinyanga, Geita na kagera.

Agenda

1. Kufungua kikao
2. kujitambulisha
3. kutembelewa mradi
4. Athari za kimazingira faida na Hasara za mradi
5. Majukumu na mgawanyo wa shughuli za kijinsia
6. maoni na mapendekezo
7. kufunga kikao

JINA LA MRADI msongo KLVI 400/

...di huu wa umeme unaitwa umeme wa uganda ...nzania mradi huu unatoka Shinyanga kuelekea ...nganda wa kilovoti 400 viazo vake ni kuzuia la mtera, nyumba ya mungu na ~~mabwa~~ vyazo vyazo vote vya umeme mtaalili wa mradi huu ni ⇒Benki ya dunia.

Umeme huu sio wa kusambaza umeme huu ni wa kusafirisha kwenda kwenye vituo vya kupoza.

⊅ Faida ya mradi

1. Ajira kwa wananchi enco kusika
2. Wananchi, akina mama watapata fursa ya kuuza chakula wakati mradi unajengwa
3. mradi huu utachukua mita 52 Enco lita kalo chukuliwa mwananchi atalipwa kama mradi mnao wong ulivyo tokaleza Hivyo enco limetakiwa kua wazi

⊅ Kama enco kuna makabuli lita hamishwa ndugu wa marchemu watapata kifuta machozi mtu ya mbao au mtu ya kuchimba alawa zote zita findiwa

⊅ Kama kuna nyumba mwenye nyumba atapatiwa fidha pamoja na kupewa mda wa kuhama

Hasara

⊅ wakati wa ujenzi wa mradi kuna watu wanbao watapata fursa ya kufanya kazi yaweze kama wakawa na maneno machafu

⊅ wakati ujenzi unafanyika magari yanapo ...ifua barabara kuna vumbi nayo ni ~~asari~~ asali

Usawa wa Kinjisia

Mradi huu unahusisha kata mnamo wake
Kuajiriwa
Wataka pia wanamradi fidia hizo
Iwa nufaishe wanandoa wote bila kufali
jinsia

Amuli

Amuli. L. MAGUNGO

Mkurugenzi Mugera

ZUBERI IBRAHIM

Kliko

MKAGUZI WA WILAYA
HUSIANA NA MAENDELEO YA KIJAMII
KIJIJI CHA MUGERA
WILAYA YA BIHARAMULO

MUHTASARI WA MKUTANO WA MAELEZO YA WATU WOTE KATIKA MAMBO YA UNGOMBE KUTOKA NYUMBA KWA 09-07-2024

AGENDA ZA MKUTANO

1. UFUNGUZI WA MKUTANO
2. KUTAMBULISHANA
3. KUTAMBULISHA MRADI
4. FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI
5. MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO
6. KUFUNGA MKUTANO

1. KUFUNGUA MKUTANO;

WEO alimwomba mkuti - afungue mkutano wa mkuti alifungua mkutano saa 8:15 za mchana.

2. KUTAMBULISHANA;

WEO alitambulisha viongozi wote wa kijiji pamoja na yeye mwenyewe pia alimwomba mkuu wa mtaa - ajitambulishe pamoja na wenzake.

3. KUTAMBULISHA MRADI;-

Mwezeshaji alisimama na kuto a maelezo mbali mbali ya kuhusu mradi huo pamoja na faida zake pamoja na mae-elezo mengine kuhusu mradi huo ndani ya kijiji - kama vile, ajira, mbalimbali, muda wa chakula, mawe n.k Hata hivyo, kuto kuwepo na changamoto mbali mbali hasa za mtambuzo. pia kipindi cha fathimini kikifika, familia kuo ili wakati wa fidia wakubaliane pia wakati wa tathimini, wanapo viongozi wa ngazi za kijiji na kata. Hata - hivyo, mradi uta fidia mazao sio ardhi. Nawakati wa tathimini. majina yatumike - ambayo yapo katika kadi ya MIDA au - kadi ya mpiga kura.

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Kuto hivyo, fidia italeuna ni kwa yeo ya pesa. Hata hivyo shirika lita ndisha selamu ya fidia katika jamii. Ikiwa ni kutokana na changamoto nda ya kijiji hasiba kama vile, ukosefu, kisima cha maji nk.

4. FAIDA NA HASARA ZAMRADI.

Faida ya ajenda hiyo, mwenyekiji ameelezea kuhusu ajenda hiyo kwa undani zaidi na wataalamu wao

5. MADHARA NA MAPENDEKEZO.

Ajenda hiyo, haikuonyesha uteuzeji kwa sababu ya kiwanda hivyo lita kapofita mradi

6. KUFUNGA MKUTANO.

Mkutano umefunga mkutano majira ya saa 9:35 za mchana.

APSA MTENDAJI
KIJIJI-NYANTAKARA
HALMASHAURI YA WILAYA
BIHARAMULO

Venanci Ramadhani
VEO-NYANTAKARA

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MUHTASARI WA MKUTANO WA KUTAMBULISHA MRADI WA UMEME WENYE MSONGO WA KILOVOTI 400 UNAOANZIA IBADAKULI SHINYANGA HADI MASAKA UGANDA. ULIOFANYIKA TAREHE 9/7/2024.

AGENDA ZA MKUTANO:

01. KUFUNGUA MKUTANO
02. UTAMBULISHO
03. KUTAMBULISHA MRADI
04. FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI
05. MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO
06. KUFUNGA MKUTANO.

AGENDA NO 1: KUFUNGUA MKUTANO

M/Kiti wa Kijiji alisimama na Kufungua mkutano mnamo saa 10:30 Asubuhi Kwa Kuwashukuru Wajumbe wa mkutano pamoja na wageni Kwa Kufika Kwao.

AGENDA NO.2: UTAMBULISHO

M/Kiti wa Kijiji aliwaongoza Wakongozi wa Kijiji Katika agenda ya Kujitambulisha ambapo waliweza Kujitambulisha Kwa majina na uyeo wao. Pia wawezeshaji/wageni walifika walipata wasaa wa Kujitambulisha Kwa majina na uyeo wao.

AGENDA NO.3: KUTAMBULISHA MRADI

Mwezeshaji alisimama na Kuwasalimia wananchi pia alianza Kwa Kusema Kuwa mradi huu wa usafirishaji wa umeme wenye msongo wa kilovoti 400, unaoanzia Ibadakuli Shinyanga hadi Masaka Uganda ambao una upana wa njia mita 52 hivyo wananchi waliambiwa Kuwa mradi huu utapeanza Kwa Kutambulishwa, watapita watu wa Kuweka alama (Surveyer) na baada ya hapo watapita watu wa tathimini ambao watatathimini gharama za kila eneo utakapopita mradi.

AGENDA NO.4: FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI

Mwezeshaji alielezea faida na hasara za mradi huu ampapo alianzia na Faida Kwa Kusema Kuwa mradi huu unafaida mbali mbali ikiwemo vijana, wanawake Kupata fursa ya Kupata ajira za muda, Kuwepo Kwa mradi huu pia Kutawezesha upatikanaji wa umeme wa uhakika Katika Kaya zetu, Kufanya biashara ndogondogo Katika Kijiji hiki ambapo itapelekea Ukuaji wa uchumi Kwa wananchi wa eneo husika, Ujuzi Kwa watakaopata ajira za muda Katika mradi huu.
Pia hasara za mradi mwezeshaji alisema Kuwa ardhi za wana Kijiji ku Hwa kiwa, Nyumba Kuvunjwa na uharibifu wa mali juu ya ardhi zao pia alisema Kutokana na muingiliano wa wageni wamo Kuja Katika mradi huo pia Kuwa makini na familia zetu ili mradi uliacho madha Kwa familia yaani watoto wetu, wake zetu n.k

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AGENDA NO. 5: MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO.

Baada ya Utambulisho wa mradi na kuelezwa faida na hasara zake, Mwezeshaji alitoa nafasi ya maoni na mapendekezo pamoja na maswali ambapo wananchi walianza kuuliza maswali yakiwemo vigingo vya malipo ya tathmini, Maeneo ya malalo yatakayopotea na mradi malipo yakoje. Mwezeshaji alipata nafasi ya kujibu na wananchi walielewa pia maoni na mapendekezo yalitolewa wananchi walipendekeza kuwa mradi huu uje kwa wakati ili wawezo kuleta maendeleo kwa wananchi. Pia Mh. diwani wa Kata ya Nyantakara akapata nafasi wa kushauri ambapo alizema kuwa kutokana na mradi huu wananchi watapata fursa ya kufanya biashara, kupata ajira za muda na pia tujiepushe na muingiliano wa watu wageni pia katika familia wanawake, watoto washirikishwe katika mradi huu mwanzo mwisho ili kutoleta migogoro ya kifamilia.

AGENDA NO. 6: KUFUNGA MKUTANO

M/kiti alisimama na kuwaulisa Mkutano kama wanavyopokea mradi huu, Kwa pamoja wananchi wakubali na M/kiti aliyga mkutano saa 1:00pm/mchana kwa kuwashukuru wajumbe, Viongozi wa kijiji pamoja na wageni waliotambulisha mradi na kutoa elimu juu ya mradi huu na kuwaaga warudi katika majukumu yao ya kujenga uchumi wa nchi.

SAINI YA VEO

AFISA MTENDAJI—KIJIJI CHA NYAKAYENZE
HALMASHAURI YA WILAYA
BIHARAMULO

HAPPINESS CHARLES OURE
VEO - NYAKAYENZE

SAINI YA M/KITI

HALMASHAURI YA KIJIJI
KIJIJI CHA NYAKAYENZE
BIHARAMULO

ROBERT MALONJA LUGANDYA
M/KITI NYAKAYENZE:

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utambulisho wa mradi wa njia ya umeme wa msongo wa Kilovolti 400 kutoka ibadakuli kwenda masaka nchini Uganda wenye urefu wa Kilomita 566 na upana wa mita 52 kupitia mikoa ya shinyanga, geita na Kagera

Agenda

1. Kufungua Kikao
2. Kujitambulisha.
3. Kutambulisha mradi
4. Athari za Kimazingira Faida na Hasara za mradi
5. Majukumu na mgawanyiko wa shughuli za Kijinsia
6. Maoni na mapendekezo
7. Kufunga Kikao

01: Kufungua Kikao : mwenyekiti wa Kijiji amefungua Kikao mnamo saa 11:10 Asubuhi na kuwaomba wanaechi kuwa watulivu na kuweza kusikiliza kwa utulivu

02: utambulisho : mwenyekiti wa kijiji ametambulisha wageji na kuwaomba wageni kuweza kujitambulisha

03: Kutambulisha mradi : Serikali wajumbe ametambulisha mradi wa nji a ya umeme wa msongo wa kilovolti 400 unaotoka ibadakuri kwenda masoka nchini uganda wenye urefu wa kilomita 566 na upana wa mita 52 kupitia mikoa ya shinyanga, geita na kagera : pia mwezeshaji amewezesha faida kuu faida na athari za mradi Faida za mradi zikiwa ni kuongeza ajira kwa vijana, kutokata kwa umeme mara kwa mara, kudumisha uhusiano baina ya nchi mbili Tanzania na uganda, kuradisha Faidhira. Pia kutika utekelezaji wa mradi huu wananchi wa lazima watipwe fidia zao kutokana na raslimali watazo nazo Katika maeneo ambayo mradi unapita

04 Faida za mradi huu Katika serikali ya Kijiji ni kuamba Tanesco watatoa ajira ndani ya Kijiji zikiwemo kuajiri, walinzi, kuajiri wafanya usafi ambao mradi huu wa umeme umepita. Pia vijana wengi watapata ajira kwa kuwa nguvu kazi inahitajika

Athari za mradi huu Katika serikali ya Kijiji : Kupitia mradi huu wa umeme raslimali za wanakijiji zitaharibiwa ingawa watalipwa fidia. Mauzilizo wa tumaduni mbalimbali kuanza au [illegible]

Mjukumu na mgawanjiko wa shughuli za Kijiji: Wakati bado ya kuja utakapo toa fedha kwa wanakijiji cha Rwakalemela. Tunaomba kuwa wanawake watawezo kufungua biashara hili Kijiji kiwachomi Katika jamii.

06. Maoni na mapendekezo: Mwenyekiti aliwezo kuwa uliza wanakijiji wa Rwakalemela kwa yeyote mwenye swali au pendekezo aulize. Ndipo baadhi ya wanachi wakaulizo kuwa kupitia mradi huu wa umeme hadama za afya, elimu na maji ztawezo kuboreshwa?! Na mwenyekiti aliwezo kuwajibu wao Kijiji kuwa wanapaswa kuangalia mambo ambayo yanahitajika kwenye Kijiji na kuweka kwenye bajeti. Na pia wanachi wakuliza kama mtu ana hati miliki atakawaje. Na mwenyekiti aliwezo kuwajibu kuwa ni muhimu kuwa na hati na aliwezo kuwashauri kufuata hati.

07. Kufunga kikao: Mwenyekiti wa Kijiji alifunga mkutano mnano saa 1:30 mchana na kuwashukuru wanachi pamoja na wageni na kuwatakia safari njema.

RWAKALEMELA VEO

MTENDAJI WA KIJIJI
KIJIJI CHA RWAKALEMERA
NGARA.

MWENYEKITI KIJIJI

HALMASHAURI YA KIJIJI BYEJU:-

Ofisi ya Kijiji Byeju
Kata Mutukula
26-06-2024

Mkurugenzi Mtendaji
Halmashauri ya w
S.L.P 38
Mussenyi

YAH:- MUHTASARI WA DHARURA/MAALUM ILIYA KUSHIRIKIANA NA WATAALAM WA MRADI WA UMEME MAKAO MAKUU: TANESCO

AGENDA

1) KUFUNGUA
2) UTAMBULISHO
3) KUTAMBULISHA MRADI
4) FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI
5) MGAWANYO WA MAJUKUMU KIJINSIA
6) MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO
7) KUFUNGA.

D= 30
M= 30
H= 8

1/ NO 1:-KUFUNGUA.

Mwenyekiti ameufungua Mkutano Maalum Huu wa saa 12:02 Mchana na kuwakari bisha wageni na wanachi waliohudhuria Mkutano amewashukuru kwa wito uliyo pokelewa.

Amewataka kuwa wasikivu na kuheshimu mawazo ya kila mtu ili tupate kufikiwa kwa wakati na kutumia lengo kuu la leo.

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AG' NO 2:- UTAMBULISHO

Zoezi la utambulisho linefanyika kwa wenyeji na wageni wetu watazalam wa serikali. linelcamilika kwa wakati

AG' NO 3: KUTAMBULISHA MRADI

Mtaalam anefafanua na kutambulisha Mradi kama ifuatavyo

- Mradi wa kwanza ni (UTIP) Uganda Tanzania Interproject.
- Mradi wa kusafirisha umeme kutoka Ibadakuli (shinyanga) hadi Masaka (Uganda).

AG' NO 4:- FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI

Mradi huu unapozinduliwa unakuwa na faida kwa jamii na umeme mwingi wote kama mradi wa kwanza ukigoma Basi mradi mpya utatoa huduma kwa wakati. Hasara mradi huu hautopitia angani tutatumia maeneo ya Mashamba ambayo ni yetu Mwanzo nakone-kana ni hasara ingawa yapo malipo yafafanyika kulingana na kile kiasi cha eneo kilichoomegwa kwake.

chamsingi swala la Miratti ni Muhimu kwa wale watakao kuwa wameta ngulia mbele zaidaki.' Hivyo basi Ushiriki-shwaji kifamilia ni muhimu ili kuondoa Migogoro ili mradi uweze kutekelezeka vizuri kwa manufaa ya wote.

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AG. NO 5. MATWANYO WA MAJUKUMU KIJINSIA.

Kifamilia mgawanyo wa majukumu ya Kijinsia Baba na Mama wanatakiwa kuwa wazi na ushirikishwaji ni Muhimu ili uwazi ni jambo la muhimu katika Mradi huu.

Kila mwanafamilia anatakiwa kuwa wazi ili kadri ya mradi unavyoendelea ili kupo mbeleni isijekuleta changamoto.

Hivyo basi Baba, Mama, na watoto wote nafasi zao zinatambuliwa katika jamii changamoto zipo uwazi ukiwepo kila mtu anashiriki kiukamilifu.

Mtaalam ametafanua juu fidia ya kabuli kuipo bali kaburi marehemu anapewa haki yake ya kuhamishiwa sehemu nyingine kwa stahiki za marehemu. bali uwazi na ukweli maana ipo sehemu nyingine wanatengeneza kabuli bubu hakuna kitu ukichimbua unakuta vitu tofauti kama vile magogo n.k.

Vilevile sehemu za Ibada za asili Ebigabiro vikiwepo ni eneo la kuheshimiwa nalo pia lina heshima yake

AG. NO 6:- MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO:-

Wananchi wametakiwa kutoa maoni na mapendekezo kama ifuatavyo:-

- Malipo na fidia itafanyika mda gani au ni mpaka umeme ufike uganda ndipo tutalipwa?.
- Posho za kamati zitakazofanya kazi mgao wao haijaguswa.

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- Kwa mradi huu wa umeme kama ni fidia au posho za kamati hakuna atakaye kosa haki yake hata fidia ya mazao ya mkulima cha msingi ni kuendana na muongozo wa serikali cha msingi baada ya muongozo kutolewa kila mtu ataendana na itakavyokuwa imeelekezwa isipokuwa kwa kuwa ni ukweli na uwazi haitakiwi lawama na dukuduku kinacho takiwa ni kufanyika mara/mara pia viongozi wa dini watashirikishwa ili ni ngazi ya kuhusisha taarifa na kupokelewa kwa wakati mahitaji kwa viongozi wa dini wakiweko taarifa na malekebisho ya tofauti zikitokea zirekishwa mapema na haraka

Wananchi wa Bweju wapo tayari kupoka mradi na maeneo ya kukata Nigomba na mazao mengine cha msingi umeme upatikane kwa nyumba za wananchi maana selemu nyingi hazina umeme kipo kitongoji kikomo hakina hata nyumba moja iliyopokea umeme hivyo basi ndio sababu ya kuuliza kuwa umeme huu unaoenda uganda je kabla ya kwenda uganda sisi tutakuwa tumepata umeme au utakuwa wa baadae ulio fuata cenia za vijiji kwenye nyumba nyingi ndipo umeme ulipowekwa tu kijiji au vijijini ndani hatuna umeme kwenye vijiji haki inatakiwa kwa wote sio ubaguzi

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Hakika zoa imao ubaguzi kata mutukula na Nsunga tunebagulusa vijijini/vitongoji labda kwa watu waliosikia kutenganta kama kuna uwezekano wa kuletewa umeme tupewe umeme kwa vitongoji vinapyopelea umeme upo laini kuu na kufikia centa tu sio kuduma kwa wananchi+wote.

Vitaa au Nyaraka zipi zinazotakiwa kwa wakati wa kufanya Evaluation.

- Mtaala ameelezea juu ya zoezi hili kinacho takiwa ni NIDA au kitambulisho cha mpiga kura.
- Aliyekodisha shamba anayo haki ya kupewa haki yake na Anweyeshamba anahaki yake.

AG. NO 7:- KUFUNGA

Mwenyekiti amefunga Mkutano huu wa saa 2:02 Mchana na kushukuru wote kwa pamoja wataalam na wananchi wote waliohudhuria Mkutano huu. Ameyatakia Safari njema pindi warraponadi nyumbani pamoja na mayukumu seheme nyingine kwa heshima ya maendeleo.

SAHIHI YA MWENYEKITI

PASKHALE JOHN

SAHIHI YA KATIBU

Y' R' WILLY

VE - BYESU

OFISI YA MTENDAJI KIJIJI BYEMU
TAREHE 26/6/22
KATA MUTUKULA

HALMASHAURI YA CWY YA MISSENYI

MUHTASARI WA KIKAO CHA MRADI SHIRIKA LA U MEME USAFIRISHAJI WA UMEME MSONGO VOLT 400 KV UMBALI KILOMETER 566 KUANZIA IBADA KULI NYAKANAZI HADI KYAKA MKOA KAGERA

26/06/2024

AGENDA

1. KUFUNGUA KIKAO
2. UTAMBULISHO
3. KUTAMBULISHA MRADI
4. FAIDA ZINAZOWEZA KUTOKANA NA MRADI NA HASARA
5. MGAWANYIKO WA SHUGHULI ZA KIJIJINI
6. MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO
7. KUFUNGA MKUTANO.

01. KUFUNGUA MKUTANO

Mwenyekiti amefungua kikao muumo saa 11:02 Kamili Asubuhi kwa Kuwakaribisha Wajumbe wa Halmashauri Kufungua Kikao.

02. UTAMBULISHO

Utambulisho umefanyika Kwakila mmoja Kwa Kuzingatia Cheo na Wadhifa wakila mmoja.

3. KUTAMBULISHA MRADI

Mwezeshaji wa mradi Kutoka tanesco amepewafasa wajumbe Kuutambulisha mradi wa kusafirisha wa Usafirishaji wa umeme msongo VOLT 400 KV umbali wa Kilometer 566 Kuanzia Ibadak uli NYAKANAZI hadi KYAKA mkoani KAGERA m radi wa mkakati wa Kimataifa na Uchumi wa viwa nda wa umeme nchini na umeme mkubwa

Mfadhili wa Umoja ni Benki Kuu ya dunia U achukua upana wa kama 52 upande wa Kulia 26 upande wa Kushoto 26. pia amewaelezea we jumla kuwa Kijiji mutulaku ni Kati ya wanufaika na jamii usika luzima Washirikishi. na wadimishwo ϕ yun ya mradi wa Umoja wa Tanzania-Uganda.

04. FAIDA ZINAZOWEZA KUTOKANA NA MRADI NA HASARA

Mradi huu unahusura na faida pia na faida zake ni kama zifuatazo.

- → Kuwa na mahusiano mazuri Kati ya Tanzania na Uganda.
- → Kutokeloma ilulu ya uchumi wa Vinundu
- → Ajira kwa Vijana. (Vijana Watapata Aji ra ili Kujikwamua Kuchumi)
- → Viji amlavyo havijaputa umeme vita puta umeme.

pia hasara za mradi pia zipo kama una muamisha mtu Kutoka ondo moja Kwenda ondo lingine.

05. MGAWANYIKO WA SHUGHULI ZA KIJAMII

Mwezeshaji amewaelemisha Wajumbe juu ya Hali Sawa Kijamii mgawanyiko wa majukumu Kati ya mwanamke na mwanaume ϕ na maswala ya Ushirikishwaji.

6. MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO.

- → Fidia Isichukue muda mrefu. Isizidi miezi 06.
- → Mradi Uanze mapema ili watu Wawe Kupata Ajira.

7. KUFUNGA KAZI (MKATABA)

Mwanzoni amefunya mkataba mnamo tarehe kwa kuzingatia Sheria ya kazi kuhusu kufunga kazi. na kuwataarifa mujulikane mapema.

12/6/24

Mwanzo wazi

26/06/2024
OSCAR EVARISTER
MUSOMI S.K

26/06/2024.

HALMASHAURI YA KIJIJI BUNAZI

SLP 73
KYAKA
26/06/2024

Kumb. Na. KAR/MSI/BM2/4/123.

MKURUGENZI MTENDAJI (W),
SLP 38,
KYAKA.

K.K.

MTENDAJI WA KATA
KATA KASSAMBYA
SLP 28
KYAKA.

Ndugu
YAH. MUHTASARI WA MKUTANO MKUU WA KIJIJI CHA BUNAZI WA TAREHE 26/06/2024.

MAHUDHURIO: Waliohudhuria ni wajumbe
- Orodha yao imeambatishwa.

AGENDA

1. KUFUNGUA KIKAO
2. MRADI WA UMEME
3. KUFUNGA KIKAO

1. KUFUNGUA KIKAO

Kikao kilifunguliwa rasmi na M/Kiti mnamo Saa 10:00 jioni kwa kuwakaribisha wajumbe kwenye kikao.

P=85
F=36 M=49

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2. MRADI WA UMEME

Wajumbe kutoka TANESCO walituambulisha mradi wa umeme ambao utatokea Shinyanga hadi Uganda, yaani Tanzania kwa sasa itakuwa na umeme wa kutosha na wa ziada.
Hiyo umeme utakaobaki tutauzwa nchi ya Uganda
Wakandarasi tayari wameefika kwa ajili ya kupata taarifa za awali.

Walifafanua kuwa katika kata yetu ya Kassamba umeme huu utapita katika vijiji vitatu ambavyo ni Nyabihanga, Omundongo na Bunazi.

Mambo ya kuzingatia
Mradi utazingatia mambo mbalimbali kama ifuatavy
- Utambuzi wa maeneo ambapo mradi utapita.
- Kufanya taratibu mbalimbali.

Mradi pia utakuwa na faida na hasara.

Faida
- Kupata umeme
- Ajira

Hasara
- Mradi utachukua maeneo yetu ambapo ardhi na mali vitachukuliwa.

Hiyo basi Tathmini ya vitu mbalimbali itafany ka na malipo pia, kwa ule mradi unasimamiw na Benki ya Dunia kila mmoja wa mradi atapata haki yake.

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3. KUFUNGA KIKAO

Kikao kilifungwa rasmi kwa kuwashukuru wajumbe kwa mahudhurio mazuri na M/Kiti na kuwaomba wshirikiano wajumbe kutokana na shughuli iliyoko mbele yao.

Katibu
AFISA MTENDAJI
KIJIJI BUNAZI

M/Kiti
KIJIJI BUNAZI

Scanned with CamScanner

KIKAO CHA WANANCHI WA NYABIHANGA NA TANESCO. 27/06/2024.

Agenda

1. Kufungua
2. Utambulisho
3. Kutambulisho mradi
4. Faida na Hasara za mradi
5. Magawanyo wa majukumu kijinsia,
6. Maoni na Mapendekezo
7. Kufunga mkutano.

1. KUFUNGUA

Mkutano huu umefunguliwa mnamo saa tano na dakika arobaini asubuhi, ambapo amewakaribisho wageni kutoka shirika la umeme TANESCO pia amewakaribisho wanakijiji katika mkutano.

2. UTAMBULISHO

Afisa Mtendaji amewatambulisho viongozi wa kijiji na wananchi wa Nyabihanga. Pia Afsa Mtendaji wa Kata amewatambulisho viongozi kutoka shirika la Umeme TANESCO.

3. KUTAMBULISHA MRADI.

Viongozi kutoka shirika la Umeme TANESCO wametambulisho ~~umeme~~ mradi wa umeme unaotoka s shinyanga kwenda Masaka Uganda.
upana mita 52 na urefu kilometa

P=133
F=73 M= 60

4. FAIDA ZA MRADI HUU,

- utaleta ajira kwa vijana kwa na kukuza uchumi wa eneo letu.

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Katika mradi zitaundwa kamati ndogo ndogo za kusikiliza kero kuanzia ngazi ya kijiji na kuendelea.

Kero zitaanza wakati wa mradi inalipa fidia, ujenzi na kuendeleo

5. Maoni na Mapendekezo ya wajumbe.

Mwananchi ameomba kujenga mradi ili iwe kumbukumbu kwa wananchi?

→ Hii ni hatua ya kwanza ya kutumbulisho, kadri tunavyoendelea kushirikishana mtajue nini kitafanyika.

Maswali:

① Bw. Cyprian Ishengoma: Je umeme utapitia wapi kila eneo la kijiji?

Jibu: Ni baada ya wataalamu kufanya kipimo (Survey) ndipo njia sahihi itafahamika.

② Bi. Paschazia Mathias: Swali: Kwamba wananchi tayari wameleta fedha ili kupewa umeme, Je Serikali ina mpango gani kila nyumba kupewa umeme.

Jibu: Jukumu la Usambazaji umeme ni la REA. Hivyo kutokana na bajeti ndogo kazi ya Usambazaji inaenda kwa hawamu.

Hoja ambazo zimewasilishwa kama kero ya wananchi ni kuwa kijiji kinapokea miradi mikubwa kama hii lakini ajabu ni kwamba kijiji chenyewe hakina umeme kwenye kaya moja moja. Mwezeshaji ameelezea kuwa jukumu hili ni la kiongozi kwa kulika wakandarasi wa TANESCO kutembelea wananchi ili kujua ufafanuzi ili wananchi wawe kujua lini watapata umeme

4: Bw. Juma: Ana kero ya wananchi kukosa umeme, ambapo waliandika barua TANESCO lakini walipewa ahadi kuwa awamu ya tatu ya REA ndipo watapewa umeme. WEO - amejibia kuwa Vitongoji vyote kata Kassambya vipo kwenye mpango.

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Aidha WEO ameelezea kuwa eneo letu la kata kina maeneo ya vijiji vya mjini ambapo wanapata Umeme kupitia TANESCO, Lakini maeneo ya vitongoji vilivyomo ndani ya mamlaka ya vijiji watapewa Umeme kupitia mpango wa REA. Hivyo ameomba wananchi wawe na subira.

KUPOKEA MRADI: Hoja ambayo Mwenyekiti amewahoji wananchi ni je wanakubali kupokea mradi wananchi wote wameijibu kwa kauli moja kuwa mradi huo wanaupokea.

KUFUNGA

Baada ya kuhitimisha agenda hii, Mwenyekiti amefunga mkutano, kwa kuwatakia wananchi safari njema ya kurejea nyumbani ambapo amefunga mkutano saa 8.00 mchana.

DAWSON KOMWIHANGILO
MWENYEKITI

HALMASHAURI YA KIJIJI NYARIHANGA
Tar. 28/6/2024
MISSENYI

JOHN KIBUKA
KATIBU

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Vile vile Kwa wale watakao fidiwa hawata tactwa hwithiri watapewa Elimu na mijengi gani ya Kutumia fidia hiyo vile vile tutajari Kwa ndugu zetu jaani kuha mitha makabuli na 20eri hilo Sana Sana linalatichwa na Kitengo cha Afya.

Na faida ya pili Kwa kuyi Kwenye Kolido hizo lazima zifanyiwe usafi na usafi huo utafanywa ni Kuyi. Pili Kuna ulinzi wa vifaa vyetu watakao linda ni vijana wa kuyi husika hivyo nifaida mojo wapo ya Kuongeza Kipato.

- HASARA - Mfano Mradi umepata kwako na inabidi chanzo tajari utakuwa umepoteza ule urafiki wa jamaa yako wa Karibu Kama utakemitha Makazi.
- Kutakuwepo na Mwingiliano wa makabila tofauti hivyo Kuna vitendo vitabadilika inabidi tuchukue tahadhari.

Mwenyeji ameelezea faida na hasara nyingine mfano Mkoa wetu ulitha Wali Kukumbwa na vile vya nduli Amani hivyo tuna Wasiwasi na Mabomu lakini tajari tunao Wataalam wa Kutengua mabomu hayo. Tajari Zimezingatiwa hilo. Vile vile amewangalia Kuhusu mgawanyo wa Mali Je? unafanywe Kijinsia au le., Ameeleza Kuhusu mgawanyo ya Kila Siku yakoje? Ameeleza Kuhusu utafiti wa Jinsia haujatakiwi hivyo Mradi upategemea utupunguzie mambo Kama hayo. Lengo dawati la Jinsia Kama halipo.

(E) MAONI - MASWALI NA MAPENDEKEZO

(i) Mradi unahusiana gani na TANESCO? - Gibu TANESCO ni Kilinganishi Kuwa nishirika letu linalo husiana na Masuala ya umeme hivyo lazima tuhusishwe.

UTARATIBU WA KULIPWA WAGOSI - Utategemea na athali uta kayo ipata hivyo Kuna utalumini utafanyika Kubu Siana na fidia utakayo ipata

MTENDAJI KIJIJI
SIGNATURE

Ameendikwa kwekwa Kuwa kwa utaratibu utakao
tumika kwenu sheria ni yenye afadhali na yenye amani
muhusika. Ameelewa kuwa mgawanyo wenu kwenye
mali yote mwisheni si kwamba ni wa HAPANA kabisa
kuwa shuruti na BENI-CONSENT kutoka DAR na [illegible] kabla
bado wanashirikiana kufanya taratibu ya
Mirathi
Baada ya Wanandugu kumaliza mabali mbali
na kijijini Wanandugu wameelewa kuwa mkutano huu
sio wa mwisho kuna kundi la watoto wa ardhi
Watakiwa kuonyesha talimani.

7 KUFUNGA Mh mwenyekiti ameniambiaka
mkiwa na msafara ashukuru Jamii na mkuu
ameshukuru na baadaye mwenyekiti ameshukuru
Wanandugu kwa uvumilivu na utulivu mwisho
ameomba wasituchoke tuendelee kuwakaribisha
mwisho amewatakia kila la kheri.

MTENDAJI KIJIJI
OMUNDONGO

Sahihi Mkiti

Sahihi Katibu

OFISI YA KIJIJI OMUNDONGO
KATA KASAMBYA.
TAREHE 11/6/24

-4-

HALMASHAURI YA WILAYA MISSENYI

OFISI YA SERIKALI
KIJIJI BYAMUTEMBA
KATA NYUNGA.
28. 06. 2024

MKURUGENZI MTENDAJI WA
S.L.P 38 - KYAKA
MISSENYI

YAH. MUHTASARI WA MKUTANO MAALUM WA KIJIJI BYAMUTEMBA - 28. 06. 2024

Mambo yaliyoamuliwa:-
Agenda
1. Kufungua
2. Kutambulishana.
3. Madeni ya Mradi wa VIIP
4 Kufunga.

P=28
F=4 M=24

1. KUFUNGUA:-
Mkuu wa Kijiji amefungua mkutano muamo saa 06.10 mchana kwa kuwakaribisha wageni waliotoka mradi wa VIIP na wanajamii na kuwaomba usikivu.

2. KUTAMBULISHANA:-
VEO amewatambulisha wanajamii kwa wageni pia wageni wamejitambulisha

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kwa wanajamii.

3 MAELEZO JUU YA MRADI WA UTIP

Ndg. Hamis Msangi ameelezea juu ya mradi na jinsi mradi utakavyofanyakazi Ameweelezea kuwa mradi utakaoanza jamii husika moliyo itahusika katika Suala zima la utekelezaji wa mradi huu Ameendelea kueleza kuwa huo mradi utakamalizika kujengwa maeneo hayo yatakabidhiwa kwa Serikali kwa ajili ya kuyatunza ili watu wasiendelee kulitoma hilo eneo kwa shughuli za kibinadamu Pia akaweelezea kuwa huo mradi utaca lisha kvoH (400) Mia [illegible] ameendelea kuweelezea kuwa kabla ya mradi kuanza itafanyika tathimini ya Ardhi itakayopitiwa na mradi UTIP na kama kutakuweno mazao yatafidiwa na endapo mwenye mazao ni tofauti na mwenye Ardhi basi mazao yatafidiwa peke yake na Ardhi peke yake. Pia ameweelezea kuwa mradi huu utakuwa na fursa ya ajira kwa watahitajika vibarua wa kusaidia kazi pia watahitajika walimi.

Wanajamii wametaka kujua ni lini huo mradi utaanza ameelezewa kuwa utaanza mara tu baada ya kumaliza athari za kimazingira na kulipa fidia. akaweelezea kuwa hizo shughuli zote za awali zikikamil[illegible] ndipo mradi utaanza..

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Wanajamii wametaka kujua ni lini maoc ambayo hayana mwenye ni lini watapata wanaohitaji kuwa vitu ni tofauti na REA takim tayari vitongoji vyote vimeishaweka kwenye mpango wa kupewa umeme. Mwingine ameelezea kuwa mradi unaopokelewa.

KUFUNGA.

Baada ya ajenda kumalizika mkutano umefungwa mkutano mwamo saa 7.10 mchana kwa kumtakia safari njema ya kurudi nakuwao.

Pastor

PASTO

SERIKALI YA KIJIJI KATA NSUNGA TAR BYAMUTEMBA

AFISA TEHNIA KATA NSUNGA TAR KIJIJI BYAMUTEMBA

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HALMASHAURI YA WILAYA MISSENYI

OFISI YA MKUU

KODI-OMUNDONGO

KATA-KASSAMBYA

27/06/2024.

YAH MUHTASARI WA MKUTANO MKUU WA KIJIJI JUU YA UTAMBULISHO WA MRADI WA NGIA YA USAFIRI SHAGI WA UMEME WA MSONGO WA KV 400 KUTOKA IBADA KULI KWENDA MASAKA NCHINI UGANDA UREFU KM 561.8 NA UPANA M. 52 KUPITIA MIKOA, SHINYANGA, GEITA NA KAGERA.

AGENDA

(1) KUFUNGUA
(2) KUTAMBULISHANA
(3) KUTAMBULISHA-MRADI
(4) AFIKALI ZA MAZINGIRA / FAIDA NA HASARA
(5) MAGUKUMU NA MGAWANYIKO WA SHUGHULI ZA KIJINSIA
(6) MAONI NA - MAPENDEKEZO
(7) KUFUNGA.

1) KUFUNGUA. - VEO amemkaribisha mh mwenyekiti' ili awezi kufungua mkutano na mh mwenyekiti amefungua mkutano muda wa Sac 10.28 Kloni kwa Kuwashukuru Wananchi kwa Kuitikia Wito huuu Kuleta mkutano wa dharula ila una ajenda Kuu ya Kuleta Maendeleo Katika Kijiji chetu na Maendeleo ya taifa kwa ujumla ameomba utulivu na Amani.

KUTAMBULISHANA - VEO amewamba wageni wetu wa kutambulisha Kwa Jina na Wadhifa na baada ya kuja kutambulisha VEO amegetambulisha na Kuwatambulisha viongozi Wakiu Kuwepo mlikiti, WEO Pamoja na Wajumbe Hilaji, viongozi wa dini na Makundi Maalum wote Wamegetambulisha.

(3) KUTAMBULISHA MRADI

Mwenyekiti ametambulisha Mradi Kuwa ni Mradi wa Kusafirisha umeme Kuwa ni Mradi ambao unatoka MSONGA WA KV 400 KUTOKA IBADA KULI KWENDA MASSAKA NCHINI UGANDA UREFU Km 566.8 NA UPANA M 52 Kupitia Mikoa Mitatu Shinyanga, Geita na Kagera.

LENGO - Kuongeza nguvu ya umeme Kupitia Mradi huu Kwa Mapana ya M 52. Vile vile ameeleza Kuwa Kuna Miradi Mingine lakini tofauti na huu Kuwa tunapoka Mradi huu ajidha Kwenda Uganda vile vile ameeleza Kuwa mfadhili mkuu ni Benki ya Dunia Vile vile ameeleza Kuwa lazima tuntambulishe aidha Kuangalia athari na faida tulizo nazo Kuangalia Kipi Kitaendelea Kati ya Mausiano ya ndio huu mbili. Vile vile Kuna Kutegemea umeme Kutoka Uganda lakini Mradi huu unda tukaumie umeme na wetu na wao wakapungukiwa tunawauzia na tukakuwa tunapata umeme wa uhakika usio Kati Ka ovyo.

KIPAUMBELE - Tunategemea Kuwa na nguvu kazi ambapo vijana Wetu Watagiriwa Kwa muda. hivyo mbali na hiyo Kuna maeneo yetu yata chukuliwa mf. Mashamba, Nyumba na Maeneo hayo yatafanyiwa tathimini na Kulikuwa fida kwa Mujibu wa. Na ukisha lipwa fidia lazima Shughuli zote zisimamishwe bakaa Kuendelea.

HALMASHAURI YA WILAYA MUSOMYI

OFISI YA KISIJI

KISIJI NGAMBO

KATA NSUNGU

TAR 26/06/2024

MWUNGUZI MKONDOLWA

Box 38 KYMCA

MUSOMYI

YAH MUHTASARI WA MKUTANO WA HADHARA WA KIJIJI NGAMBO

MAHUDHURIO - Majina yameambatanishwa nyuma ya muhutasari

AGENDA.

1. KUFUNGUA
2. KUSOMA MBADALISHO
3. KUTAMBULISHA MGENI
4. AZIMIO YA KUMAZINGIRA, ~~FAIDA~~ NA HADHARA ZA MIRADI
5. MAJUKUMU NA MGAWANYIKO WA STUGHULI ZA KIJINSIA
6. MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO
7. KUFUNGA KIKAO

2. KUFUNGUA

Mwenyekiti wa mkutano anafungua mkutano wa Sea. 12.15 Mchana na Kushukuru wote walio hudhuria mkutano pia Kuwakaribisha viongozi toka mradi wa umeme tanzania.

(3) KUSIKILIZA MBULISHI

Mwenyekiti anaeleza viongozi kuhusiana na wote Waliegotambulishwa na Jozi limekamilika

3 KUTAMBULISHA MRADI

Mwenyekiti anakaribisha Mwezeshaji toka mradi wa umeme kutambulisha mradi.

Mwezeshaji, anaeleza kuwa mradi wa umeme na wa kutafuta utaangia IBALILI kadi MASAKA UGANDA. Utapita mikoa ipatayo SITANYANDA GEITA na KAGERA

Mradi huu wa umeme ut atawa na mkataba Sana ambao utakuwa na mita 25 upande na upande mita 25 utakuwa jumla ya mita 50

FAIDA YA MRADI WA UMEME

- Kutakuwa na fanda ya Kuwa na umeme amba kawaletea
- Jamii utapata ajira kwa hii kuboresha kipato
- Jamii utafaya biashara kwa kuitia huduma kwa watakao fanya kazi
- Eneo ambalo litapitishia mradi utaimpia kuhusika na mradhumi fidia
- Vijana kupata Ajira kwa kupitia Halmashauri ya Kijiji

- MAKABULI - Kabuni halikipi hila watpewz kuputa mechoyi ne 20cyi hili. Litasimamiwa Idara yi nfya.

- MIGOGORO YA ARDHI - Kama eneo m. lako lakini mzidi umepitia kwako lakini kuna migogoro halitakipwa hapaka migogoro kwa kwisha

- MALIPO YA FIDIA - [illegible] eneo likapitwa ne mradi wa umeme Utakipwa kulingana ne tathmini Lazima uwe ne Vitelezo vipatavyo kutambuliche che kutaifa.

4 AITHARI YA KIMAZINGIRA, FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI

Mazingira tunma yatuzungukwa kulingana ne kabilisho ilyopo

~~H~~ASARA ZA MRADI.

Hesara za mradi m. wafanyike watekapi Wanafanyikazi kwa kuputia vijiji watapendi Wanchema ne nike nota Wata wabeshe kuwa kuenzi migongwa yi zuia ne ambayo hayeti bici hiyo ni hesara yi mradi nikuwa

Jamii, kuwa makini ne wafanyakazi kili Wasilete kosana

- Majumbe mzuri yatabomolewa nyumba yatafyeka yote ni hasara.

5 MAJUKUMU NA MGAWANYIKO WA SHUGHULI ZA KIJINSIA

Mwegeshayi anelezea kuwa majukumu ne mgawanyiko ni tofauti

Jamii inachangia kwa mwanamke ndoya
mwenye mgukuma mengi kuliko mwanaume
anafanya kazi ndogo nyumbani mwanamke anaweka
kutembea usiku ili sea mgo lazima awe
ndani na mwanaume anatembea mpaka saa
3: usiku

6 MAONI NA MAPENDEKEZO

- Je umeona kwa jamii utafaidikaje.
mwenyeshp. amaelezea kwa umeona kwa
mtuhuma mno [illegible] utaende mpaka Scheme
ya kupeza ndipo utasambazwa
- UPana wa eneo la umeme utakua mita 52 ku
lalam haumsiwa kufanya kazi ya kijamii

6 MAPENDEKEZO

Wananchi wanaelewa kwa mzidi kupata
na watu tayari kutoa ushirikiano katika kufanya
kazi

- [illegible]
- Ajira zitolewa kwa Vijana wakazi mzidi kuongeza

7 KUFUNGA

Mwenyekiti amefunga mkutano muda wa
saa 3.00 mchana na kushukuru wote wahudhuria
mkutano na kuombea safari njema wanaporejea,

Sahi [illegible]

Sahi [illegible]

YAH: MUHTASARI WA MKUTANO MKUU MAALUMU WA HISA. KYAKA. JUU YA KUHAMASISHA MRADI WA NJIA YA KUSAFIRISHA UMEME 25/06/2024

MAHUDHURIO: Orodha ya mahudhurio imesambazwa ngumo.

AGENDA: AFISA MTENDAJI KIJIJI KYAKA:

1. KUFUNGUA
2. KUTAMBULISHANA
3. KUHAMASISHA MRADI
4. ATHARI ZA KIMAZINGIRA FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI
5. MAJUKUMU NA MGAWANYIKO WA SHUGHULI ZA UTEKELEZAJI
6. MADAI NA MAPENDEKEZO
7. KUFUNGA.

AGENDA NO. 1 KUFUNGUA.

M. Kiti amefungua mkutano mnamo saa 4:30 jioni kwa kuwakaribisha wajumbe kwenye mkutano na kumshukuru kila mshiriki kwa mchango wao mzuri.

AGENDA. NO. 2. KUTAMBULISHANA.

Afisa mazingira ya jamii amewatambulisha wataalamu kutoka BENE. CONSULT LTD ya Dar-es-Salaam ambao wanahusika na kufanya mbadala kama ifuatayo – Susan Wagner, Neema Mathias na Mohamedi Kassim

AGENDA NO 3. KUHAMASISHA MRADI

Mtaalamu kutoka Bene. Consult LTD amekuja kuhamasisha umma kuhusu IBANDAMULI kwenda Masaka Uganda, Msongo huu utakuwa na KV 400 upana wa mita 52 na Utapitia Mikoa ya Shinyanga, Geita na Kagera. Katika Mkoa huu inadi utapitia Vijiji vijiji, Kyaka, Nyakiamba Omurondogo, Byamutemba, Byeju, Bunazi, Nganda z Mukuba.

AGENDA NO 4. ATHARI ZA KIMAZINGIRA FAIDA HASARA ZA MRADI

Kabla ya mradi kuanza wataalamu mbali mbali watafanya tafiti na kuyabaini hayo, mfano wanyama waishio maeneo hayo, kama wapo, hamchukua watafanya tafiti mazingira kwa ujumla mzuri sn, hayo hayo kwa ujumla watalipwa fidia zao fidia kwa zitalipwa kwa, Ardhi, shamba, Miti, n.k.

Ns. Hasani Jacke - Pindi mtaki ukuanze mtakuwa na mwingiliano wa wote wengi na wote kila mtu ana elhamum lake. kuna wazi, vibaka na walalaho wanunua, wanaweka na wengine kuvizia mtoto wote wa shule i liwe kunapaswa kuchu kuwa lachiam'

AGENDA NO.5. MAJUMUAM NA MAMLAKAYINA WA SUGHORI ZA KIJIJINI

Aba mwenyekiti amewaeka makundi 2 la vijana wakue na wazee juu ya kuangalia mgawanyo ya kijiji na uhagibikaji juu ya familia na utiyemayaji wa kijiji.

AGENDA NO 6. MAONI NA MIPENDEKEZO.

Swali - Iis Nidg standani Nyamuchuma - je? Nyaki utaam Lini?

Jibu Mueka beso mpaka tuwazilishe ANDIKO kwa Mfadhili na amelisha ingiba

Swali - Mtaki miggi ya umeme ipo kyaka kama kijiji.
je? Kwa nini kijiji kyaka kaya nyingi kuzima kuliko

Mwisho wamemchi wote kwa pamoja wameriyoo mikono kwa kuoshwa. Kwa mtaki umepokelewa kwa asilimia 100

AGENDA NO 7. KUFUNGA

M.kiti amefunga mkutano mnamo saa 11:20 jioni kwa kuwashukuru wajumbe kwa uchangyo mzuri wa mawazo

M/KITI

KATIBU
AFISA MTENDAJI
KIJIJI KYAKA.

LIST OF MINUTES

1. 1.Minutes of RAS Geita
2. Minutes of Regional Mining Officer Geita
3. Minutes of Mwakulali, Igeka Village
4. Minutes of Igeka Village Vulnerable Group
5. Minutes of TASAF, DCDO and DSWO Bukombe District
6. Minutes of Kashelo Village
7. Minutes of TASAF Coordinator, District Community Officer and District Social Welfare Officer
8. Minutes of Kabegelo Ritual site Kabegelo Village
9. Minutes of kabagelo Vulnerable groups
10. Minutes of Resident Mining Officer Mbogwe
11. Minutes of Songambele Village Vulnerable groups
12. Minutes of District Community Development Office Chato District
13. Minutes of District Community Development Officer at Nyang'hwale District, Geita
14. Minutes of Meeting with TASAF Coordinator, District Community Development Officer at Mbogwe
15. Minute with the District Coordinator Bukombe Legal Aid Organization
16. Minutes of the meeting with Director, Mbogwe Legal Aid Organization
17. Minutes of District Director, Newlight Children Centre Organization, Geita Region
18. Minutes of the meeting with the District Land and Housing Development Bukombe
19. Minutes of the meeting with the District Social Welfare Chato District
20. Minutes of the meeting with the District land Value Chato District
21. Minutes of the meeting with the Gender Desk Chato District
22. Minutes of the meeting with the SHIDEPHER+ Bukombe district
23. Minutes of the meeting with Kashelo Village Bukombe district
24. Minutes of the Police Gender Desk, Chato District

Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) Tanzania Side

TANZANIA – ZAMBIA TRANSMISSION INTERCONNECTOR PROJECT (TAZA)

Undertaking of ESIA, Interconnector Project (UTIP) ESMP, RPF and other Safeguards Study under UTIP Tanzania Side

Complementary Field Work – Social Component

Stakeholder consultation and responses

Minutes of Meeting with Regional Administrative Secretary – Geita Region		
MOM No. 01 (October 2024	**Time: 9:10 – 10:50**	**Meeting Date: 30-10-2024**
Meeting Subject:	To pay a courtesy call and inform the Regional Government Authority about the mission and get permission to go to the villages because the Village leaders' operational services period has ended due to the next election which is supposed to take place on 27th November 2024. All the official meetings with the villagers must seek permission from the Regional Administrative Secretary.	
Attendee Name	**Dr. Elfas Msenya Ag. Regional Administrative Secretary, Geita Region**	
Consultant Team	**Susan Wagner – Gender Expert** **Mohamed Kasimu – Social Expert** **Emmanuel Mkhai – Social Expert** **Ashery Abdallah – Archaeologist**	
Counterpart	**Grace Mwakisyombe – Sociologist (TANESCO)**	

Proceedings

- The meeting started by introducing the team to the RAS. Followed the discussion about the envisaged UTIP project to the RAS. It happens that the RAS is new and did not know about this project. The team shared with him the alignment intercept of the project within the Geita Region and its impacts negative and positive to the community and biodiversity in general.
- The RAS proposed to the team that due to the ongoing election of the local leaders, they must have an official letter that will introduce the team to the district levels and local leaders. He then drafted a letter to introduce the UTIP team to the district officials and Ward level to provide us with the necessary information required and allowed us to have meetings with the community.

Ongoing Project within the Region

The team wanted to know whether their other developmental projects within the region. He mentioned the following ongoing projects within the region as follows:

- Road infrastructure:
  - Geita to Kahama road which is upgraded to the tarmac road
- Expansion of Nyang' whale District Hospital
- Construction of Girls secondary school in Geita

- Construction of vocational training college in Chata District
- Construction of IFM College in Chato District
- Construction of tourist hotel through TANAPA in Chato District

Opinion and Concerns

- He was wondering how the project will evaluate the small-scale mining sites which are in most places in the region.
- The TANESCO should be close with the small-scale miners to inform them about the implementation of the project to take their views and concerns to avoid conflicts in the future.
- For example, the mining activities are categorized as follows:
  i) Landowner
  ii) Linsence owner
  iii) Investor (the operator of the shaft)
- When it comes to the compensation only the landowner is considered for the payment. But the rest are not considered. He proposed that the compensation should be paid to the rest because they are the ones affected the most. The owner has nothing to lose since he has not invested anything in the mining processes.

Challenges faced by small-scale miners

- Lack of technical know-how about identification of the existence of mining in the specific area
- Shortage of electricity in their mining operations
- Lack of investment capital
- Lack of soft loans
- Lack of mining modern equipment and tools
- Practice belief in sorcery system due to lack of knowledge
- Prohibition of women to enter the mining pits

Remunerations

Payments are distributed on what has been accrued and not in terms of cash.

Recommendation

He recommended that all the affected candidates should be thoroughly identified and engaged through the project implementation and provided them with fair compensation. Local leaders should be consulted throughout the process since they are the ones who know their people within the project areas.

Responses

The TANESCO counterpart responded to all the questions and concerns raised.

- TANESCO will always laisse with the community leaders and affected communities during the designing, construction and implementation of the project
- The compensations will based on the national Land use policy of the guidelines of World Bank and IFC guidelines.
- In the case of mining areas, compensation is paid to the land surface or owners only not the underground.

Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) Tanzania Side

TANZANIA – ZAMBIA TRANSMISSION INTERCONNECTOR PROJECT (TAZA)

Undertaking of ESIA, Interconnector Project (UTIP) ESMP, RPF and other Safeguards Study under UTIP Tanzania Side

Complementary Field Work – Social Component

Stakeholder consultation and responses

Minutes of Meeting with Resident Mining Officer at Mining Office at Geita Municipal		
MOM No. 02 (October 2024	**11.00 – 12:30 pm**	**Meeting Date: 01-11-2024**
Meeting Subject:	**i) Collection of pending Mapping of Small-Scale mining data in the Geita Region** **ii) Get information about the situation of the small-scale mining activities in the region including in the selected project areas.**	
Attendee Name	**Samwel Shoo, Resident Mining Officer Geita Region**	
Consultant Team	**Emmanuel Mkhai – Social Expert** **Susan Wagner – Gender Expert** **Ashery Abdallah – Archaeologist**	
Counterpart	**-**	

Proceedings

- The discussion was a follow-up of the Collection of pending Mapping of Small-Scale mining data which covers the project areas of Mbogwe, Bukombe and Nyang'wale districts.
- Get information about the situation of the small-scale mining activities in the region

Discussion regarding the situation and operations of small-scale mining in the project area

Type of mining present in the regions	The types of mining activities present in the region are small-scale mining, medium and large mining. The types of minerals extracted are gold and building materials such as sand and gravel.
How is small-scale mining done?	This depends on the nature of the area but in most cases of 98% are done in underground pits 1% are done on open pits and in some cases, 1% are done on the shallow open pits.
How long has this activity been carried out in the village?	It was reported that the mining activities started in the villages in the 1970s but it was made official in 1981 by the establishment of Resident Mining Offices.
Location of the mining activities	The Villages were established after the introduction of mining activities. Nyarugusu was established after the existence of mining operations. Therefore, most mining activities are performed within the villages. However, the mining policy requires that the mining operations should be

	conducted at least 200 meters away from people's residences. Also, there are mining guidelines that are followed for the safety of the residents in those mining areas.
land tenure where small-scale mining is taking place	There are two types of land tenures: i) Land rights ii) Mineral rights Therefore, according to the laws, the land rights and mineral rights owners are supposed to agree on the land rights. If failed it is when the laws are taking place for who is supposed to have rights of occupancy.
Who are the owners of the mining camps	In most cases, the mining camps are owned by the small-scale miners themselves (investors and licensed). These are the ones who construct the mining camps to facilitate mining activities. However, some small-scale miners rent the camps from those who own them.
Workers in the mining activity? Are they from the village or from other places/ foreigners?	The workers in the mines come from different parts of the country. Most of them are Tanzanians. Also, the mining association SHIREMA (Mining association) provides them the strict working procedures in the mining. They must have a national identity and their place of origin.
What type of licenses or permits are required for small scale mining? Do most miners have licenses?	Mining activities are guided by laws. The miners are supposed to get a license for them to start mining operations. The small-scale miners have a Primary Mining License (PML) which is owned only by Tanzanians. However, the license may be owned by only one small-scale miner who may also invite others to join in the mining activities.
The main challenges that face mining workers?	The miners face several challenges. • Most of them use crude technology, • Do not have enough capital to invest in mining activities, and they lack mining knowledge. The miners also have local beliefs which undermine mining activities. For instance, they have taboos that prohibit women from performing mining activities, particularly those that are underground. • The small-scale miners also may face accidents, but these may be due to non-compliance with safe mining procedures. Some may also fail to comply with the use of safety gear. There is also a lack of loans which could otherwise help them in improving their mining activities. • Lack knowledge • Uses of traditional beliefs (witchcraft) in order to identify the minerals • Lack of capital • Lack of equipment to extract underground water • Lack of electricity instead they are using diesel to operate their very costly mining equipment. • Lack of protected gears (although they are supposed to use them but, in most cases, they ignore it)

	• Use of mercury which is dangerous for their health
What are the salaries of the mining workers? per day, per month? Lumpsum?	Remuneration for the mining workers is done indirectly. Payment is done in kind. What is being produced is shared in terms of percentage between the license owner, landowner, workers, government levies, and mining inspector. The distribution is as follows: 7% is given to the government as a government levy, 1% is given to the mining inspector, 34% is given to the license owner, 20% is given to the workers, and 45% is given to the landowner. This is the procedure that applies to all small-scale miners. Miners are afraid of committing themselves to paying salaries to the workers to avoid the risk of incurring costs because the mining activities performed are trial and error due to a lack of mining knowledge. Therefore, the investment risk is shared amongst the investor (the one owning a license) and the workers. Payment is done depending on what is obtained.
Do children work in mining?	There are children in the mines. However, they perform different activities other than mining activities. Most of them are engaging in providing different services such as selling bites, beverages, and cigarettes. Children are strictly prohibited from engaging in mining activities and there are mining inspectors who are responsible for making sure that the prohibition laws of child labor in the mining area are rigorously enforced.
Do women work in the mining activities? What kind of activities are performing?	Women work in mining activities as owners, investors and service providers. However, their engagement in mining activities is restricted to other activities other than the extraction of the minerals. In other words, women are not allowed to be involved in the extraction of minerals in the underground pits. Instead, they are involved in other activities such as reducing the size of the stones and sending them to the crusher. They are also involved in the amalgamation process of the minerals. Mostly, women are involved in surface work and not underground work. They are paid based on the work they perform. Some of the women are facing challenges such as a lack of safety gear to protect them from the danger of or risk of mercury. Although some of them may own mining sites, they are not allowed to engage directly in mining activities.
Do Problem caused by small-scale mining activities in the village	There are many problems associated with mining activities. For instance, the influx of people in the villages due to mining activities creates pressure on the available social services, e.g. education, and health services. Also, if mining operations do not follow proper procedures such as blasting, may cause problems. There is also cultural distortion due to high interaction caused by the immigration from people from other places. Mining activities may also cause child Labor as the children may be

	attracted to work in the mines. However, the community in the mining areas does not see it as a problem since they are the ones causing those problems.
The project could impact mining activities? In what way?	There are both positive and negative impacts of the project on mining activities. Positively, the project may provide power to the potential large-scale miners. However, the small-scale miners' licenses will be affected as the mining areas will be reduced following the establishment of the buffer zone. It is also not clear as to whether the compensation provided will be of benefit to them since not all of them have mining licenses. The PML will be very much affected because they have invested a lot of money and will not be compensated according to the land laws
(Showing the alignment): Will the alignment intercept any mining activities? Please, describe (mineral extracted, if it is formal or informal, size, who work there).	This will be presented as an annex in this text for Geita Region and affected areas in terms of coordinate. There are 10 PML that will be affected as follows: Nyangw'ale district (4 PML will be affected) Mbogwe District (2 PML will be affected) Bukombe District (4 PML will be affected) Although there a numerous areas where artisanal miners are extracting minerals without licenses.
Do you consider people will accept the project to pass in the mining areas?, how the project will affect their livelihood?	Because the project is strategic for the development of the country there is no way to deny the project since it's for the national benefit. They may accept the project since it is of national interest and if that they may be compensated based on the national's land laws. However, it is very important to provide education to the miners to avoid unnecessary resistance to the project. This will also help to ensure the sustainability of the project.
Do you want to give any recommendation to the project?	The project implementation should go parallel with mining activities since they are both geared towards the economic development of the country. A conducive environment should be created to support the co-existence of both the project and the miners.

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Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) Tanzania Side

TANZANIA – ZAMBIA TRANSMISSION INTERCONNECTOR PROJECT (TAZA)

Undertaking of ESIA, Interconnector Project (UTIP) ESMP, RPF and other Safeguards Study under UTIP Tanzania Side

Complementary Field Work – Social Component

Stakeholder consultation and responses

Minutes of Meeting with Makulali Sacred Place Igeka Village. Kafita Ward Nyangw'ale District Geita Region		
MOM No. 3 (October 2024	**Time: 1: 00 – 2:PM**	**Meeting Date: 30-10-2024**
Meeting Subject:	**Get information about the sacred site that could be on direct affected area**	
Attendee Name	**8 people participated:** **i) Chief of the sacred place** **ii) Elderly person** **iii) Traditional Healer** **iv) Operators of the sacred place** **v) Patients who were receiving services from the sorcerers** **vi) Village Executive Officer**	
Consultant Team	**Susan Wagner – Gender Expert** **Ashery Abdallah – Archaeologist**	
Counterpart	**-**	

INTRODUCTION OF THE PROJECT

This project is about Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) under – Zambia Transmission Interconnector Project (TAZA) to the TANESCO and the World Bank. The project proposed is 400V Power transmission line interconnector (550.8km) from Tanzania Via Shinyanga Region, Geita and Kagera Region to Masaka – Uganda. The respective project will intercept in this village and the sacred area of Mwakulali and some properties including land will be impacted. We have come here to introduce this national strategy project which will benefit the nation and the community in general and explain to them its impacts negative and positive and the means of mitigating the negative impacts also it is the policy of the NEMC and IYC that all big project like this one the respective community should be involved in all stages of project development and explain to them and seek their views and recommendations regarding the project.

Proceedings

- Conduct individual interview with persons in charge of sacred sites.

- Interviews with prominent elders/influencers will be held to help identify different types of sacred sites (whether natural or shrine graves).
- Information will be collected on whether the identified sacred sites can be relocated, and the cost associated with the relocation.
- To inquire whether they are aware of the project and its associated impacts (positive and negative). If not, information on the project will be provided.
- To inquire if they have any possible areas where the sites can be relocated and if they would need any assistance.
- To inquire whether there are extra conditions if the sacred sites are to be relocated.

The proceedings of the minutes combined the incumbent candidates of the sacred site

Name of the site	Mwakulali ritual site
Please, tell us about this site:	The ritual site belongs to the Kulali clan. The area was inherited from the ancestors from long time ago. The founder of the ritual site was a woman (Aunty) who was believed to be prominent, powerful and well-respected by the entire society of Nyangw'ale district. She was from Sukuma tribe. The head of the ritual site is known as "*Mtemi*" or chief. He is elected by a group of famous witches from the area together with sons of Kulali clan by performing the traditional ritual whereby a chicken is slaughtered and sees some manifestation signs inside the children which shows whether the selected chief is the right person or not. During this ritual action, they can slaughter several chickens without success. The slaughtered chicken while chopping off the head is supposed to jump and land on the selected person who is supposed to be the next chief or *Mtemi*. This ritual is accompanied by different traditional activities such as feasting and drama performances. The selection of the next chief is done after the death of the previous one. The current *Mtemi* known as Nchina Lunala started working in 1997 is he was elected by the witches. He will be in the reign until his death. *Mtemi* explained that due to his good performance in helping people such as small-scale miners to get a fortune in extracting minerals those who succeeded rewarded him with a three-bedroom modern house in which he currently stays there.
What is it used for?	The ritual site is used for the different issues or catastrophes that might befall the area. These include unfavorable weather conditions, Diseases, unfavorable economy (Poverty), prosperity in getting minerals and reproductive health.
By whom?	The ritual site is used by the community of Nyangw'ale district and the neighboring districts.
With which frequency?	The activities are performed throughout the year but sometimes in case of any disasters they can meet for three days whereby the first day is to clean the ritual site and then feast by slaughtering a white goat. The second day they slaughter the black cow with a white spot on the head and feast and take some meat and blood to the tomb or grave to feed the aunty. Then the third day they return to the tomb to check whether the blood, meat and bones are still there or have been accepted by the aunty. They assumed if the sacrifice was not, that means their offers had been

	accepted by ancestors. But if the offers are still there, that means it is not accepted and this magnifies the bad omens that will occur in the entire community.
Since when?	This ritual site was there a long time ago.
Is there a special reason that explains why this ritual site is located here?	The founder of the ritual was buried there.
The activities you do here, could also take place somewhere else or they can only be done here? Why?	It can not be relocated because it's a taboo in their culture to shift the sacred area to another place. If they do that the ancestors will be distraught and can cause bad omens to their community. Also, they do not know the procedures to be followed to remove the tomb because it has never happened before.
What is the size of this land?	The sacred sites consist of an acre.
Please, tell us about the tenure of this land: is it community, clan, or individually owned? Is there any conflict or disagreement regarding its ownership?	The land in the sacred site belongs to Kulali clan. There is no conflict in this sacred site. The area is protected by traditional laws and the entire community is the guidance of the sacred site. Mtemi is the control and in charge of the site and nobody is allowed to enter there without his permission.
In your opinion, what do you think will be the possible impact of the Project to this site?If it were necessary for the project to install a tower here, would it be possible? Could the sacred site be relocated, or this is not possible? Why? What are the conditions to be followed?	If the project forcefully intercepts the sacred site will cause a lot of catastrophes to the communities in the entire district. It is not possible to install the tower directly at the sacred site because the spirit of our ancestors will be devastated and cause havoc in the community that benefits the services of this area. As mentioned earlier the sacred site can not relocated for the reasons given above. Therefore, we strongly request the government to diverge the transmission line away from the sacred site since it is very vital to their society.
Are there any other places that could be used for the	This area is omnipotent and supreme it can not be performed somewhere else.

similar activities you carry out here?	
Do you want to give any recommendations to the project?	They strongly recommended that the transmission line should be shifted a little bit further from the sacred site.
Note: Identify the entrances to the site, if it is an open space, it has more than one entrance.	The sacred site is accessible from all sides there is no specific main entrance.

Photo: Mwakulali sacred site with the Chief sited in the middle together with, operators, witchdoctor and patients.	Photo: Mwakulali Sacred Site

Complementary Field Work – Social Component

Stakeholder consultation and responses

Minutes of Meeting with Igeka Village Nyangw'ale District, Geita Region		
MOM No. 04 (October 2024)	**Time: 4:00 – 5:45 pm**	**Meeting Date:30-10-2024**
Meeting Subject:	**Conduct Community Meetings with the village leaders, small-scale miners, vulnerable groups and influential people to seek their views and concerns regarding the UTIP project**	
Participants	**A total of 28 people (23 female and 5 male) attended the meeting** **Note: The small-scale miners of Igeka accompanied the team in their mining pits.**	
Facilitators	**Susan Wagner – Gender Expert** **Ashery Abdallah – Archaeologist**	
Counterpart	**-**	

INTRODUCTION OF THE PROJECT

Introduction of Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) under – Zambia Transmission Interconnector Project (TAZA) to the TANESCO and the World Bank. The project proposed is 400V Power transmission line interconnector (550.8km) from Tanzania Via Shinyanga Region, Geita and Kagera Region to Masaka – Uganda. The respective project will intercept in this village and some properties including land for farming, sacred place and small scale mining areas will be impacted. We have come here to introduce this national strategy project which will benefit the nation and the community in general and explain to them its impacts negative on vulnerable groups and get information on GBV/VAC. The positive impacts will be narated and the means of mitigating of the negative impacts also it is the policy of the NEMC and IYC that all big project like this one the respective community should be involved in all stages of project development and explain to them and seek their views and recommendations regarding the project.

PROCEEDINGS

Interviews with Village Leaders

Polygamy practices	Polygamy is practiced in high numbers in the village. More than 80% of families are practicing polygamy due to the Sukuma culture it is a prestige and sign of prosperity to have more than one wife with a big family with a lot of children. **How do they live?** Each wife occupies a separate household with their children and sometimes with other relatives like in-laws. However, to a lesser extent, other polygamous families do live in one household separated with different rooms within the same house. Usually, the house is attached to a plot of land for farming and grazing land for livestock.
Existence of Gender-Based Violence in the Village	The types of GBV exiting in the village are: • Men bitting their wives • Family abandonment • Psychological torment • No division of labor (women work more than men) • Lack of matrimonial rights • Early marriages for girls • Girls drop school and are forced to be married the parents arrange for her marriage secretly without her consent. • Women do not have decision-making at the household level • Culture allows men to dominate all the sources of income
The existence of GBV program in this village	The leaders were trained about the implementation of MTAKUWWA but were not provided with resources to reach the community. Up to now, it has been more than two years since they were given the training but never implemented it. Further, there is no NGO that has GBV program in their village
Existence of Child Labour in the Village	• Child labor exists in the village due to Sukuma culture the kids are supposed to learn how to raise livestock and farm from childhood.

	• Economic hardship to some extent contributes to the children performing these activities during the weekends (Saturday and Sundays) • These children usually perform activities like selling firewood, fruits, water, crushing stones, etc. in the small-scale mining camps. • Other activities include pasturing the livestock, and during the farming seasons they do farming and are paid some money daily known as "*KUTWA*" **Program of protection of Child labour** Although there is no program for child labour or NGO the government through village bylaws prohibits children from working in the mining areas. **School drops out** The school dropout is in two folds: Girls drop out to get married while boys drop out in order to be trained on how to keep livestock and go far away from their village during the crop season looking for pastures for their cattle.
Ecosystem services- existence of Medicinal Plants, grazing ground cattle troughs and fishing ponds	**Medicinal Plants:** The herbs are distributed all over the village land, these plants are: **Mlonge (**Treats stomach ulcers) **Mbaba** (brings fortune and not to be rejected by women) **Grazing grounds** Igeka village does not have an area demarcated from grazing but there is a plan to develop one in the village land use plan management. Lack of grazing ground brings a challenge for the livestock keeper, especially during the farming seasons. **Cattle Troughs** The village does not have a cattle trough which makes it a challenge to the livestock. **Fishing Ponds** • There is no fishing pond in the village.
Livelihood in the village	Agriculture (cash and food crops) **Cash crops:** Pads, Maize, Cotton and Millet **Food Crops:** Maize, Groundnuts, Beans, Cow peas and Sweet potatoes
Situation of Agriculture	Agriculture (cash and food crops) **Cash crops:** Pads, Maize, Cotton and Millet

	Food Crops: Maize, Groundnuts, Beans, Cow peas and Sweet potatoes
Challenges in agriculture	- Weather – rainy dependants - Hand hole farming - Low acreages (farming few ha.) - Diseases and pests - Modern seeds - Fertilizers - Marketing for final products - Poor economy (lack of capital)
The situation in livestock-keeping	The livestock keeping is done on a small scale few cattle. The types of livestock kept are mainly: Cattle, Goats, Pigs, Paltry, Sheep and donkey -
Challenges in livestock keeping	- Lack of pasture ground especially during the farming seasons - Lack of water - Diseases - Lack of cattle troughs Lack of extension officers
The existence of mining activities in the community	- The mining activities are conducted far away from their village and so far, there is no problems
Impact per phase during the construction and implementation phase	**Construction phase** With active construction activities on site, access to these services is likely to be affected. Blockage of access to grazing areas, Firewood, charcoal making, farmlands **Implementation phase** - Blockage of access to grazing areas, Firewood, charcoal making, and farmlands. Also, since there will be construction of a campsite may block the access of the communities to social services such as education, health and other social amenities. - Engage impacted communities, define all the potential access paths before construction starts, and establish temporal crossings and community safety awareness during construction.
Possible Mitigation measures	Engage impacted communities, define all the potential access paths before construction starts, establish temporal crossings and community safety awareness during construction

2. Community meetings

Main Economic activities	Agricultural and Livestock-keeping activities
Problem and Challenges	**Agriculture** - Weather – rainy dependants - Hand hole farming - Low acreages (farming few ha.) - Diseases and pests - Modern seeds - Fertilizers - Marketing Poor economy (lack of capital)
Second Economic Activities	Livestock keeping activities
Problem and Challenges	- Lack of pasture ground especially during the farming seasons - Lack of water - Diseases - Lack of cattle troughs - Lack of extension officers

What are the seasons in this village and the economic activities perform

See attached table	-
The season for cultural activities	The Sukuma tribe still practices and observes their cultural norms and values. Cultural activities such as (Maswezi rituals and drama are performed with both males and females) mostly in July, August, and September.
Cemetery in the Village	At Igeka village there is no cemetery but burial is made in the individual compounds. **Challenges:** Because the burial is made within their compound it brings memorials with their loved ones and gives them sorrows and sadness always once they see the tombs.
Child Labour	Child labor is practiced and it is associated with a culture that by doing so will make a child strong when grows older.
Vulnerable groups livelihood activities according to the season	**Child headed household** At Igeka there is one household headed by children. Usually, the orphans are taken care of by relatives.

	Elderly, ailing, widows and PWD The rest (Elderly, ailing, widows and PWD) are unable to carry out economic activities and depend on their livelihood from relatives and other good Samaritans within the village. Very few get assistance from the safety net (TASAF) since some have graduated from getting assistance. Those who graduated still face poverty conditions and are unable to meet their livelihoods including medical services and food security. They mentioned that it's common for them to have a single meal or without having food for a day. Other problems they are facing include paying the school fees (uniform and stationaries) for their children. Iteka village has beneficiaries of TASAF 135 but there are more than 234 who are entitled to be assisted but they are not covered with the SafeNet program. These groups in order to survive are working as laborer to their neighbors and get paid very little money which is not enough for their livelihoods.
Polygamy practices in the village	Polygamy is highly practiced in this village. It extends especially to men when they get money from mining activities and farming or if they sale cattle.
Polygamy home organisation	The husband is in charge of all wives. Usually, each wife occupies a separate household consists a piece of land with her children and sometimes with other relatives like in-laws. However, to a lesser extent, other polygamous families do live in one household separated with different rooms within the same house.
Who lives in the houses apart from the parents and children	Sukuma culture embraces and practices extended families and most of the time stays with relatives and extended families such as grandparents and relatives in the same compound or household.
Main tribe	**Tribe** The main tribe at Igeka village are Sukuma tribe. T**heir characters** - Agroeconomic - Value cattle - Still, perform cultural rituals - Embraced the culture of having big families and children - Practice early marriages for both boys and girls - Practice polygamy - Livestock keeping

Vulnerable people in the DAI village [women who are head of their households, children who are heading households, elderly people who are heading households who are ailing]

Women who are head of their households, children who are heading households, elderly people who are heading households who are ailing	**Daily Life** - Difficult life because they can not produce as much due to their poor condition - They can not have farms because their land is dominated by male - They are using hand holes and can not farm a big chunk of land time just half an acre due to their condition **What they do during the day** At Igeka Village such women perform as laborers during farming seasons known as *Kutwa*. They practice small gardens for vegetables and sell the products around the village. Other suffers a lot since they are ailing and unable to perform any kind of activities. They depend on livelihoods such as food from their neighbours and relatives which is not enough.
People live in the household.	The average people live in households, especially for poor people sometimes they are alone or with 1 to 2 relatives who are also poor. Due to their hardship, the families tend to stay away from them.
Anybody else working	Most of the people interviewed mentioned that they are poor because of a lack of support from other people living in the household. The majority of them live alone because of the hardship life even their own children abound them.
Situation and problems that they are facing	- Lack of capital - Lack of proper shelter - Lack of food - Lack of medical services and susceptibility to diseases - Lack of school attendance
Support from other members of your family, community government or NGOs	- Those interviewed mentioned that they do not reserve any sort of support from anyone.

Owner of the house	- They own the house they live but most of the houses are in poor condition since they have locally contracted those houses.
Land Tenure	- They do not have the title of the house they live in.
How is the health situation	- In health their health due to economic hardship is poor and when they get sick, they use herbs. The village does not have health facilities, and they are using the one located in Nundu which is about 15km away from their village.
Concerns about the project	- If will are impacted by the project they will not be able to manage the money from the compensation. - They are worried if relocated will live far away from their loved ones.
Recommendation	They are recommending to the government to compensate them by assisting them to build the new houses instead of being paid cash. - If possible, the houses should be constructed within their village because they are used to the neighborhood and environment. - The house should be of good standard
Access to public services	**Education:** They requested the project to provide them with the school to be rehabilitated. **Health:** There are no health facilities in the village it is under construction. Due to this pregnant women use traditional birth attendant (TBAs) services which are very risky and sometimes cause maternal death. They are requesting the project to assist them in finishing the dispensary in their village Vulnerable people to be assisted with health insurance There is one person with PWD who requested a wheelchair **Economic:** Requested training on entrepreneurship for women **Livestock** Requested the livestock extension officer in their village

Annex 1: Seasonal Calendar for Igeka Village

What are the seasons in this village and the economic activities performed?						
Month	**Main Activities by gender**		**Other Activities**		**Remarks**	**Action**
	Male	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**		
October	Farming/planting	Farming/plating	Access to grazing areas, market, charcoal-making	Access to water sources, grazing areas, Firewood, market, social amenities such as education and health facilities, charcoal-making	With active construction activities on site, access to these services is likely to be affected.	Engage impacted communities, define all the potential access paths before construction starts, establish temporal crossings and community safety awareness during construction.

November	Weeding	Weeding	As above	Vegetable harvesting and drying	As above	As above
December	Farming	Farming	As above	Farming	As above	As above
January	Farming	vegetable harvesting and drying	As above			
February	Weeding paddy	Weeding paddy	farming potatoes			
March	Watching birds in the paddy	Watching birds in the paddy				
April	Watching birds in the paddy	Watching birds in the paddy				
May	Harvesting	Harvesting	Crops storing	Crops storing		
June	Harvesting	Harvesting	Crops Storing	Crops Storing		
July			Selling of crops/leisure	Firewood collection/leisure		
August			Selling of crops/leisure	Firewood collection/leisure		
September	Preparations of farms	Preparations of farms	leisure	leisure		

Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) Tanzania Side

TANZANIA – ZAMBIA TRANSMISSION INTERCONNECTOR PROJECT (TAZA)

Undertaking of ESIA, Interconnector Project (UTIP) ESMP, RPF and other Safeguards Study under UTIP Tanzania Side

Complementary Field Work – Social Component

Stakeholder consultation and responses

Minutes of Meeting with District Social Welfare Officer, District Community Development Officer Bukombe District		
MOM No. 6 (OCTOBER 2024	**Time: 10:00 – 11:15**	**Meeting Date: 04-11-2024**
Meeting Subject:	**1) Vulnerability assessment supported by engagement with vulnerable groups** **2) GBV/VAC issues**	
Attendee Name	**Joseph Machibya –Bukombe district Productive Social Safety Net Coordinator,** **Mariana Genya-Community Development Officer** **Diana B Njachala – Social Welfare Officer**	
Consultant Team	**Susan Wagner – Gender Expert** **Ashery Abdallah – Archaeologist**	
Counterpart	**-**	

Introduction

Introduction of Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) under – Zambia Transmission Interconnector Project (TAZA) to the TANESCO and the World Bank. The project proposed is 400V Power transmission line interconnector (550.8km) from Tanzania Via Geita Region at Bukombe district. The respective project will intercept in the villages of, Busonzo Kabagole, Nakayenze, Nalusunguti, Nampalahala, Bulega, Ibambilo and Butinzya. Together with other information we would like to get information on how the district is implementing the MTAKUWWA program and if there are other services providers on paralegal or phycho -social services on GBV/VAC in the project areas. The project will impact some properties including land. Also, might impact the small-scale miners and vulnerable groups. We have come here to introduce this national strategy project which will benefit the nation and the community in general and explain to them its impacts negative and positive and the means of mitigating the negative impacts also it is the policy of the NEMC and IYC that all big project like this one the respective community should be involved in all stages of project development and explain to them and seek their views and recommendations regarding the project.

Proceedings

Gender Based Violence (GBV and VAC)

Implementation of MTAKUWWA (National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children) in the Municipal	• The Five-year National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children has been developed by consolidating eight different action plans addressing violence against women and children to create a single comprehensive, National Plan of Action to eradicate violence against women and children in the country. • Violence against women and children is practiced by a large number in the district. In Tanzania its prevalence is high hence addressing it, is a central development goal in its own right and key to achieving other development outcomes for women, their families, communities and the nation. • The NPA-VAWC emphasizes the actions needed for both preventing and responding to violence and recognizes that investing in violence prevention initiatives has a positive. • MTAKUWWA at Shinyanga Municipal and District is implemented by having a gender desk, which is managed by the Municipal Community Development Officer and Municipal Social Welfare Officer. • MTAKUWWA is implemented by district officials with the support of service providers such as SHIDEPHER+, Planet Child, Faraja Yetu Foundation, MWANGAZA,BULAO and Police Gender Desk. • The District officials and district implement the MTAKUWWA through an awareness campaign on GBV/VAC in village meetings, schools (primary and Secondary), public gatherings such as marketplaces, and health centers. • The awareness campaign is usually conducted once they know there is a meeting in the villages and there are no regular programs for disseminating the knowledge to the communities. • At the village level, they have formed community committees that include youths and children in schools where they have trained them on how to report the cases once they happen in the suggestions boxes that are installed in the schools. These boxes are opened by the Community Development Officer at the village level once a week. Village leaders also are trained on how to handle the GBV once the cases appear and Ward level they have auxiliary police trained to prevent GBV and VAC. • MTAKUWWA at the District level is implemented in four ways I. Through providing education, to increase awareness for gender-based violence. II. Through improvement of the economy to the community. Through the TASAF safety net program

	III. Through the implementation of various committees from the village level, ward, and District level. In the poor household community we have, a gender focal person 113 people were appointed in gender-based violence committee male and female. IV. Education and relationships by bringing together parents to be close to the children through various groups and our meat a quarter for every year through community development officers.
Situation of GBV/VAC	The situation of GVB/VAC is high in the district, and reported crime of GBV is high. The reasons could be attributed to the existence of mining and farming of cash crops such as rice and other cereals, which brings an influx of businesspeople in the entire District. At Bukombe center there is a highway road crossing to the neighboring countries of Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda. Bukombe transit is very busy with a lot of interactions between males and females. This is another cause of GBV/VAC in Bukombe. Sukuma culture practices a patriarchal system and polygamy which also can affect women. At least in each quarter of the year, they receive 20 cases of Gender-based Violence. **Polygamy practices** Polygamy practices are very high in Bukombe district. According to the Sukuma culture, it is normal for a man to have more than one wife with several children which is a sign of prosperity. Usually, the wives stay in the different houses with their children. The husband is the head of those houses and a decision maker of the household including the division of the properties and other economic resources. **Violence Against Children** • There is the incidence of immoral practices where a father defiles his girl child or a girl stepchild regardless of their ages, they can be as small as 5 years old and above. This kind of practice happens several times to some families in the District. They reported a case that happened recently of a father who got pregnant with his girl child and the father was caught and reported to the court. • The children are discouraged from attending school in order to assist the parents with domestic work such as grazing livestock and girls are forced to leave school in order to get married which is prepared by the parents. • Early marriage. The early marriages started at the age of 14 years old.
What is done when GBV/VAC occurs	Once the GBV/VAC happens the case is reported to the village leaders. The village leaders together with the Community Development officer of the Gender desk report the case to the Auxiliary Community police. Then the victim case is referred to the Gender Desk (one-stop center) which is located at a police station in Bukombe district. The victim's statement is taken by the police gender desk and forwarded the victim to the forensic officer for inspection of the magnitude of the harm to the victim. The forensic officer refers the victim to the Police Gender Desk

	officer who refers the victim to the counsellor at the health centre who is the nurse and social worker for the medical diagnosis. After that, the victim is referred to the court for resolution, and the convict is found.
Call center	Bukombe district has no call center and a stop center is used on the Health center. The community is trained on how to use the call number, which is 116. The official also provides individual contact to facilitate the report of cases • The community social service providers and paralegals which have representatives at the village levels have numbers that the village leaders who the victims can use to report any GBV/VAC that occurs. Such social services providers are BULAO, SHIDEPHER+, MWANGAZA, KIWOHODE, Planet Child, Faraja Yetu Foundation as well as police gender desk.
Impact of the project	The project if not managed properly regarding the impact of GBV/VAC by using the existing community social providers and Police gender desk may cause a lot of unwelcomed circumstances such as: - Unwanted pregnancies - Child abandonment - Communicable disease (HIV/AIDS) - Psychological and immoral torture - Incidence of rapping - Early pregnancy - Family abandonment - Increase in child labor - Use of drugs for children - Conflict - Sexual harassment - prostitutes
Mechanism to avoid GBV/VAC	The project should involve the District Community Development, Social Welfare and Bukombe district Police Gender Desk, and existing NGOs within the district, from the stage of designing the project and construction phases. All these will be used to provide an awareness campaign on GVB/VAC on the project implementation. It is envisaged that the project will engage the existing service providers within the district and Municipal since they are conversant with the GBV/VAC in the respective location and not engage other service providers outside the district.
Risks during the construction	- Unwanted pregnancies - moderate - Child abandonment - Moderate - Communicable disease (HIV/AIDS) – Low - Psychological and immoral torture - Moderate - Incidence of rapping – moderate - Several women and children engaging in the food vending and causes a risk of GBV/VAC - Conflict - high - Increase in child labor - moderate - Use of drugs for children – low

	- Early pregnancy- low
What to be done	Provision of education and awareness campaigns by engaging service providers and district council officials.
Experience with GBV/VAC in a similar project	They have experience with EACOP projects the issues of Gender Based violence were highly reported but through cooperation on the provision of education, the cases GBV and VAC due to the project decreased so we recommend this project also collaborate with the mentioned authorities and the community in order to minimize GBV and VAC during the project implementation.
Challenges face in addressing the GBV/VAC	• The family resolves the case before being taken to court • Victims are threatened by the convict • The cases to be associated with a shame act • Ignorance • The victim is fear of being stigmatized by the community • Cultural interference • The low number of staff officers and, the shortage of social welfare officers lead to people getting used to situations of sexual violence and they don't know where they get help. • Transportation problem • Lack of favorable resources to implement MTAKUWWA program. • Transparency and confidentiality • Budget for implementation of MTAKUWWA program eg 50% cases are reported but the government doesn't impose budget for GBV and VAC.
What to be considered during project implementation	Provision of education by using the existing service providers on GBV/VAC
Opinions and Recommendations	• The project should have a close collaboration with the existing NGOs, District Council and Police Gender Desk during the implementation of the project. • The GBV/VAC should be a continuous program during the project implementation to support the existing intervention by the district council and other service providers.

Discussion regarding the situation of vulnerable people in the project area

Categories of vulnerable people in the area of influence	Different groups of vulnerable people are available in Bukombe district. These include: • unemployed youths (girls and boys) • children living with difficulties (orphans)

	• elderly people who are unable to care for themselves, and women without employment. • Those with disabilities (PWD) are also categorized as vulnerable people.
Main economic activities	Most are involved in small-scale mining, Petty business, farming (gardening), petty trade, small-scale livestock keeping, and poultry keeping. Their incomes are mainly for hand to mouth.
Difficulties vulnerable people face	These people face several challenges including: • Unable to get better education for their children • Existence of the elderly live along in the household without any assistance from his siblings • Unable to get healthcare they depend mostly on traditional medicines (herbs). • Inadequate capital to enable them to engage in various economic activities to support their livelihood. • Failure to cope with climate change may negatively impact their different economic activities such as farming. • Failure to get national identity cards, poses a significant obstacle for them to seek loans from various financial institutions. • Others live in poor conditions due to poverty.
Available programs to assist the vulnerable group	Different programs are in place to assist the vulnerable groups. These are as follows: • Some individuals in this group are recipients of the Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF). In partnership with the municipal council, TASAF identifies potential beneficiaries of the grant, particularly those who are vulnerable. ○ Recently, TASAF has introduced a new initiative known as the Public Work Program (PWP), which focuses on establishing various projects that allow beneficiaries to earn wages rather than receive direct financial assistance. These projects encompass activities such as rainwater collection and preservation, road construction, and tree planting. Such initiatives aim to reduce dependency among vulnerable populations by offering them meaningful employment opportunities. • Some programs focus on loans and savings, designed to provide financial assistance to vulnerable individuals. • The District Community Development office, in partnership with representatives from financial and agricultural institutions, offers entrepreneurship training aimed at assisting vulnerable individuals in participating in various entrepreneurial ventures. This training includes instruction on marketing strategies as well as diverse

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>production techniques. Below table 1 shows the TASAF beneficiaries in the project area from TASAF PSSNC Bukombe 2024:
TABLE 1: NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES IN THE PROJECT AREAS.
<table>
<tr><th>DISTRICT</th><th>WARD</th><th>VILLAGE</th><th>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</th></tr>
<tr><td>Bukombe</td><td>Bulega</td><td>Bulega</td><td>176</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bukombe</td><td>Busonzo</td><td>Kabagole</td><td>21</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bukombe</td><td>Busonzo</td><td>Nyalusunguti</td><td>24</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bukombe</td><td>Busonzo</td><td>Nakayenze</td><td>17</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bukombe</td><td>Busonzo</td><td>Nampalahala</td><td>64</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bukombe</td><td>Busonzo</td><td>Busonzo</td><td>205</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bukombe</td><td>Butinzya</td><td>Butinzya</td><td>256</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bukombe</td><td>Igulwa</td><td>Lulembela</td><td>131</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">TOTAL</td><td>894</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Level of organization</td><td>Some of the vulnerable people have established groups with designated leadership roles, including chairs, secretaries, and treasurers. Additionally, there are organizations that consist of various committees for leadership functions. This type of organization facilitates easier access for those seeking assistance and enables them to communicate their concerns to the authorities effectively.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Possible impact of the project on the vulnerable group</td><td>There are several negative impacts of the project on the vulnerable group. These are as follows:
• If the project results in the acquisition of their land, the majority of the vulnerable people, particularly those affected will face significant difficulties, as it will require considerable time for them to secure alternative land and house to substitute for what has been taken.
• Many projects require a significant amount of time for implementation, even after the valuation process has been finalized. This situation leads to a persistent sense of uneasiness amongst the vulnerable people.
• Unwanted pregnancies, vulnerable group due to their condition of destitute will think that, having a man as a partner will solve their problems but instead will end up having pregnant and after conserving the partner will despaired after the completion of the project, and consequently the increase of street children in the area.
• Marriage break-up, especially in cases where compensation is awarded, often leads to men departing from their spouses following the receipt of such compensation from relevant institutions. Positively, the project may contribute to development in the district and at individual level. We expect that the project will improve availability of power to both the nation and at the district level as well.</td></tr>
</table>

	This will help people, including the vulnerable, to increase their production.
Measures to address potential impact of the project to the vulnerable group	Different measures can be taken to address potential project impacts. These include: • Providing education to the vulnerable people and the community in general regarding the project. It is important for the communities surrounding the project to be informed of what will be the possible impact of the project and how to address such impact in case it may happen. Different stakeholders mainly existing NGOs in the area may be involved in providing such kind of education including TANESCO, contractor, and the office of the District Community Development. • To empower the vulnerable people economically to make them more independent than being dependent by providing them skills such as entrepreneurship, modern agriculture, livestock keeping and bookkeeping. • The vulnerable people, including those who are sick and those who cannot care for themselves, should be consulted regarding the type of compensation they want. When consulted, all the agreement must be documented to form evidence of what has been agreed between the two parties. • The project must ensure that justice is achieved, guaranteeing that even the most vulnerable individuals receive fair compensation. It is essential for the project to establish an appropriate mechanism to assist these vulnerable individuals in obtaining justice during the compensation phase.
Experience from another similar project	Compensation varied among different categories of vulnerable people, with some receiving cash payments while others were being provided with houses. For example, the ECOAP project constructed houses for those who were vulnerable.
Recommendations	• Valuation should only be done when there is assurance that funds for compensation are available. This will reduce anxiety for the vulnerable people living in the area where the project might intercept. • Information regarding the implementation of the project should be communicated regularly from the designing stage and construction stages. This will also help to reduce anxiety among the vulnerable people especially when the project stops its operation. • There should be timely and fair compensation to those vulnerable groups which will be affected by the project. • Education about the project should also be provided to vulnerable groups.

Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) Tanzania Side

TANZANIA – ZAMBIA TRANSMISSION INTERCONNECTOR PROJECT (TAZA)

Undertaking of ESIA, Interconnector Project (UTIP) ESMP, RPF and other Safeguards Study under UTIP Tanzania Side

Minutes of Meeting with Kashelo Village Lulembela ward , Mbogwe district District		
MOM No. 07 (October 2024	**Time: 3:15 – 5:40**	**Meeting Date: 1-11-2024**
Meeting Subject:	**Conduct Community Meeting with the village leaders, small scale miners, vulnerable groups and influential people to seek their views and concerns regarding the UTIP project**	
Participants	**A total of 77 people (57 female and 20 male) attended the meeting**	
Facilitators	**Susan Wagner – Gender Expert** **Mohamed Kasimu – Social Expert** **Emmanuel Mkhai – Social Expert** **Asheri Abdallah – Archaeologist**	
Counterpart		

INTRODUCTION OF THE PROJECT

- Introduction of Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) under – Zambia Transmission Interconnector Project (TAZA) to the TANESCO and the World Bank. The project proposed is 400V Power transmission line interconnector (550.8km) from Tanzania Via Shinyanga Region, Geita and Kagera Region to Masaka – Uganda. The respective project will intercept in this village and some properties including land will be impacted. We have come here to introduce this national strategy project which will benefit the nation and the community in general and explain to them its impacts negative and positive and the means of mitigating the negative impacts also it is the policy of the NEMC and IYC that all big project like this one the respective community should be involved in all stages of project development and explain to them and seek their views and recommendations regarding the project.
- This particular meeting is additional to what we discussed with you in June this year. The meeting is mainly to discuss how the project will impact the vulnerable groups and the small-scale miners in this village.

PROCEEDINGS

1. Interviews with Village Leaders

Polygamy practices	Polygamy is practiced in high numbers in the village. More than 80% of families are practicing polygamy due to the Sukuma culture it is a prestige to have a big family with a lot of children. **How do they live?** Each wife occupies a separate household with her children and sometimes with other relatives like in-laws. However, to a lesser extent, other polygamous families do live in one household separated with different rooms within the same house.
Existence of Gender Based Violence in the village	GBV exiting the village such as: • Men bitting their wives • Family abandonment

	• No division of labor (women work more than men) • Lack of matrimonial rights • Early marriages for girls • Girls drop school and are forced to be married • Women do not have decision-making at the household level • Women do not own properties • According to Sukuma Culture it allows men to dominate all the economic resources
Existence of GBV program in this village	The leaders were trained in the implementation of MTAKUWA . The MTAKUWA is implemented in the village by having MTAKUWA village community and school committee. At the village level, the MTAKUWA is implemented by the community development officer who is representing the MTAKUWA at the district level. At school, they do have a suggestion box in each school and they open it every week. **Challenges** The MTAKUWA officer lacks the resources to implement the program There is no one-stop center where the victim can stay The MTAKUWA program is impinged by the existence of Sukuma culture on GBV. Women are tortured and tormented physically and psychologically by their spouses, but they take it as a custom. It is a shame and unculturable to report marital issues to the public.
Existence of Child Labour in the Village	• Child labor exists in the village due to the existence of small-scale mining in their village. • To some extent, the children perform these activities during the week ends (Saturday and Sundays) • These children usually perform activities like selling firewood, fruits, water, crushing stone etc. in the small-scale mining camps. The girls are assisting in processing food and washing dishes at the restaurants in the mining camps. For boys are assisting in hauling the poles for the mining shafts and crushing stones. • Other activities are pasturing the livestock, and during the farming seasons they do farming and be paid some money daily known as "*KUTWA*"and they paid 2000/= Tanzania Shillings for a whole day. **Program of protection of Child labor** Although there is a program to protect child labor from the government throughout village and bylaws prohibit children from working in livestock and small-scale farming. But this practice still exists due to the economic hardship. **School drops out** The school dropout is in two folds: Girls drop out to get married while boys drop out in order to be trained on how to keep livestock and go far away from their village during the crop season looking for pastures for their cattle.
Ecosystem services- existing of Medicinal Plants, grazing ground cattle	**Medicinal Plants:** The herbs are distributed all over the village land, these plants are: **Mnengonengo** (treats convulsion fever) **Mlonge (**Treats stomach ulcers) **Msana** (treats stomach diarrhoea)

troughs and fishing ponds	**Msungunuru (**treats German measles) **Mkalia** (treats convulsion fever) **Mbaba** (brings fortune and not to be rejected by women) **Grazing grounds** Kashelo village does not have an area demarcated from grazing but there is a plan to development one in the village land use plan management. Lack of grazing ground brings a challenge for the livestock keeper, especially during the farming seasons. **Cattle Troughs** The village does not have a cattle trough which makes it a challenge to the livestock. **Fishing Ponds** There is no fishing pond in the village
Livelihood in the village	Agricultural, petty trade and Livestock-keeping activities
Situation of Agriculture	Agriculture (cash and food crops) **Cash crops:** Pads, Maize, Cotton and Millet **Food Crops:** Maize, Groundnuts, Beans, Cow peas and Sweet potatoes
Challenges in agriculture	- Weather – rainy dependants - Hand hole farming - Low acreages (farming few ha.) - Diseases and pests - Modern seeds - Fertilizers - Marketing - Poor economy (lack of capital)
The situation in livestock-keeping	The livestock keeping is done on a small scale with few cattle. The types of livestock kept are mainly: Cattle, Goats, Pigs, Paltry, Sheep and donkey
Challenges in livestock keeping	- Lack of pasture ground especially during the farming seasons - Lack of water - Diseases - Fack medicines for the livestock - Lack of cattle troughs - Lack of extension officers
Existence of mining activities in the community	- The mining activities are conducted near the next village and not in their village. - To some extent, the village people go and work in the mining activities of neighboring village
Changes brought by the presence of mining activities	- They live far from the mining areas and are not affected directly
Impact per phases during the	**Construction phase** With active construction activities on site, access to these services is likely to be affected.

construction and implementation phase	Blockage of access to **mining areas,** grazing areas, Firewood, charcoal making, farmlands **Implementation phase** - Blockage of access to mining areas, grazing areas, Firewood, charcoal making, farmlands. Also, since there will be construction of a campsite may block the access of the communities to the social services such as education, health and other social amenities. - Engage impacted communities, define all the potential access paths before construction starts, establish temporal crossings and community safety awareness during construction.
Possible Mitigation measures	Engage impacted communities, define all the potential access paths before construction starts, establish temporal crossings and community safety awareness during construction.

2.Community meetings

Main Economic activities	Agricultural and Livestock keeping activities
Problem and Challenges	**Agriculture** The average size of farms ranges to 2 ha. and some rent from individuals is the rate of two hundred thousand per hectare. **Challenges** - Weather – rainy dependants - Hand hole farming - Low acreages (farming few ha.) - Diseases and pests - Modern seeds - Fertilizers - Marketing - Lack of official initial prices - Poor economy (lack of capital)
Second Economic Activities	Livestock keeping activities
Problem and Challenges	- Lack of pasture ground especially during the farming seasons - Lack of water - Diseases - Lack of proper animal medicines (most of them do not cure the diseases) - Lack of cattle troughs - Lack of extension officers
The season for cultural activities	Cultural activities such as (Ngembula the small performing art of Maswezi rituals and drama are performed with both males and females) mostly in July, August and September and they go to Ibambula ward at Busekwa village to perform some rituals.
Cemetery in the Village	Kashelo village has demarcated a cemetery ground which is not currently in use. Currently, the community continues to bury their loved ones in the individual compounds.

	Challenges: Because the burial is made within their compound it brings memorials with their loved ones and gives them sorrows and sadness always once they see the toms.
Child Labour	Child labor is most practiced in farming and livestock-keeping areas. Usually, they move around to different places for posture, water, weeding and harvesting, this practice is carried out during the weekends. However, child labor in livestock keeping is throughout the year.
Vulnerable groups livelihood activities according to the season	**Child headed household** At Kashelo village, there is no child-headed household. If this happens the children are taken care of by their relatives. **Elderly, ailing, widows and PWD** The rest (Elderly, ailing, widows and PWD) are unable to carry out economic activities and depend on their livelihood from relatives and other good Samaritans within the village. Very few get assistance from the safety net (TASAF) since some have graduated from getting assistance. Those who graduated still face poverty conditions and are unable to meet their livelihoods including medical services and food security. Other problems they are facing include paying the school fees (uniform and stationaries) for their children.
Polygamy practices in the village	Polygamy is highly practiced in this village. It is extending especially for men when they get money from mining activities and farming.
Polygamy home organisation	The husband is in charge of all wives. Usually, each wife occupies a separate household with her children and sometimes with other relatives like in-laws. However, to a lesser extent, other polygamous families do live in one household separated with different rooms within the same house.
Who lives in the houses apart from the parents and children	In Sukuma culture, they practice extended families and embarrasses living with relatives and extended families such as grandparents and relatives.
Main tribe	**Tribe** The main tribe at Kashelo village are Sukuma tribe. T**heir characters** - Agroeconomic - Value cattle - Still perform traditional rituals - Embraced the culture of having big families and children - Have early marriages for both boys and girls - Practice polygamy

Vulnerable people in the DAI village [women who are head of their households, children who are heading households, elderly people who are heading household who are ailing]

Women who are head of their households, children who are heading households, elderly people who are heading household who are ailing	**Daily Life** - Mentioned that they live a life of poverty and despair daily life is as hard as yesterday. - They have small pieces of land which are not enough to sustain life - They are using hand holes and can not farm big pieces of land but just half an acre or less **What they do during the day** At Kashelo such women collect firewood and charcoal for sale in the mining camps. Others mentioned that they can not do any activities due to their disabilities and health conditions.
People live in the household	The average people live in households, especially for the poor people sometimes they are alone or with 1 to 2 relatives who are also poor.
Anybody else working	Most of the people interviewed mentioned that they are poor because of a lack of support from other people living in the household.
Situation and problem that they are facing	- Lack of capital - Lack of proper shelter - Lack of food - Lack of medical services and susceptibility to diseases - Lack of school attendance
Support from other members of your family, community or government or NGOs	Do not reserve any sort of support.
Owner of the house	They own the house they live but the house is in poor condition since they have locally contracted those houses. Others mentioned that their houses are leaking during the rainy seasons.
Land Tenure	They do not have the title of the house they live in.
How is the health situation	They do have a dispensary within the village but treat normal illnesses and not complicated ones. For the complicated diseases, they travel to Bugarama Hospital which is about far away from their village. Not everyone can afford to go to that hospital due to lack of money and medical insurance.
Studies of the member of the family	Very few manage to take their children to the study.

People in the village with similar situation	Yes they are but each one fights by themselves in their situations
Concerns about the project	They mentioned that although the compensations are made but do not reach the targeted people and in most cases, the compensation is very low and can not replace the destroyed property. **Mitigation measure** During the compensation phase, the government should engage the affected people and provide proper education about their rights.
Recommendation	They are recommending to the government to compensate them by assisting them to build the new houses other to be by paid cash. The choices of the PAPs should respected and followed. If possible, the houses should be constructed within their village because they are used to the neighborhood and environment.
Access to public services	**Education:** They do have a primary and secondary school in their village **Health services** health services in this village have been under construction stage for a long time it's in linter. People go almost 8km to Lulembela dispensary but the Dispensary does not treat complicated health issues. **Recommendations** Requesting the project to support them in finishing their dispensary

Complementary Field Work – Social Component

Stakeholder consultation and responses

Annex 1

Month	Main Activities by gender		Other Activities		Remarks	Action
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
October	Farming/planting	Farming/plating	Access to grazing areas, market, charcoal-making	Access to water sources, grazing areas, Firewood, market, social amenities such as education and health facilities, charcoal-making	With active construction activities on site, access to these services is likely to be affected.	Engage impacted communities, define all the potential access paths before construction starts, and establish temporal crossings and community safety awareness during construction.
November	Weeding	Weeding	As above	Vegetable harvesting and drying	As above	As above
December	Farming	Farming	As above	Farming	As above	As above
January	Farming	vegetable harvesting and drying	As above			
February	Weeding paddy	Weeding paddy	farming potatoes			
March	Watching birds in the paddy	Watching birds in the paddy				
April	Watching birds in the paddy	Watching birds in the paddy				

May	Harvesting	Harvesting	Crops storing	Crops storing		
June	Harvesting	Harvesting	Crops Storing	Crops Storing		
July			Selling of crops/leisure	Firewood collection/leisure		
August			Selling of crops/leisure	Firewood collection/leisure		
September	Preparations of farms	Preparations of farms	leisure	leisure		

Note: Mining Activities are throughout the year

Group discussion with the small scale miners at Kashelo Village

Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) Tanzania Side

TANZANIA – ZAMBIA TRANSMISSION INTERCONNECTOR PROJECT (TAZA)

Undertaking of ESIA, Interconnector Project (UTIP) ESMP, RPF and other Safeguards Study under UTIP Tanzania Side

Complementary Field Work – Social Component

Stakeholder consultation and responses

Minutes of Meeting with District Community Development Officer at Mbogwe District, Geita		
MOM No. 08 (October 2024	**Time: 13:30 – 14:35**	**Meeting Date: 31-10-2024**
Meeting Subject:	**i) Collection of pending information regarding vulnerable groups within the district.** **ii) Get information about the types of vulnerable groups, identify existing mechanism by the Government on how to deal with this category of people.**	
Attendee Name	**Mercy Joseph – District Social Welfare Officer, Mbogwe Disctrict** **Julius B. Sumari - TAFAS, Mbogwe, District** **Yusuph S. Mcheri – CDO, Mbogwe, District**	
Consultant Team	**Susan Wagner – Gender and Social Expert** **Mohamed Kasimm – Social Expert** **Emmanuel Mkhai – Social Expert** **Asheri A. Mlimbila – Archeologist**	
Counterpart	**Grace Mwakisyombe – Sociologist (TANESCO)**	

Introduction

Introduction of Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) under – Zambia Transmission Interconnector Project (TAZA) to the TANESCO and the World Bank. The project proposed is 400V Power transmission line interconnector (550.8km) from Tanzania Via Geita Region at Bukombe district. The respective project will intercept in the villages of, Busonzo Kabagole, Nakayenze, Nalusunguti, Nampalahala, Bulega, Ibambilo and Butinzya. Together with other information we would like to get information on how the district is implementing the MTAKUWWA program and if there are other services providers on paralegal or phycho -social services on GBV/VAC in the project areas. The project will impact some properties including land. Also, might impact the small-scale miners and vulnerable groups. We have come here to introduce this national strategy project which will benefit the nation and the community in general and explain to them its impacts negative and positive and the means of mitigating the negative impacts also it is the policy of the NEMC and IYC that all big project like this one the respective community should be involved in all stages of project development and explain to them and seek their views and recommendations regarding the project.

Proceedings

Discussion regarding the situation of vulnerable people in the project area

Implementation of the National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children (NPAVAWC)	• NPAVAWC is being implemented in Mbogwe, though at a small scale. NPAVAWC has been implemented in only 3 wards out of 17. Although all the wards are aware of the NPAVAWC, but not all of them have successfully implement it due to lack of training regarding the same. • NPAVAWC committees in the three wards meet regularly to discuss GVB related cases. • NPAVAWC is responsible to solve all cases related to GBV.
What happened when GBV occur	When an incident of GBV occurs, the victim reports to the police and then taken to hospital where social welfare services are also available. In cases where the victim is far from supporting services, she is advised to call directly to the social welfare office so that a follow-up can be done regarding the same, including reporting the incident to police for further action.
GBV situation	GBV incidences are many in the district. There are cases where children are raped by their male parents or women being beaten by their male partners. Although the situation is tense, not many women are reporting incidence of GBV to the authorities. Such failure is attributed to poor traditions of which women are supposed to be submissive to their male partners. Women are also denied their rights to engage in various economic activities. This increase women's dependency to their male partners and consequently contributing to GBV. Other families practice polygamy which is also considered as a catalyst for GBV among many women.
Availability of Call Centre	The district has no call centre. The district uses 116 which is a nation-wide number.
Impact of the project to women	• The project may have impact not only to the women but also to the children. The increasing influx of people due to the implementation of the project may result in GBV incidences such as rape, prostitution, and distortion of culture. Although these incidences are happening, the implementation of the project may increase their number. Chances for the occurrence of these incidences are expected to be high during project implementation. Families may also be destructed during project implementation.
Experience on GBV cases in	GBV incidences have also been reported in other previous similar

other similar project	projects such as EACOP and roads construction. Some of the challenges reported in these projects include abandonment of children and child labor. Many children are compelled to work in the projects so as to provide for their poor families.
Existing NGO's that provide services to the victims of GBV	There are different NGO's that are providing services to the GBV victims. These include SHDEPHA+ which is dealing with those affected by HIV/AIDS and MBOLAO which is a paralegal organization dealing with providing legal advice to the victims.
Challenges in addressing GBV	• Lack of one-stop centre which will contain all personnel required to help victims of GBV. • Inadequate number of personnel involved in addressing GBV related cases at once. Similarly, there are few personnel involved in providing education and creating awareness regarding the importance of reporting and the negative effects of GBV related cases. • There are no adequate facilities to ensure successful implementation of NPAVAWC. • There are only few NGOs that are dealing with GBV directly. This limits initiatives to address the problem of GBV in the communities. • There are no enough day-care which could be responsible for facilitating children care to avoid them be in a risk of being abused. Similarly, no foster houses are available in the district to ensure safety of the victims. • Availability of poor traditional practices which contributes to GBV.
Mechanism to be considered to avoid GBV	• Education should be provided to help people get rid of GBV related incidences. • There should be posters which intend to create awareness to the community about the consequences of GBV during project implementation. • Laws regarding child labor should be strictly adhered to. • There should be capacity building to all personnel involved in addressing GBV. This will help them executing their work effectively.
Responsible personnel to handle GBV cases during project implementation	• Handling GBV related incidences is a task that involves many stakeholders. These include officials from the District Social Welfare, District Community Development Officers, Police Gender Desk and healthcare services. These should be consulted during project implementation to deal with all GBV related cases. NGO's dealing with GBV should also be consulted.
Vulnerable Groups	
Types of Vulnerable Groups	There are different types of vulnerable groups in Mbogwe. These include those with disabilities, elderly people who are not economically stable, those with poor income, and children who have been abandoned by their parents.
Economic activities of the	Most of the vulnerable people are engage in small scale activities such

vulnerable people	as gardening, livestock keeping, and petty trade.
Challenges vulnerable people face	There are various challenges vulnerable people face. These include lack of facilities (e.g., wheelchair) to help them engage in their daily activities to boost their incomes and poor income for them to afford their daily living.
Available programs to help Vulnerable people	There are various programs in place. One is helping them to secure grants from TAFAS and also get loans from different financial institutions to help them economically.
Possible impact of the project to the vulnerable people	The project is likely to cause child labor. Because of poverty, children will be compelled to work in the project so that they can be able to provide to their poor families.
Mechanism to address possible impact of the project	• Compensation should be paid to all people affected by the project regardless of their ability or disability. • Compensation can be paid differently to different groups of people depending on their needs. For instance, while others may compensated by cash, others may be compensated through construction of the new houses to replace those that are to be demolished to pave way to the project. • The office of the District Social Welfare should be involved in every stage of compensation because they are familiar with the vulnerable people where the project will be crossing.
Experience from other related projects	• There was child labor in some of the past projects where children were working in the projects. • Some of the previous project did not involve directly the office of the District Social Welfare. It is advised that since this is one of the important stakeholders in the project, their involvement during implementation of the project is key for its smooth execution. • Compensation in other past related projects involved paying the affected people either by cash or through construction of houses. This mode of payment can be adapted and improved if possible.

Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) Tanzania Side

TANZANIA – ZAMBIA TRANSMISSION INTERCONNECTOR PROJECT (TAZA)

Undertaking of ESIA, Interconnector Project (UTIP) ESMP, RPF and other Safeguards Study under UTIP Tanzania Side

Complementary Field Work – Social Component

Stakeholder consultation and responses

Minutes of Meeting with Kabagole Sacred Place Kabogole Village. Busonzo Ward Bukombe District Geita Region		
MOM No. 9 (October 2024	**Time: 13: 30 – 15:30PM**	**Meeting Date: 12-11-2024**
Meeting Subject:	**Get information about the sacred site that could be on direct affected area**	
Attendee Name	**People who participated:** **I. Chatika Mwabeya- Land owner** **II. Lameck Chatika – Operator of the Church** **III. Wema Prudence – Assistant operator** **IV. Yusuph M. Musoke – Members of the Church** **V. Danstan Deus Mzari – Members of the Church**	
Consultant Team	**Susan Wagner – Gender Expert** **Ashery Abdallah – Archaeologist** **Mohammed Kasimu- Social Expert** **Emmanuel Mkhai- Social Expert**	
Counterpart	**-**	

INTRODUCTION OF THE PROJECT

This project is about Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) under – Zambia Transmission Interconnector Project (TAZA) to the TANESCO and the World Bank. The project proposed is 400V Power transmission line interconnector (550.8km) from Tanzania Via Shinyanga Region, Geita and Kagera Region to Masaka – Uganda. The respective project will intercept in this village and the sacred area of Kabagole and some properties including your place of worship will be impacted. We have come here to introduce this national strategy project which will benefit the nation and the community in general and explain to them its impacts negative and positive and the means of mitigating the negative impacts also it is the policy of the NEMC and IYC that all big project like this one the respective community should be involved in all stages of project development and explain to them and seek their views and recommendations regarding the project.

Proceedings

- Conduct individual interviews with persons in charge of sacred sites.

- Interviews with prominent elders/influencers of the sacred place and seek their opinions and recommendations regarding the sacred sites
- Information will be collected on whether the identified sacred sites can be relocated, and the cost associated with the relocation.
- To inquire whether they are aware of the project and its associated impacts (positive and negative). If not, information on the project will be provided.
- To inquire if they have any possible areas where the sites can be relocated and if they would need any assistance.
- To inquire whether there are extra conditions if the sacred sites are to be relocated.

The proceedings of the minutes combined the incumbent candidates of the sacred site	
Name of the site	Kabagole ritual site at Mwendakulima sub–village Kabagole Village.
Please, tell us about this site:	The ritual site belongs to the Mwabeya family. The owner but this area in 2021 and started to develop it as a residential and church. The head/owner of the ritual site is known as "*Chatika Mwabeya*". He is with his son Lameck Chatika and a believers' group of people from various places in Tanzania. His son conducts church services with several believers and the owner performs some rituals. The area is a mixture of church and traditional beliefs. During this ritual action, patients are treated and if they fail to recover, he/ she will perform prayers. Chatika Mwabaye moved to this village in 2021. *Mwabaye* explained that due to his good performance in helping people many people from all over the county are going there for the healing of different conditions.
What is it used for?	The ritual site is used for the different issues or catastrophes that might transpire in their daily lives. These include unfavorable weather conditions, Diseases, unfavorable economy (Poverty), prosperity in various ways and reproductive health.
By whom?	The community of Bukombe district and the neighboring districts use the ritual site and all parts of Tanzania.
With which frequency?	The activities are performed every day throughout the year but sometimes in case of any disasters that face individuals.
Since when?	This ritual site has been used since 2021.
Is there a special reason that explains why this ritual site is located here?	The area is favorable for agriculture and it far 200m from the village center which doesn't cause any problems to the community during praising and worshiping with prayers, chanting songs, and drums for calling the spirit of ancestors.
The activities you do here, could also take place somewhere else or they can only be done here? Why?	It can be relocated because it has shifted from another place. If we want to relocate them the proposed fair compensation should be considered to enable them to buy another place and construct another church. They mentioned that finding another piece of land for the services is not a problem.

What is the size of this land?	The sacred sites consist of 6 acres. In addition, the transmission line is crossing between an area.
Please, tell us about the tenure of this land: is it community, clan, or individually owned? Is there any conflict or disagreement regarding its ownership?	The land in the sacred site belongs to Mwabeya Family. There is no conflict in this sacred site. The area is used as a residential, church and sacred place.
In your opinion, what do you think will be the possible impact of the Project on this site?If it were necessary for the project to install a tower here, would it be possible? Could the sacred site be relocated, or this is not possible? Why? What are the conditions to be followed?	If the project forcefully intercepts the sacred site, he will be relocated through compensation and mutual agreements with the government to relocate the site. They requested the project to compensate them first before demolishing the church so that people would not miss the area to worship. Also, the compensation must be fair enough to construct the new church and sacred place.
Are there any other places that could be used for the similar activities you carry out here?	The alternative land for the construction of another church is not a problem. They have enough land within their compound where they can construct another church.
Do you want to give any recommendations to the project?	They strongly recommended that compensation should be the church and the sacred site which are far apart but within the same compound.
Note: Identify the entrances to the site, if it is an open space, it has more than one entrance.	The sacred site is accessible from all sides there is no specific main entrance.

Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) Tanzania Side

TANZANIA – ZAMBIA TRANSMISSION INTERCONNECTOR PROJECT (TAZA)

Undertaking of ESIA, Interconnector Project (UTIP) ESMP, RPF and other Safeguards Study under UTIP Tanzania Side

Complementary Field Work – Social Component

Stakeholder consultation and responses

Minutes of Meeting with Kabagole Village Bukombe District, Geita Region		
MOM No. 10 (November 2024)	**Time: 14:00 – 15:45 pm**	**Meeting Date:02-11-2024**
Meeting Subject:	**Conduct Community Meetings with the village leaders, vulnerable groups and influential people to seek their views and concerns regarding the UTIP project**	
Participants	**A total of 56 people (female 46 and male10) attended the meeting**	
Facilitators	**Susan Wagner – Gender Expert** **Ashery Abdallah – Archaeologist** **Emmanuel Mkhai- Sociologist** **Mohammed Kassimu.- Sociologist**	
Counterpart	**-**	

INTRODUCTION OF THE PROJECT

Introduction of Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) under – Zambia Transmission Interconnector Project (TAZA) to the TANESCO and the World Bank. The project proposed is 400V Power transmission line interconnector (550.8km) from Tanzania Via Shinyanga Region, Geita and Kagera Region to Masaka – Uganda. The respective project will intercept in this village and some properties including land will be impacted. Also, the Vulnerable groups and small-scale miners will be impacted. We have come here to introduce this national strategy project which will benefit the nation and the community in general and explain to them its impacts negative and positive and the means of mitigating the negative impacts also it is the policy of the NEMC and IYC that all big project like this one the respective community should be involved in all stages of project development and explain to them and seek their views and recommendations regarding the project.

PROCEEDINGS

Interviews with Village Leaders

Polygamy practices	Polygamy is practiced in high numbers in the Kabagole village. More than 80% of families are practicing polygamy due to the Sukuma culture it is a prestige to have a big family with a lot of children. **How do they live?** Each wife occupies a separate household with their children and sometimes with other relatives like in-laws. However, some other polygamous families do live in one household separated with different rooms within the same house.
Existence of Gender-BasedViolence/Violence Against Children in the Village	GBV exiting the village such as: • Men beating their wives • Family abandonment • No division of labor (women work more than men) • Lack of matrimonial rights • Women do not have decision-making at the household level • Culture allows men to dominate all the sources of income **VAC** • Early marriages for girls • Girls drop school and are forced to be married
The existence of GBV program in this village	The leaders were trained about the implementation of MTAKUWWA but were not provided with resources to reach the community. Up to now, it has been more than two years since they were given the training but never implemented it. Further, there is no NGO that has GBV program in their village.
Existence of Child Labour in the Village	• The child labor exists in the village due to the economic hardship. To some extent, the children perform these activities during the weekends [Saturday and Sundays]. The activities that are performed are mainly livestock pasturing and during the farming seasons they do farming and are paid some money daily laborers known as "*KUTWA" or daladala* **Program of protection of Child labor**

	Although there is no program for child labor or NGO the government through village bylaws prohibits children from working leading to school dropout. **School drops out** The school dropout is in two folds: Girls drop out to get married while boys drop out to be trained on how to keep livestock and go far away from their village during the crop season looking for pastures for their cattle.
Ecosystem services- the existence of Medicinal Plants, grazing ground cattle troughs and fishing ponds	**Medicinal Plants:** The herbs are distributed all over the village land, these plants are: **Mlonge (**Treats stomach ulcers) **Mbaba** (brings fortune and not to be rejected by women) **Mwaiyungu** [reproductive disease] **Myonza** [reproductive diseases] **Bubiliz**i [body pains and fever] **Grazing grounds** Kabagole village does not have an area demarcated from grazing but there is a plan to develop one in the village land use plan management. Lack of grazing ground brings a challenge for the livestock keeper, especially during the farming seasons. **Cattle Troughs** The village does not have a cattle trough which makes it a challenge to the livestock. **Fishing Ponds** • There is no fishing pond in the village
Livelihood in the village	The village depends on their livelihood from: Agriculture (cash and food crops) **Cash crops:** Pads, Maize, Cotton and Millet **Food Crops:** Maize, Groundnuts, Beans, Cow peas and Sweet potatoes
Situation of Agriculture	Agriculture (cash and food crops) **Cash crops:** Pads, Maize, Cotton and Millet **Food Crops:** Maize, Groundnuts, Beans, Cow peas and Sweet potatoes
Challenges in agriculture	- Weather – rainy dependants - Hand hole farming - Low acreages (farming few ha.) - Diseases and pests - Modern seeds

	- Fertilizers - Marketing - Poor economy (lack of capital)
The situation in livestock-keeping	The livestock keeping is done on medium-scale cattle. The types of livestock kept are mainly: Cattle, Goats, Pigs, Paltry, Sheep, donkey. Bees keeping is also one of the economic activities in this village.
Challenges in livestock keeping	- Lack of pasture ground especially during the farming seasons - Lack of water - Diseases - Lack of cattle troughs - Lack of extension officers
The existence of mining activities in the community	The mining activities are conducted far away from their village and so far, there are no problems
Impact per phase during the construction and implementation phase	**Construction phase** With active construction activities on site, access to these services is likely to be affected. Blockage of access to grazing areas, Firewood, charcoal making, farmlands **Implementation phase** - Blockage of access to grazing areas, Firewood, charcoal making, and farmlands. Also, since there will be construction of a campsite may block the access of the communities to social services such as education, health and other social amenities. - Engage impacted communities, define all the potential access paths before construction starts, and establish temporal crossings and community safety awareness during construction.
Possible Mitigation measures	Engage impacted communities, define all the potential access paths before construction starts, and establish temporal crossings and community safety awareness during construction.

2. Community meetings

Main Economic activities	Agricultural and Livestock-keeping activities
Problem and Challenges	**Agriculture** - Weather – rainy dependants - Hand hole farming

	- Low acreages (farming few ha.) - Diseases and pests - Modern seeds - Fertilizers - Marketing Poor economy (lack of capital)
Second Economic Activities	Livestock keeping activities
Problem and Challenges	- Lack of pasture ground especially during the farming seasons - Lack of water - Diseases - Lack of cattle troughs - Lack of extension officers

What are the seasons in this village and the economic activities perform

See attached table	See attached in the annex
The season for cultural activities	Cultural activities such as (Maswezi rituals and drama are performed with both males and females) mostly in July, August and September.
Cemetery in the Village	At Kabagole village, there is a cemetery area under the Roman Catholic church but only their believer's Romans are allowed to be buried there. The rest of the villagers are buried in their compounds. **Challenges:** Because the burial is made within their compound not everyone has enough space where they can bury their loved one.
Child Labour	Child labor is practiced by doing activities such as farming, weeding, harvesting and crop processing activities. Livestock keeping is throughout the year.
Vulnerable groups livelihood activities according to the season	**Child headed household** At Kabagole there is no household headed by children. The orphans are taken care of by relatives. **Elderly, ailing, widows and PWD** The rest (Elderly, ailing, widows and PWD) are unable to carry out economic activities and depend on their livelihood from relatives and other good Samaritans within the village. Very few get assistance from the safety net (TASAF) since some have graduated from getting assistance. Those who

	graduated still face poverty conditions and are unable to meet their livelihoods including medical services and food security. Other problems they are facing include paying the school fees (uniform and stationaries) for their children. The beneficiaries of TASAF are 20 but there are more than 112 who are entitled to be assisted but they are not covered by the SafeNet program.
Polygamy practices in the village	Polygamy is highly practiced in this village as part of Sukuma culture it is a sign of prosperity. It is extending especially for men when they get money from mining activities and farming produce.
Polygamy home organization	The husband is in charge of all wives. Usually, each wife occupies a separate household with her children and sometimes with other relatives like in-laws. However, to a lesser extent, other polygamous families do live in one household separated with different rooms within the same house.
Who lives in the houses apart from the parents and children	In Sukuma culture, they practice extended families and embarrasses living with relatives and extended families such as grandparents and relatives.
Main tribe	**Tribe** The main tribes at Kabagole village are Sukuma tribe and the Sumbwa. T**heir characters** - Agroeconomic - Value cattle - Still, perform traditional rituals - Embraced the culture of having big families and children - Have early marriages for both boys and girls - Practice polygamy
Vulnerable people in the DAI village [women who are head of their households, children who are heading households, elderly people who are heading household who are ailing]	
Women who are head of their households, children who are heading households, elderly	The survey was done by individuals who are in DAI. The overall findings were: **Daily Life**

people who are heading household who are ailing	- Difficult life because they can not produce as much due to their poor condition - They live in starvation and can not have proper meals - They have small pieces of land for farming - They are using hand holes and can not farm big areas due to their poor health. **What they do during the day** At Kabagole Village, such venerable perform laborers during farming seasons known as *Kutwa*. Other suffers a lot since they are ailing and unable to perform any kind of activities. They depend on livelihoods such as food from their neighbours and relatives which is not enough.
People live in the household	The average people live in households, especially for the poor people sometimes they are alone or with 1 to 3 relatives who are also poor.
Anybody else working	Most of the people interviewed mentioned that they are poor because of a lack of support from other people living in the household.
Situation and problems that they are facing	- Lack of capital - Lack of proper shelter - Lack of food - Lack of medical services and susceptibility to diseases - Lack of school attendance
Support from other members of your family, community or government or NGOs	- Do not reserve any sort of support.
Owner of the house	- They own the house they live but most of the houses are in poor condition since they have locally contracted those house
Land Tenure	- They do not have the title of the house they live in.
How is the health situation	- Their health due to economic hardship is poor and when they get sick, they use herbs. The village does not have health facilities, and they are using the one located in which is about 6 km away from their village to Uyovu village.
Concerns about the project	- If will be impacted by the project they will not be able to manage the compensation. - They are worried that they might be taken far away from their usual neighborhood.

	- Because they are poor they won't be compensated fairly.
Recommendation	They are recommending to the government to compensate them by assisting them to build the new houses instead of being paid cash. - If possible, the houses should be constructed within their village because they are used to the neighborhood and environment.
Access to public services	**Education:** They requested the project provide them with the school to be rehabilitated which had no toilets and houses for teachers. **Health:** There are no health facilities in the village. Due to this pregnant women use traditional birth attendant (TBAs) services which are very risky and sometimes cause maternal death. They are requesting the project to assist them in finishing the built-in village Vulnerable people to be assisted with health insurance There is one PWD who requested the wheelchair **Economic:** Requested training on entrepreneurship for women **Livestock** They are requesting an extenson officer. **Water supply** In this village, there is no water supply. They spend 1 hour searching for water from shallow wells although the water is not safe and clean. They requested the project to assist the village with a water supply.

Annex 1: Seasonal Calendar for Igeka Village

What are the seasons in Kabagole village and the economic activities perform						
Month	**Main Activities by gender**		**Other Activities**		**Remarks**	**Action**
	Male	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**		
October	Farming/planting	Farming/plating	Access to grazing areas, market, charcoal-making	Access to water sources, grazing areas, Firewood, market, social amenities such as education and health facilities, charcoal-making	With active construction activities on site, access to these services are likely to be affected.	Engage impacted communities, define all the potential access paths before construction starts, establish temporal crossings and community safety awareness during construction

November	Weeding	Weeding	As above	Vegetable harvesting and drying	As above	As above
December	Farming	Farming	As above	Farming	As above	As above
January	Farming	vegetable harvesting and drying	As above			
February	Weeding paddy	Weeding paddy	farming potatoes			
March	Watching birds in he paddy	Watching birds in the paddy				
April	Watching birds in he paddy	Watching birds in the paddy				
May	Harvesting	Harvesting	Crops storing	Crops storing		
June	Harvesting	Harvesting	Crops Storing	Crops Storing		
July			Selling of crops/leisure	Firewood collection/leisure		
August			Selling of crops/leisure	Firewood collection/leisure		
September	Preparations of farms	Preparations of farms	leisure	leisure		

Annex 2

Kabagole community and vulnerable groups meeting

Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) Tanzania Side

TANZANIA – ZAMBIA TRANSMISSION INTERCONNECTOR PROJECT (TAZA)

Undertaking of ESIA, Interconnector Project (UTIP) ESMP, RPF and other Safeguards Study under UTIP Tanzania Side

Complementary Field Work – Social Component

Stakeholder consultation and responses

Minutes of Meeting with Resident Mining Officer at Mining Office at Mbogwe District.		
MOM No. 11 (October 2024	**Time: 12:00 – 13:45**	**Meeting Date: 31-10-2024**
Meeting Subject:	**i) Collection of pending Mapping of Small-Scale mining data in Mbogwe district** **ii) Get information about the situation of the small-scale mining activities in the region including in the selected project areas.**	
Attendee Name	**Jeremiah Hango – Resident Mining Officer Mbogwe district**	
Facilitators	**Emmanuel Mkhai – Social Expert** **Ashery Abdallah – Archaeologist**	
Counterpart	**-**	

Introduction of the project

- The discussion was a follow-up of the Collection of pending Mapping of Small-Scale mining data in Mbogwe District where the alignment intercepts.
- The Residence Mines Officer (RMO) covers all the areas where the project is traversing that is, Mbogwe district (Illolangulu, Kashelo, Busabaga, Bugalagala, Kagongo, Kadoke, Bulongo, Bwendamwizo, Nyitundu, Mwanza, Bwendaseko and Nambubi).
- Get information about the situation of the small-scale mining activities in the region.

Discussion regarding the situation and operations of small scale mining in the project area

Type of mining present in the village/Ward/district?	The type of mining activities present in the district is small-scale mining, and mostly the types of minerals extracted are gold and building materials such as sand and gravel.
How is small-scale mining done?	This depends on the nature of the area, but in most cases, it is done through underground pits and in some cases Open pits there are some shallow pits.
How long has this activity been carried out in the village?	It was reported that the mining activities started in the villages in 1990s.

Location of the mining activities	The Villages were established after the introduction of mining activities. Therefore, most mining activities are performed within the villages. However, the mining policy requires that the mining operations should be conducted at least 200 meters away from people's residences. In most cases, after the introduction of the mining camps, it goes together with the establishment of the new villages. Usually, these villages are registered under the land laws and local government authorities. It happens the residents of these villages are the owners or have mining licenses so in case of any problem that might be caused by mining activities they do not take it as seriously.
land tenure where small-scale mining is taking place	The land tenure in most cases is through customary laws of occupancy. The land owner usually makes leases to the miner's operators.
Who are the owners of the mining camps	In most cases, the mining camps are owned by the small-scale miners themselves. These are the ones who construct the mining camps to facilitate mining activities. However, some small-scale miners rent the camps from those who own them.
Workers in the mining activity? Are they from the village or from other places/ foreigners?	The workers in the mines come from different parts of the country. Most of them are Tanzanians.
Types of licenses or permits are required for small-scale mining. Do the majority of miners have licenses?	Mining activities are guided by laws. The miners are supposed to get the license for them to start mining operations. The small-scale miners have a Primary Mining License (PML) which is owned only by Tanzanians. However, the license may be owned by only one small-scale miner who may also invite others to join in the mining activities.
The main challenges that face mining workers?	The miners face several challenges. Most of them use crude technology, they do not have enough capital to invest in mining activities, and they lack mining knowledge. The miners also practice local beliefs which undermine mining activities. For instance, they have taboos that prohibit women from performing mining activities, particularly those that are underground. The small-scale miners also may face accidents, but these may be due to non-compliance with safety mining procedures. Some may also fail to comply with the use of safety gear. There is also a lack of loans which could otherwise help them in improving their mining activities. They perform some rituals to believe they can get a fortune for gold. They are using diesel to operate their equipment which is very expensive compared to electricity.
What are the salaries of the mining workers? Per day, per month? Lumpsum?	Remuneration for the mining workers is done in kind. Payment is done in kind. What is being produced is shared in terms of percentage between the license owner, land owner, workers, government levies, and mining inspector.

	The distribution is as follows: 7% is given to the government as a government levy, 1% is given to the mining inspector, 34% is given to the license owner, 20% is given to the workers, and 45% is given to the landowner. This is the procedure that applies to all small-scale miners. Miners are afraid of committing themselves to pay salaries to their workers to avoid the risk of incurring costs because the mining activities performed are trial and error due to a lack of mining knowledge. Therefore, the investment risk is shared amongst the investor (the one owning a license) and the workers. Payment is done depending on what is obtained.
Do children work in mining?	There are children in the mining areas. However, they perform different activities other than mining activities. Most of them are engaging in providing different services such as selling bites, beverages, and cigarettes. Children are strictly prohibited from engaging in mining activities and there are mining inspectors who are responsible for making sure that the prohibition is rigorously enforced. But persist because some are accompanied by their parents and obliged to assist them in small activities such as washing dishes and sale of beverages to the minners.
Do women work in the mining activities? What kind of activities are performing?	Women work in mining activities as owners and service providers in mining. However, their engagement in mining activities is restricted to other activities other than the extraction of the minerals. In other words, women are not allowed to be involved in the extraction of minerals underground. Instead, they are involved in other activities such as reducing the size of the stones and sending them to the crusher. They are also involved in the amalgamation process of the minerals. Mostly, women are involved in surface work and not underground work. They are paid based on the work they perform. Some of the women are facing challenges such as a lack of safety gear to protect them from the danger of or risk of mercury. They are not allowed to engage directly in mining activities according to traditional belief systems.
Problems caused by small-scale mining activities in the village	There are many problems associated with mining activities. For instance, the influx of people in the villages due to mining activities creates pressure on the available social services, e.g. education, and health services. Also, if mining operations do not follow proper procedures such as blasting, may cause problems. There is also cultural distortion due to high interaction caused by the immigration from people from other places. Mining activities may also cause child Labor as the children may be attracted to work in the mines and in most cases people don't see it as a problem because the village was established after the introduction of mining activities.

The project could affect mining activities. In what way?	There are both positive and negative impacts of the project on mining activities. Positively, the project may provide power to the potential large-scale miners. However, the small-scale miners, licenses will be affected as the mining areas will be reduced following the establishment of the buffer zone. According to the land laws, the investor who spent a lot of money on the mining extraction is not entitled to compensation. Only the Landowner is compensated.
(Showing the alignment): Will the alignment intercept any mining activities? Please, describe (mineral extracted, if it is formal or informal, size, who work there).	This will be presented as an annex to this text.
Do you think people will accept the project to pass in the mining areas? How the project will affect their livelihood?	They may accept the project since it is of national interest and if that they may be compensated based on the national's land laws. However, it is very important to provide education to the miners to avoid unnecessary resistance to the project. This will also help to ensure the sustainability of the project.
Do you want to give any recommendations for the project?	The project implementation should go parallel with mining activities since they are both geared towards the economic development of the country. A conducive environment should be created to support the co-existence of both the project and the miners. Also, put much consideration on the investors in small-scale mining because the government knows and they pay tax through this extraction.

Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) Tanzania Side

TANZANIA – ZAMBIA TRANSMISSION INTERCONNECTOR PROJECT (TAZA)

Undertaking of ESIA, Interconnector Project (UTIP) ESMP, RPF and other Safeguards Study under UTIP Tanzania Side

Complementary Field Work – Social Component

Stakeholder consultation and responses

Minutes of Meeting with Songambele Village, Isalamasa ward Bukombe District, Geita Region		
MOM No. 12 (November 2024)	**Time: 9:00 – 10:45 am**	**Meeting Date:05-11-2024**
Meeting Subject:	**Conduct Community Meeting with the village leaders, vulnerable groups and influential people to seek their views and concerns regarding the UTIP project**	
Participants	**A total of 33 people (23 female and 10male) attended the meeting.**	
Facilitators	**Susan Wagner – Gender Expert** **Ashery Abdallah – Archaeologist**	
Counterpart	**-**	

INTRODUCTION OF THE PROJECT

Introduction of Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) under – Zambia Transmission Interconnector Project (TAZA) to the TANESCO and the World Bank. The project proposed is 400V Power transmission line interconnector (550.8km) from Tanzania Via Shinyanga Region, Geita and Kagera Region to Masaka – Uganda. The respective project will intercept in this village and some properties including land will be impacted. We have come here to assess the impact of the project on Vulnerable groups in this village because the drawings show some vulnerable houses that will be impacted by the project. The characteristics of the community's livelihood will be taken into account. Through this meeting, their opinion and recommendations will be incorporated into the ESIA report. The project is a national strategy project that will benefit the nation and the community in general and explain to them its impacts negative and positive and the means of mitigating the negative impacts also it is the policy of the NEMC and IYC that all big projects like this one the respective community should be involved in all stages of project development and explain to them and seek their views and recommendations regarding the project.

PROCEEDINGS

Interviews with Village Leaders

Polygamy practices	Polygamy is practiced in high numbers in the village. More than 80% of families are practicing polygamy due to the Sukuma culture it is a prestige to have a big family with a lot of children. **How do they live?** Each wife occupies a separate household with their children and sometimes with other relatives like in-laws. However, to a lesser extent, other polygamous families do live in one household separated with different rooms within the same house.
The existence of Gender-Based Violence and Violence Against Children in the Village	**GBV exiting the village such as:** • Men bitting their wives • Family abandonment • No division of labor (women work more than men) • Lack of matrimonial rights • Women do not have decision-making at the household level • Culture allows men to dominate all the economic resources of income **VAC** • Early marriages for girls • Girls drop school and are forced to be married
The existence of GBV program in this village	The leaders were trained about the implementation of MTAKUWA through that they provide education and women are well organized in groups and during the ceremony were invited community development officers were to reach the community. Up to now, it is more than 50% percent of cases of gender-based violence have been reported since the community a well-known GBV situation.
Existence of Child Labour in the Village	• The child labor exists in the village due to the economic hardship. Girls drop school in order to get married while boys drop out of school to perform some home activities due to economic hardship like agricultural activities and livestock grazing. To some extent in whole daily life, the

	children perform these activities during the weekends (Saturday and Sundays) during the farming seasons they do farming and are paid some money daily known as "*KUTWA*" **Program of protection of Child labor** Although there is a program for child labor through MTAKUWWA implementation, "*Tumlinde kabla hajappotea* (Let's protect him before he is lost)program under village by laws still the problem is high due to economic hardship. The school drop out is in two folds: Girls drop out to get married while boys drop out in order to be trained on how to keep livestock and go far away from their village during the farming seasons looking for pastures for their cattle.
Ecosystem services- existing of Medicinal Plants, grazing ground cattle troughs and fishing ponds	**Medicinal Plants:** The herbs are distributed all over the village land, these plants are: **Mlonge (**Treats stomach ulcers) **Mbaba** (brings fortune and not to be rejected by women) **Mwatya** [stomach ulcers] **Mrama** [for increase of blood] **Limhoja** [for reproduction system] **Msana** [for increased hemoglobin] **Grazing grounds** Songambele village does not have an area demarcated for cattle grazing but there is a plan to develop one in the village land use plan management. Lack of grazing ground brings a challenge for the livestock keeper, especially during the farming seasons. **Cattle Troughs** The village does not have a cattle trough which makes it a challenge to the livestock. **Fishing Ponds** • There is no fishing pond in the village
Livelihood in the village	Agriculture (cash and food crops) **Cash crops:** Pads, Maize, Cotton and Millet **Food Crops:** Maize, Groundnuts, Beans, Cow peas and Sweet potatoes
Situation of Agriculture	Agriculture (cash and food crops) **Cash crops:** Pads, Maize, Cotton and Millet **Food Crops:** Maize, Groundnuts, Beans, Cow peas and Sweet potatoes

Challenges in agriculture	- Weather – rainy dependants - Hand hole farming - Low acreages (farming few ha.) - Diseases and pests - Modern seeds - Fertilizers - Marketing - Poor economy (lack of capital)
The situation in livestock-keeping	The livestock keeping is done on a small scale with few cattle. The types of livestock kept are mainly: Cattle, Goats, Pigs, Paltry, Sheep and donkey -
Challenges in livestock keeping	- Lack of pasture ground especially during the farming seasons - Lack of water - Diseases - Lack of cattle troughs Lack of extension officers
The existence of mining activities in the community	- The mining activities are conducted far away from their village and so far, although there is a presence of research on mining sites in this village under the Ministry of Mining
Impact per phase during the construction and implementation phase	**Construction phase** With active construction activities on site, access to these services is likely to be affected. Blockage of access to grazing areas because there are no special areas for grazing, Firewood, charcoal making, farmlands **Implementation phase** - Blockage of access to grazing areas, Firewood, charcoal making, and farmlands. Also, since there will be a construction of a camp it may block the access of the communities to social services such as education, health and other social amenities. - Engage impacted communities, define all the potential access paths before construction starts, and establish temporal crossings and community safety awareness during construction.
Possible Mitigation measures	Engage impacted communities, define all the potential access paths before construction starts, and establish temporal crossings and community safety awareness during construction..

2. Community meetings

Main Economic activities	Agricultural and Livestock-keeping activities
Problem and Challenges	**Agriculture** - Weather – rainy dependants - Hand hole farming - Low acreages (farming few ha.) - Diseases and pests - Modern seeds - Fertilizers - Marketing Poor economy (lack of capital)
Second Economic Activities	Livestock keeping activities
Problem and Challenges	- Lack of pasture ground especially during the farming seasons - Lack of water - Diseases - Lack of cattle troughs - Lack of extension officers

What are the seasons in this village and the economic activities perform

See attached table	Annex 1
The season for cultural activities	The Sukuma tribe still embraces their tradition and cultural activities such as (Maswezi rituals and drama which are performed with both males and females) These traditional cultures are performed mostly in July, August and September every year.
Cemetery in the Village	At Songambele village there is no cemetery but burial is made in the individual compounds. However, due to population increase and influx of people from various areas, they have a plan to establish a village area for the cemetery. **Challenges:** Because the burial is made within their compound it brings discomfort memories of the lost of their loved ones and gives them sorrow and sadness always once they see the tombs.
Child Labour	Farming, weeding and harvesting its when involving child labour. Livestock keeping is throughout the year.

Vulnerable groups livelihood activities according to the season	**Child headed household** At Songambele there is one household headed by children. The orphans are taken care of by relatives. **Elderly, ailing, widows and PWD** The rest (Elderly, ailing, widows and PWD) are unable to carry out economic activities and depend on their livelihood from relatives and other good Samaritans within the village. Very few get assistance from the safety net (TASAF) since some have graduated from getting assistance. Those who graduated still face poverty conditions and are unable to meet their livelihoods including medical services and food security. Other problems they are facing include paying the school fees (uniform and stationaries) for their children. The beneficiaries of TASAF 38 but there are more than 124 who are entitled to be assisted but they are not covered by the SafeNet program
Polygamy practices in the village	Polygamy is highly practiced in this village. It extends especially to men when they get money from selling cattle or cash crops to express their prosperity and manhood they marry another wife.
Polygamy home organisation	The husband is in charge of all wives. Usually, each wife occupies a separate household with her children and sometimes with other relatives like in-laws. However, to a lesser extent, other polygamous families do live in one household separated with different rooms within the same house.
Who lives in the houses apart from the parents and children	In Sukuma culture, they practice extended families and embarrasses living with relatives and extended families such as grandparents and relatives.
Main tribe	**Tribe** The main tribe at Songambele village is Sukuma tribe. It's the largest tribe in Tanzania and occupies four regions Geita, Mwanza, Simiyu and Shinyanga T**heir characters** - Agroeconomic - Value cattle's by keeping a big flogs of cattle - Still, perform rituals - Embraced the culture of having big families and children - Have early marriages for both boys and girls - Practice polygamy

Vulnerable people in the DAI village [women who are head of their households, children who are heading households, elderly people who are heading households who are ailing]

Women who are head of their households, children who are heading households, elderly people who are heading household who are ailing	**Daily Life** The overall findings of the women-headed households and those who are vulnerable in their daily life were mentioned by those interviewed: - Difficult life because they can not produce as much due to their poor condition - They can not have farms because their land is dominated by male - They use hand holes and can not farm big chunks of land time just half an acre and the produce can not sustain their livelihood. **What they do during the day** At Songambele Village, such women perform as laborers during farming seasons known as *Kutwa*. They practice small gardens for vegetables and sell the products around the village. Other suffers a lot since they are ailing and unable to perform any kind of activities. They depend on livelihoods such as food from their neighbours and relatives which is not enough.
People live in the household.	The average people live in households, especially for the poor people sometimes they are alone or with 1 to 2 relatives who are also poor. Due to their hardship, the families tend to stay away from them.
Anybody else working	Most of the people interviewed mentioned that they are poor because of a lack of support from other people living in the household.
Situation and problems that they are facing	The overall mentioned that they: - Lack of capital - Lack of proper shelter - Lack of food - Lack of medical services and susceptibility to diseases - Lack of school attendance

Support from other members of your family, community or government or NGOs	- Do not reserve any sort of support.
Owner of the house	- They own the house they live but most of the houses are in poor condition since they have locally contracted those house
Land Tenure	- They do not have the title of the house they live in.
How is the health situation	- In their health situation, they mentioned that their health due to economic hardship is poor and when they get sick, they use herbs. The village does not have health facilities, and they are using the one located in Mnekezi, which is about 15km away from their village.
Concerns about the project	- If the project impacts them they think that the compensation will not be enough to construct the new houses - They are worried if relocated will live far away from their loved ones who provide them with daily livelihood. **DAI Household for Vulnerable Groups** - At Songambele Village at least three households belonging to the vulnerable groups will be impacted. **Their names are:** **i) Regina Madahilo** **ii) Enock James** **iii) Kasunza (See attached photos of their households in this text)** - The houses are small shacks poorly constructed.
Recommendation	They are recommending to the government to compensate them by assisting them to build the new houses instead of being paid cash. - If possible, the houses should be constructed within their village because they are used to the neighborhood and environment.
Access to public services	**Education:** Although they have primary and secondary schools they are unable to send their children to school. **Health:** They are unable to get medical treatment due to a lack of money to go to those services. When they get sick they take herbs or just do nothing. **People with Disability (PWD):**

	Those who were interviewed mentioned that there are 2 PWD in the Songambele village and they live destitute without an assistant from the TASAF. Only relatives and good samaritans are supporting them. They are requesting the project to assist the existing PWD with wheelchairs. **Economic:** Requested training on entrepreneurship for women **Livestock** Requested the livestock extension officer in their village **Road construction** They requested to construct the road from Mnekezi to Msonga. **Village office** They requested the project to construct the office for village the that used the house of individuals.

Annex 1: Seasonal Calendar for Igeka Village

What are the seasons in this village and the economic activities perform						
Month	**Main Activities by gender**		**Other Activities**		**Remarks**	**Action**
	Male	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**		
October	Farming/planting	Farming/plating	Access to grazing areas, market, charcoal making	Access to water sources, grazing areas, Firewood, market, social amenities such as education and health facilities, charcoal making	With active construction activities on site, access to these services are likely to be affected.	Engage impacted communities, define all the potential access paths before construction starts, establish temporal crossings and community safety awareness during construction

November	Weeding	Weeding	As above	Vegetable harvesting and drying	As above	As above
December	Farming	Farming	As above	Farming	As above	As above
January	Farming	vegetable harvesting and drying	As above			
February	Weeding paddy	Weeding paddy	farming potatoes			
March	Watching birds in he paddy	Watching birds in the paddy				
April	Watching birds in he paddy	Watching birds in the paddy				
May	Harvesting	Harvesting	Crops storing	Crops storing		
June	Harvesting	Harvesting	Crops Storing	Crops Storing		
July			Selling of crops/leisure	Firewood collection/leisure		
August			Selling of crops/leisure	Firewood collection/leisure		
September	Preparations of farms	Preparations of farms	leisure	leisure		

Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) Tanzania Side

TANZANIA – ZAMBIA TRANSMISSION INTERCONNECTOR PROJECT (TAZA)

Undertaking of ESIA, Interconnector Project (UTIP) ESMP, RPF and other Safeguards Study under UTIP Tanzania Side

Complementary Field Work – Social Component

Stakeholder consultation and responses

Minutes of Meeting with District Community Development Officer at Chato District, Geita		
MOM No. 13 (October 2024	**Time: 12:30 – 173:30**	**Meeting Date: 05-11-2024**
Meeting Subject:	**i) Collection of pending information regarding vulnerable groups within the district.** **ii) Get information about the types of vulnerable groups, identify existing mechanism by the Government on how to deal with this category of people.**	
Attendee Name	**Joseph Nyaruko – District Community Development Officer, Chato, District**	
Consultant Team	**Mohamed Kassim – Social Expert** **Emmanuel Mkhai – Social Expert**	
Counterpart	**Grace Mwakisyombe – Sociologist (TANESCO)**	

Introduction

Introduction of Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) under – Zambia Transmission Interconnector Project (TAZA) to the TANESCO and the World Bank. The project proposed is 400V Power transmission line interconnector (550.8km) from Tanzania Via Geita Region at Bukombe district. The respective project will intercept in the villages of, Busonzo Kabagole, Nakayenze, Nalusunguti, Nampalahala, Bulega, Ibambilo and Butinzya. Together with other information we would like to get information on how the district is implementing the MTAKUWWA program and if there are other services providers on paralegal or phycho -social services on GBV/VAC in the project areas. The project will impact some properties including land. Also, might impact the small-scale miners and vulnerable groups. We have come here to introduce this national strategy project which will benefit the nation and the community in general and explain to them its impacts negative and positive and the means of mitigating the negative impacts also it is the policy of the NEMC and IYC that all big project like this one the respective community should be involved in all stages of project development and explain to them and seek their views and recommendations regarding the project.

Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) Tanzania Side

TANZANIA – ZAMBIA TRANSMISSION INTERCONNECTOR PROJECT (TAZA)

Undertaking of ESIA, Interconnector Project (UTIP) ESMP, RPF and other Safeguards Study under UTIP Tanzania Side

Proceedings

Discussion regarding the situation of vulnerable people in the project area

Categories of vulnerable people in the area of influence	There are different types of vulnerable people in the district. These include those with disabilities, people who are economically poor and receive no support, those without place of residency, and those with many dependents. Other people who are also considered as vulnerable are the elderly who have many dependents and do not receive any kind of support.
Main economic activities	Most of the vulnerable people are engaging in small scale agricultural activities and their income is not sustainable. In most cases their income is hand to mouth.
Difficulties vulnerable people face	• Most of people in this group face challenges related to access to health care. These people do not have health insurance to help them access health care. • Some do not have place of residency. They lack shelter to call it home. • Though many of these people are engaging in small-scale farming such as gardening, yet they lack food for their families. This is because they do not have sufficient income. • Some of these people do not get cooperation from other people in the communities where they live. This denies them chance to provide their opinions in different issues both socially and economically.
Available programs to assist the vulnerable group	There are different programs to help vulnerable groups in the district. These include: • Helping them to find NGOs which help them get access to help easily. • Linking them with TASAF so that they can get help. In some cases, TAFAS through different projects engage these people in different activities such as planting trees or constructing roads and get paid in return. • Helping them get access to healthcare. This is done particularly to the children and elders. The elders are provided with identity cards which helps them get access to healthcare easily. This is done for elders aging 60 years and above, but those who are unable to support themselves.

Level of organization	There is no any level of organization to the vulnerable people. There is equal treatment to all to avoid any kind of stigmatization to the vulnerable people.
Possible impact of the project to the vulnerable group	• Most of the vulnerable people are likely to be abused and be victims of fraud due to lack of education regarding their rights during compensation. • Many may fail to manage their funds particularly after receiving compensation from the project. Thus, compensation in terms of houses will be more appropriate to them. • There are also chances that they may not benefit from the employment opportunities that will be created by the project. This is because of their inability to engage fully in any economic or physical activities or failure to get capital for them to engage in small business activities during project implementation.
Measures to address potential impact of the project to the vulnerable group	• It is necessary for all village leaders where the project is crossing to be involved in determining the vulnerable people so that their justice can be obtained. • The office of the District Community Development Officer should be involved in providing education to the vulnerable people, especially in proper use of the compensation obtained from the project. • For all the vulnerable people who are not able to manage themselves, they should get help in determining possible places for relocation when procedures for compensation are underway. The village government should be consulted to help in this exercise.
Experience from other similar project	• Although many projects have been implemented in the district, no group of the vulnerable people has been affected by them. Also, normally compensation is paid to all without any form of discrimination.
Recommendations	• TANESCO should make sure that education is provided timely to the communities, vulnerable people in particular regarding payment of compensation such that they become aware of what is going on. • Project implementation should not delay unnecessarily especially regarding payment of compensation so as to avoid people continue investing in their areas which have been valuated ready for compensation. • The community should be education regarding compensation. This should be given to the one entitled not otherwise. • All areas that the project will cross should be identified early enough so as to avoid conflicts in the community.

Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) Tanzania Side

TANZANIA – ZAMBIA TRANSMISSION INTERCONNECTOR PROJECT (TAZA

Undertaking of ESIA, Interconnector Project (UTIP) ESMP, RPF and other Safeguards Study under UTIP Tanzania Side

Complementary Field Work – Social Component

Stakeholder consultation and responses

Minutes of Meeting with District Community Development Officer at Nyang'hwale District, Geita		
MOM No. 14 (October 2024	**Time: 12:30 – 13:30**	**Meeting Date: 30-10-2024**
Meeting Subject:	**i) Vulnerability assessment supported by engagement with vulnerable groups** **ii) GBV/VAC issues**	
Attendee Name	**District Community Development Officer, Nyang'hwale, District**	
Consultant Team	**Mohamed Kassim – Social Expert** **Emmanuel Mkhai – Social Expert**	
Counterpart	**Grace Mwakisyombe – Sociologist (TANESCO)**	

Introduction

Introduction of Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) under – Zambia Transmission Interconnector Project (TAZA) to the TANESCO and the World Bank. The project proposed is 400V Power transmission line interconnector (550.8km) from Tanzania Via Geita Region at Bukombe district. The respective project will intercept in the villages of, Busonzo Kabagole, Nakayenze, Nalusunguti, Nampalahala, Bulega, Ibambilo and Butinzya. Together with other information we would like to get information on how the district is implementing the MTAKUWWA program and if there are other services providers on paralegal or phycho -social services on GBV/VAC in the project areas. The project will impact some properties including land. Also, might impact the small-scale miners and vulnerable groups. We have come here to introduce this national strategy project which will benefit the nation and the community in general and explain to them its impacts negative and positive and the means of mitigating the negative impacts also it is the policy of the NEMC and IYC that all big project like this one the respective community should be involved in all stages of project development and explain to them and seek their views and recommendations regarding the project

Proceedings

Gender Based Violence (GBV and VAC)

Implementation of the National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children	NPAVAWC is implemented in the district. It deals with equality across gender. Before NPAVAWC started being implemented, the committees available were not so much effective and as such there were many cases of GBV. So situation is now different with the NPAVAWC.

(NPAVAWC)	There are NPAVAWC committees at each level starting from the village, ward, and district. For the first quarter of the year, committees in 5 wards have been activated and conducting regular meetings to address issues of GBV.
Available Government Mechanism to provide preventive measures against GBV	Education is provided at all levels starting from primary to secondary school. Awareness is also created to the community through public meetings. There is also collaboration with the Police Gender Desk and Health care providers. With regard to education, there is a program called Safe School Program of which students are provided with an opportunity to create their own committees to air out their voices. The program provides education related to GBV to students in schools. It is a platform to create awareness about equality and women empowerment.
GBV situation	The situation is somehow stable. Many cases of GBV are reported as opposed to what was happening before. People are encouraged to report any case related to GBV. For instance, for the period between July to September only 13 cases were reported for the whole district. This number is low compared to what was happening before.
What happened when GBV occur	All GBV related cases are reported to the Police Gender Desk. The District Community Development Office only provide advice and other issues related to the respective case are handled by the District Social Welfare Office.
Availability of Call Centre	There is no call centre in the district. All cases are reported directly to the Police Gender Desk or sometimes to the District Social Welfare Office.
Existing service providers	There are different service providers including Police Gender Desk, District Social Welfare Department, hospitals, and NGO's which provide education to the community as well as identifying victims of GBV.
Availability of foster houses for victims	There is one foster house of which victims, particularly children are sent for safety purposes. There is no foster house though for women who are victims of GBV. These are sent to their relatives to provide shelter for them while waiting for their justice.
Impact of the project to women	There might be both positive and negative impact. Positively, the project may offer various opportunities to women such as expanding their market for their small business like selling food to the project workers. Negatively, there might be occurrence of unplanned pregnancies, which may result in having children without proper care.
Risks of GBV during construction	There are chances that there will be an increase in prostitution. Some women may see this as an opportunity for them to sell their bodies. This may increase spread of infectious disease. It may also increase forgery of GBV related cases.
What should be considered as GBV	Abusive language to women leading to psychological torture. There might also be physical torture to women resulting from touching their bodies without permission (sexual harassment).

Mechanism to be considered to avoid GBV	Education should be provided to the community regarding the project and all elements and risk factors for GBV. The community should be informed on how to take precautions and report GBV related cases. Education should also be provided concerning spread of diseases such as HIV/AIDS due to the increasing interaction of people during project implementation. Condoms should be provided in all community gathering to prevent spread of HIV/AIDS.
Challenges in addressing GBV	Some victims still fear reporting GBV cases to the authorities for action to be taken. There are problems associated with inadequate facilities and resources to those involved in addressing GBV.
Recommendations	It is important that the community should be involved in all stages of project implementation. Education should be provided to the community about the project and all potential risks of GBV so that they can take precaution. Women should be given equal opportunities as men during project implementation to avoid chances of GBV to occur.

Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) Tanzania Side

TANZANIA – ZAMBIA TRANSMISSION INTERCONNECTOR PROJECT (TAZA)

Undertaking of ESIA, Interconnector Project (UTIP) ESMP, RPF and other Safeguards Study under UTIP Tanzania Side

Complementary Field Work – Social Component

Stakeholder consultation and responses

Minutes of Meeting with TASAF Coordinator, District Community Development Officer at Mbogwe District, Geita		
MOM No. 15 (October 2024	**Time: 13:30 – 14:35**	**Meeting Date: 31-10-2024**
Meeting Subject:	**i) Collection of pending information regarding vulnerable groups within the district.** **ii) Get information about the types of vulnerable groups, identify existing mechanism by the Government on how to deal with this category of people.**	
Attendee Name	**Mercy Joseph – District Social Welfare Officer, Mbogwe Disctrict** **Julius B. Sumari - TAFAS, Mbogwe, District**	
Consultant Team	**Susan Wagner – Gender and Social Expert** **Mohamed Kasimm – Social Expert** **Emmanuel Mkhai – Social Expert** **Asheri A. Mlimbila – Archeologist**	
Counterpart	**Grace Mwakisyombe – Sociologist (TANESCO)**	

Proceedings

- The discussion was a follow-up of the Collection of pending Mapping of Vulnerable groups in Mbogwe District where the alignment intercept.
- The District Social Welfare Officer covers all the areas where the project is traversing
- Get information about the situation of the vulnerable groups within the District.

Discussion regarding the situation of vulnerable people in the project area

Implementation of the National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children (NPAVAWC)	• NPAVAWC is being implemented in Mbogwe, though at a small scale. NPAVAWC has been implemented in only 3 wards out of 17. Although all the wards are aware of the NPAVAWC, but not all of them have successfully implement it due to lack of training regarding the same. • NPAVAWC committees in the three wards meet regularly to discuss GVB related cases. • NPAVAWC is responsible to solve all cases related to GBV.

What happened when GBV occur	When an incident of GBV occurs, the victim reports to the police and then taken to hospital where social welfare services are also available. In cases where the victim is far from supporting services, she is advised to call directly to the social welfare office so that a follow-up can be done regarding the same, including reporting the incident to police for further action.
GBV situation	GBV incidences are many in the district. There are cases where children are raped by their male parents or women being beaten by their male partners. Although the situation is tense, not many women are reporting incidence of GBV to the authorities. Such failure is attributed to poor traditions of which women are supposed to be submissive to their male partners. Women are also denied their rights to engage in various economic activities. This increase women's dependency to their male partners and consequently contributing to GBV. Other families practice polygamy which is also considered as a catalyst for GBV among many women.
Availability of Call Centre	The district has no call centre. The district uses 116 which is a nation-wide number.
Impact of the project to women	• The project may have impact not only to the women but also to the children. The increasing influx of people due to the implementation of the project may result in GBV incidences such as rape, prostitution, and distortion of culture. Although these incidences are happening, the implementation of the project may increase their number. Chances for the occurrence of these incidences are expected to be high during project implementation. Families may also be destructed during project implementation.
Experience on GBV cases in other similar project	GBV incidences have also been reported in other previous similar projects such as EACOP and roads construction. Some of the challenges reported in these projects include abandonment of children and child labor. Many children are compelled to work in the projects so as to provide for their poor families.
Existing NGO's that provide services to the victims of GBV	There are different NGO's that are providing services to the GBV victims. These include SHDEPHA+ which is dealing with those affected by HIV/AIDS and MBOLAO which is a paralegal organization dealing with providing legal advice to the victims.
Challenges in addressing GBV	• Lack of one-stop centre which will contain all personnel required to help victims of GBV. • Inadequate number of personnel involved in addressing GBV related cases at once. Similarly, there are few personnel involved in providing education and creating awareness regarding the importance of reporting and the negative effects of GBV related cases. • There are no adequate facilities to ensure successful implementation of NPAVAWC.

	• There are only few NGOs that are dealing with GBV directly. This limits initiatives to address the problem of GBV in the communities. • There are no enough day-care which could be responsible for facilitating children care to avoid them be in a risk of being abused. Similarly, no foster houses are available in the district to ensure safety of the victims. • Availability of poor traditional practices which contributes to GBV.
Mechanism to be considered to avoid GBV	• Education should be provided to help people get rid of GBV related incidences. • There should be posters which intend to create awareness to the community about the consequences of GBV during project implementation. • Laws regarding child labor should be strictly adhered to. • There should be capacity building to all personnel involved in addressing GBV. This will help them executing their work effectively.
Responsible personnel to handle GBV cases during project implementation	• Handling GBV related incidences is a task that involves many stakeholders. These include officials from the District Social Welfare, District Community Development Officers, Police Gender Desk and healthcare services. These should be consulted during project implementation to deal with all GBV related cases. NGO's dealing with GBV should also be consulted.
Vulnerable Groups	
Types of Vulnerable Groups	There are different types of vulnerable groups in Mbogwe. These include those with disabilities, elderly people who are not economically stable, those with poor income, and children who have been abandoned by their parents.
Economic activities of the vulnerable people	Most of the vulnerable people are engage in small scale activities such as gardening, livestock keeping, and petty trade.
Challenges vulnerable people face	There are various challenges vulnerable people face. These include lack of facilities (e.g., wheelchair) to help them engage in their daily activities to boost their incomes and poor income for them to afford their daily living.
Available programs to help Vulnerable people	There are various programs in place. One is helping them to secure grants from TAFAS and also get loans from different financial institutions to help them economically.
Possible impact of the project to the vulnerable people	The project is likely to cause child labor. Because of poverty, children will be compelled to work in the project so that they can be able to provide to their poor families.
Mechanism to address possible impact of the project	• Compensation should be paid to all people affected by the project regardless of their ability or disability. • Compensation can be paid differently to different groups of people depending on their needs. For instance, while others may compensated by cash, others may be compensated through

	construction of the new houses to replace those that are to be demolished to pave way to the project. • The office of the District Social Welfare should be involved in every stage of compensation because they are familiar with the vulnerable people where the project will be crossing.
Experience from other related projects	• There was child labor in some of the past projects where children were working in the projects. • Some of the previous project did not involve directly the office of the District Social Welfare. It is advised that since this is one of the important stakeholders in the project, their involvement during implementation of the project is key for its smooth execution. • Compensation in other past related projects involved paying the affected people either by cash or through construction of houses. This mode of payment can be adapted and improved if possible. •

Complementary Field Work – Social Component

Stakeholder consultation and responses

Minute with the District Coordinator Bukombe Legal Aid Organization		
MOM No. 16 (October 2024	**Time: 12:00 – 13:00**	**Meeting Date: 04-11-2024**
Meeting Subject:	**i) Collection of pending information regarding gender violence (GBV) within the district.** **ii) Get information about the situation of gender violence in the district and available mechanism to address this kind of problem.**	
Attendee Name	**Paulo Malimi – District Coordinator, Bukombe Legal Aid Organization, Bukombe – Geita**	
Consultant Team	**Mohamed Kassim – Social Expert** **Emmanuel Mkhai – Social Expert**	
Counterpart		

Introduction

Introduction of Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) under – Zambia Transmission Interconnector Project (TAZA) to the TANESCO and the World Bank. The project proposed is 400V Power transmission line interconnector (550.8km) from Tanzania Via Geita Region at Bukombe district. The respective project will intercept in the villages of, Busonzo Kabagole, Nakayenze, Nalusunguti, Nampalahala, Bulega, Ibambilo and Butinzya. Together with other information we would like to get information on how the district is implementing the MTAKUWWA program and if there are other services providers on paralegal or phycho -social services on GBV/VAC in the project areas. The project will impact some properties including land. Also, might impact the small-scale miners and vulnerable groups. We have come here to introduce this national strategy project which will benefit the nation and the community in general and explain to them its impacts negative and positive and the means of mitigating the negative impacts also it is the policy of the NEMC and IYC that all big project like this one the respective community should be involved in all stages of project development and explain to them and seek their views and recommendations regarding the project.

Proceedings

Discussion regarding the situation of GBV in the project area

Brief description about BULAO	• BULAO is acronym for Bukembe Legal Aid Organization. The organization provides legal aid and services to the community to help them get their rights in different aspects of their lives including GBV. The main beneficiaries of the organization are children and women who are victims of GBV (both socially and economically). However, there some few cases involving make GBV victims which have been handled by the organization. • The organization provides education to the community to reduce male patriarchal practices which perpetuates GBV. • In collaboration with the District Social Welfare Office, the organization is also participating in celebrating 16 days to end GBV

	each year.
GBV situation	• GBV cases have started to decline. Previously the organization used to receive about 6 cases of GBV per week. Recently, the organization rarely receive such cases something which indicates that there is a significant decline. • Cases related to children abandonment have also started to decline compared to previous years. Many children were abandoned by the parents who relocate to other places in search of employment, particularly in the mines. Other children used to receive physical abuse from their parents as they were heavily beaten. • As for the women, these also used to received physical abuse from the parents. They were also denied access to employment opportunities hence continue being dependent. This increases the likelihood of being abused by their male partners. However, these cases are declining.
What happened when GBV occur	Different procedures may be followed when an incident od GBV occur. • When a case is reported the perpetuators of GBV are sent to the authorities (Police) and the victim to the hospital for healthcare in case the GBV involves physical torture, and later on the case is taken to court. If there is no physical abuse, the case is reported to the District Social Welfare Office for further action. • The organization additionally facilitates the referral of both the victim and the perpetrator of GBV to reconciliation councils, where their cases can be addressed and resolved. These services are provided free of charge, although some of the victims do not provide feedback of what happened in those councils. • The organization has representatives in areas starting from the village, ward, and district level.
How the organization deals with GBV cases	• This depends on the case reported. If it is criminal case then it is referred to the Police Gender Desk. If the case is about parenting or child abandonment, it is sent to the District Social Welfare office. If the reported case is about ownership, it is sent to the 17 councils of reconciliation. It is the organization's task to make follow-up in cases to make sure that the victims are getting justice.
Availability of Call Centre	The organization does not have a call centre. However, efforts to create awareness about it are done to ensure that it is known to the community. The organization also collaborates with the District Social Welfare Office which sometimes refers the victims to it for legal aid.
Project impact to women	• It is likely that the project might not have any negative impact to women. This is because the project will provide compensation to all people affected by it. • The compensation paid is expected to help women engage in entrepreneurship activities something which will help them get rid of GBV economic-related.
Mechanism to be considered to avoid GBV	• It is important that education is provided to the communities regarding the project and the associated compensation. Such compensation should be provided timely and fairly to all the affected people. In case the land acquired belongs to a family, both husband and wife should be considered equally. This will help reduce cases of abandonment of the family by men.

	• Provision of education to the community should involve all stakeholders such as paralegal organizations like BULAO, social welfare officials, and the contractor.
Challenges in addressing GBV	There are several challenges facing the organization such as inadequate facilities to help it execute its activities smoothly. Although the organization receives funds from donors, such fund is inadequate to cover all of its expenses. Staff working in the organization are working on the voluntary basis, thus may need financial motivation for them to engage effectively in their daily activities.
Experience from other similar projects	Other similar projects have offered experience in terms of how to help people facing GBV, thus making the operation of the organization's activities effective.
Opinion on the management of GBV during project implementation.	• Education regarding the project and associated risk factors for GBV needs to be provided to the community. This will help reduce anxiety to the community and thus be ready to take precautionary measures. • All employment opportunities that are to be created by the project need to adhere to standards such that no one is left behind. All people should get equal chance to be employed in the project. • Education should also be provided to men so that they can be able to allow their female partners to be employed in the project.

Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) Tanzania Side

TANZANIA – ZAMBIA TRANSMISSION INTERCONNECTOR PROJECT (TAZA

Undertaking of ESIA, Interconnector Project (UTIP) ESMP, RPF and other Safeguards Study under UTIP Tanzania Side

Complementary Field Work – Social Component

Stakeholder consultation and responses

Minutes of the meeting with Director, Mbogwe Legal Aid Organization		
MOM No. 17 (October 2024	**Time: 10:50 – 11:45**	**Meeting Date: 02-11-2024**
Meeting Subject:	**i) Collection of pending information regarding gender violence (GBV) within the district.** **ii) Get information about the situation of gender violence in the district and available mechanism to address this kind of problem.**	
Attendee Name	**Deus Pius Manyanda – Director, Mbogwe Legal Aid Organization, Mbogwe – Geita**	
Consultant Team	**Mohamed Kassim – Social Expert** **Emmanuel Mkhai – Social Expert**	
Counterpart		

Introduction

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Proceedings

Discussion regarding the situation of GBV in the project area

Brief description about MBULAO	BULAO is acronym for Mbogwe Legal Aid Organization. This organization was established in 11/09/2015 with an objective providing legal aid to

	women. The organization provides education to women in all matters related to their rights. This organization is funded by the Legal Service Facility of the Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs.
GBV situation	GBV incidences are available in the district. Many of these incidences are reported by women and children. There are only few cases where the victims of GBV are men. Many men are feeling shy to report cases of GBV as they are afraid of being stigmatized or named by the community. Incidences of GBV are reported seasonally. Many of such incidences are reported after harvest seasons where men have received money from selling their crops. During this time, many men abandon their families. These incidences decline during rainy season where many people are engaging in farming activities. At this particular time men become loyal to their female partners as they need them in helping in farming.
What happened when GBV occur	Different procedures may be followed when an incident od GBV occur. • When a case is reported the perpetuators of GBV are sent to the authorities (Police) and the victim to the hospital for healthcare in case the GBV involves physical torture, and later on the case is taken to court. If there is no physical abuse, the case is reported to the District Social Welfare Office for further action. • The organization additionally facilitates the referral of both the victim and the perpetrator of GBV to reconciliation councils, where their cases can be addressed and resolved. The organization has representatives in areas starting from the village, ward, and district level.
Availability of Call Centre	The organization does not have a call centre. However, there are representatives of the organization (paralegal) in every ward. These are the ones responsible in solving GBV cases in the wards in collaboration with the wards' leaders. In resolution has not been achieved, the case is referred to the respective authorities for further action.
Project impact to women	Although the project will pay compensation to all the people affected by it, many women may not benefit from such compensation. This is because of the customs and traditions of the people in the district of which women are supposed to be submissive to their male partners. This may result in the abandonment of the families by men after receiving compensation from the project. Therefore, it is important to also include women in all stages during compensation such that they can also benefit. It is likely that the project may result in corruption, particularly sexual harassment. This is likely to happen especially when women seek employment from the project. This can be avoided if all procedures regarding employment are strictly adhered by the project. Priority should

	be given to all people residing in villages where the project is crossing without any form of discrimination. MBULAO and other similar organization provide education to the community specifically on how to manage and properly use fund received as compensation from a project. In situation where men abandon their families, they are summoned to the organization and provided with education regarding their action. If they do not comply, they are sent to police and court where justice can be achieved.
Mechanism to be considered to avoid GBV	It is important that education is provided to the communities regarding the project and the associated compensation. The communities concerned should be involved in all stages during compensation period. Compensation to be paid should reflect what has been taken to leave way for the project. If it is a house that is taken, the affected person should be compensated a house. This will help to reduce cases associated with family abandonment by men. This will also help to reduce negative impact of the project to the communities.
Available services to GBV victims	Different institutions provide services to the GBV victims. These include MBULAO, Police Gender Desk, Court, and different committees of the National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children (NPAVAWC).
Challenges in addressing GBV	There are different challenges: • Receiving threats from the perpetrators of GBV. • Inadequate resources, both human and other resources such as transport necessary for providing services to GBV victims. • Unavailability of call centre which could directly link the victims to the office for immediate help. • Poor cooperation from the Police force. Many GBV cases end in Police or sometimes take time for investigation for the collection of evidence to complete. It is important for the Police to cooperate so that incidences of GBV can be reduced.
Opinion on the management of GBV during project implementation.	• Compensation should involve all the family in order to avoid cases of family abandonment. • There should a mechanism which will enable to Government to make a follow-up of how the compensation received has been used. • Different institutions such as MBOLAO need to be involved during project implementation so that they can engage in providing education to the communities because these institutions are familiar with what is happening in the communities affected by the project. • There should be capacity building to all the institutions/stakeholders

	that will be providing education to the communities. Similarly, these institutions should be empowered economically so that they can be able to perform their activities effectively.

Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) Tanzania Side

TANZANIA – ZAMBIA TRANSMISSION INTERCONNECTOR PROJECT (TAZA

Undertaking of ESIA, Interconnector Project (UTIP) ESMP, RPF and other Safeguards Study under UTIP Tanzania Side

Complementary Field Work – Social Component

Stakeholder consultation and responses

Minutes of the meeting with Deputy Director, NELICO – Geita		
MOM No. 18 (November	**Time: 9:00 – 11:20**	**Meeting Date: 01-11-2024**
Meeting Subject:	**i) Collection of pending information regarding gender violence (GBV) within the district.** **ii) Get information about the situation of gender violence in the district and available mechanism to address this kind of problem.**	
Attendee Name	**Alex Medard – Deputy Director, NELICO – Geita** **Sabina Photunatus – Project Officer – NELICO** **Eva O. Nkwabi – Project Officer – NELICO**	
Consultant Team	**Susan Wagner – Gender and Social Expert** **Mohamed Kassim – Social Expert**	
Counterpart	**Grace Kisyombe – Sociologist, TANESCO**	

Introduction of the project

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About NELICO

New Light Children Center Organization (NELICO) is a non-profit, non-governmental organization registered under the Non-Governmental Organizations Act No. 24 of 2002 on 28th March 2006 and was given the registration certificate No. OONGO/0739

NELICO started its operations in Geita District in March of 2004 as a small non-governmental organization focusing on support to orphans and the most vulnerable children. The start of the organization was motivated by the desire to address the issues of HIV/AIDS and orphans in the district.

Geita region was established in March 2012, from parts of Shinyanga , Kagera and Mwanza Region, it Is one of Tanzania's 30 administrative regions comprising of five districts namely : Geita, Bukombe ,Chato, Nyang'wale and Mbogwe.

Proceedings

Discussion regarding the situation of GBV and Vulnerable People in the project area

Brief description about NELICO	NELICO is an acronym for New Light Children Centre Organization. NELICO is an organization that provides services to vulnerable children in all lake zone regions in Tanzania (Geita, Mara, Shinyanga, Kagera, Kigoma, and Mwanza). As an organization, NELICO has different projects aimed at helping vulnerable children. Examples of such projects include ACHIEVE which aims to help children with HIV/AIDS. Through this project, the organization ensures that the children get access to health care and that they do not get any GBV related problems. The project also provides legal aid to children who are victims of GBV through mobile clinics. This project also helps children who are not in formal education to get access to formal education. Most of these children face challenges of child labor due to poverty. Although the main beneficiaries of the services provided by the organization are children, there are other people such as women and those with disabilities who are also benefiting from it. NELICO also offers assistance to other small organizations dealing with GBV. Such assistance includes education related to financial management. NELICO also provides start-up funds to women groups, particularly those who are engaging in mining activities so as to empower them economically.

	NELICO also offers assistance to children with disabilities by providing them with different facilities such as stationeries and others (e.g., wheelchairs, prosthetic legs, and reading glasses) to help them in their educational activities. Along with this, the organization also provides education to the community to send all their children to school regardless of their abilities or disabilities. NELICO also offers grants to poor families amounting to 500,000 TZS to help them start a business so as to get rid of poverty. Such grants are also offered to youths of age 17 and above. The organization also in collaboration with doctors from the Netherlands to provide healthcare to children with spina bifida, cleft lip, and those with scars. Along with this, the organization also engages in making sure that children are getting proper care. Other services offered by the organization include legal aid, mental health, and psychosocial services.
GBV situation	GBV still persists in many areas in the lake zone exacerbated by poor traditions in these regions such as polygamous, recognition that men are the heads of the families and that women are to be submissive to them, denial of girl child to go to school, and women's lack of sources of income which creates dependency to their male partners. Although women engage in agricultural activities, they are not the main beneficiary of their produce as most of the funds obtained from agricultural activities are taken by their male partners. Thus, women are left with nothing. The main types of GBV in the regions include physical torture to female partners, sexual harassment, and psychological torture. However, due to poor traditions, many of these cases are left unreported. Some of these cases have now started to appear online where many women are being abused.
What happened when GBV occur	The organization has more than 1000 paralegals who engage directly in addressing GBV. When an incident of GBV occurs the victim(s) get first aid and then sent to the organization's office to avoid continuing receiving threats from the perpetrator of GBV. The victim(s) also get psychological help before going to report to the police. However, not all cases are reported to the Police for social reasons. Wisdom is used to solve some of the GBV cases for the social welfare of the families. Most victims are also sent to Moyo wa Huruma, which a foster house is owned by the Roman Catholic for safety reasons and also to get other services while awaiting for their justice. Sometimes influencers in the

	respective areas are used to host victims in their houses for the same purpose.
Availability of Call Centre	There are two free toll numbers that are available all the time. These are +441915167774 and 0800751030.
Collaboration with the National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children (NPAVAWC) committees	NELICO collaborate with the NPAVAWC committees to address all GBV related issues in the region. However, there are challenges associated with the collaboration as the committees have several problems affecting their performance. These committees do not have adequate resources for them to effectively perform their different activities.
Project impact to women	Many women are left homeless after payment of compensation. This is because many men tend to abandon their families after receiving compensation from the project. There are chances of sexual harassment particularly during the construction phase of the project, unexpected pregnancies, school dropout, rape, and eruption of diseases due to the increasing interaction of people. While it is expected that problems associated with sexual harassment may be high, those associated with compensation may be moderate.
Mechanism to be considered to avoid GBV	To address the problem of sexual harassment, different stakeholders need to be involved for advocacy purposes to get rid with this problem. The contractor should also follow all the rules and guidelines when offering employment opportunities to avoid sexual harassment and abuse. With regard to compensation, this should be fair, involving women at all stages so that they can also get their fair share. NELICO and other similar organizations can be consulted to provide education that will help minimize or eradicate school dropout in all areas where the project is crossing. Along with this, health education should also be provided to people so as to stop the spread of diseases during project implementation. There should be strict supervision during the disbursement of compensation, particularly to the vulnerable group so that they get their fair compensation. If compensation will involve construction of houses to the beneficiaries who have disabilities, the houses constructed need to be able to accommodate all such disabilities. All standards for houses for people with disabilities should be followed.

	Different stakeholders need to be involved during the compensation disbursement process to ensure that justice is achieved.
Vulnerable Groups	There are different vulnerable groups in the region including children, women, and elders who are not able to support themselves. Of these vulnerable people, women are in large numbers compared to the others. Most of these people are engage in small-scale economic activities. Their income is hand to mouth and they face different challenges such as lack of work opportunities, lack of capital, and GBV. There is a program called Gender Project under the SWIS AID which aims to empower the women economically.

Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) Tanzania Side

TANZANIA – ZAMBIA TRANSMISSION INTERCONNECTOR PROJECT (TAZA

Undertaking of ESIA, Interconnector Project (UTIP) ESMP, RPF and other Safeguards Study under UTIP Tanzania Side

Complementary Field Work – Social Component

Stakeholder consultation and responses

Minutes of the meeting with the District Land and Housing Development Bukombe		
MOM No. 19 (November 20240	**Time: 10:00 – 11:15**	**Meeting Date: 04-11-2024**
Meeting Subject:	**i) Collection information regarding the valuation procedure within the district.**	
Attendee Name	**Augustino H. Simbeye – District Land and Housing Development Officer on behalf of District Valuer, Bukombe, Geita.**	
Consultant Team	**Mohamed Kassim – Social Expert** **Emmanuel Mkhai – Social Expert**	
Counterpart		

Introduction

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Proceedings

Discussion regarding the valuation procedures in the project area

The status of land ownership in Bukombe District	There are two types of ownership. There are those with title deeds from the Government and those who have customary rights to their land. Customary rights come when a person buys a land and given the rights to

	own such land by the village government or has inherited such land from parents or other relatives. For one to have a title deed, the area must have been surveyed and planned for development. The procedure starts with land planning for different use before being surveyed.
Procedures in compensation	Procedures for land compensation for all types of ownership are the same. All types of ownership involve valuation before the owners being compensated. Compensation is paid at surface level only not what is found below the surface. If an area has minerals, then laws governing mining activities are adhered. In such areas, land owners are the ones who are compensated, not the ones who are engaging in mining activities. This is according to the Tanzania Land Laws, Act number 4 of 1999. Land is the property of the Government and thus compensation has to comply with the stipulated laws. If possible, the project should consult those who are engaging in mining activities in areas where the project is crossing so as to find a possible means of compensating them. This is because these people are not recognized by the law with regard to compensation. Valuation for compensation is done to all materials that are found at the surface level only, not what is within the land. This may include houses, trees, and crops. The valuation process is done based on the stipulated laws and thus value of the materials valuated may differ from one place to another. The value may be higher if the material being evaluated is in urban area.
Participation of people in the valuation process	The compensation laws require that all people who are affected or that their land will be taken to be involved in all stages of the valuation process. Land owners in all areas where the project is crossing are supposed to participate fully in the valuation process so as to avoid complaints and dissatisfaction.
Challenges in the valuation process	There are different challenges: • Too much expectation from the public on the compensation to be provided. This may result in dissatisfaction. • Delays in paying compensation after the valuation process. While it is expected that such delay will result in the payment of interest, this is not done hence creating complaints from those entitled to receive compensation.
Recommendations	• All procedures pertaining to compensation should be strictly adhered to. • If possible, procedures used for compensation in other similar project (e.g., EACOP) should be followed or improved. • District land officers and valuers should be involved in all the valuation process as they are the ones who are familiar with all the

MUHTASARI WA MAHOJIANO KATI YA WATHAMINI WA MASHAMBA YA KISAWII KUTOKA BENE CONSULT NA AFCAP MIPANGO MIJI KWA NIABA YA MTHAMINI.

MAHALI: KISOMBE LC
TAREHE: 04/11/2024

AGENDA 1: KUTONGWA MAHOJIANO

Afisa kutoka BENE CONSULT alitangaza mahojiano kwa kuanza kueleza lengo la mahojiano hayo. Mahojiano yalianza saa nne (4:00) kamili.

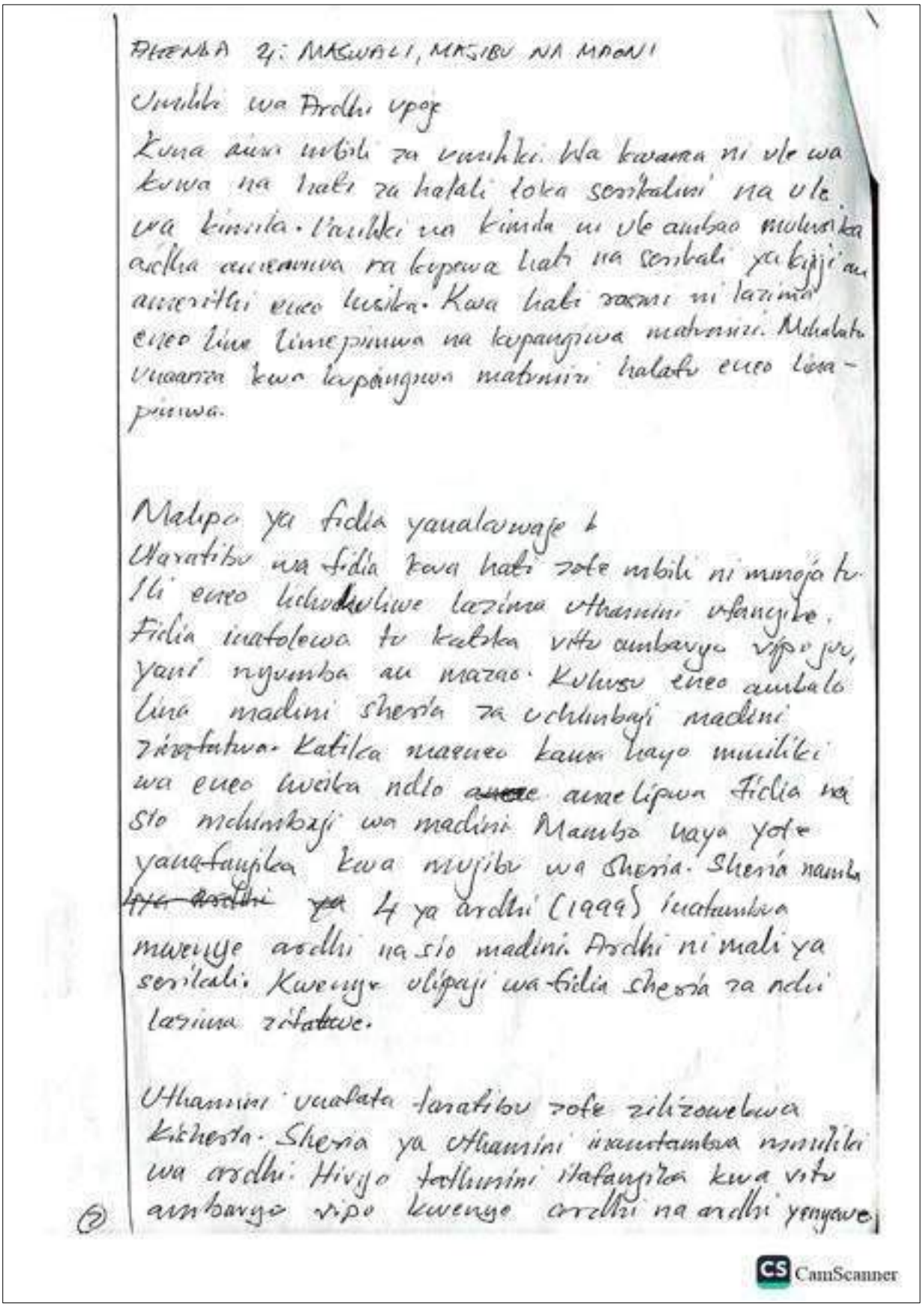
AGENDA 2: UTAMBULISHO

Afisa kutoka BENE CONSULT alifanya utambulisho kwake yeye na wenzake alioambatana nao. Afisa Mipango Miji nae alijitambulisha na kusema atawakilisha kwa niaba ya Mthamini wa Wilaya.

AGENDA 3: UTAMBULISHO WA MRADI

Afisa kutoka BENE CONSULT alitambulisha mradi wa kusafirisha umeme kutoka Ibadakuli-Shinyanga hadi Masaka Uganda. Faida za mradi kwa pia zimeelezwa ikiwa ni pamoja na kuongeza nguvu ya umeme katika grid ya taifa. Afisa alieleza hasara pia ambazo zinawezakujitokeza wakati wa utekelezaji wa mradi kama vile maeneo ya wazi ambako mradi unapita kuchukuliwa.

CamScanner



SEHEMU 4: MAGWALI, MAZIBU NA MBONI

Umiliki wa Ardhi vijijini

Kuna aina mbili za umiliki. Wa kwanza ni ule wa kuwa na hati za halali toka serikalini na ule wa kimila. Umiliki wa kimila ni ule ambao mtu anaishi ardhi anayoiona na kupewa hati na serikali yaani kijiji au mamlaka ingine. Kwa hati rasmi ni lazima eneo lime pimwa na kupangiwa matumizi. Mhalati wanaona kwa kupangiwa matumizi halafu eneo lina-pimwa.

Malipo ya fidia yanalowaje ?

Utaratibu wa fidia kwa hati zote mbili ni mmoja tu. Ili eneo lichukuliwe lazima uthamini ufanyike. Fidia inatolewa tu kabla vitu ambavyo vipo juu, yani nyumba au mazao. Kulingu eneo ambalo lina madini sheria za uchimbaji madini zinatafuta. Katika maeneo kama hayo mmiliki wa eneo hawezi ndio anaelipwa fidia na sio mchimbaji wa madini. Mambo haya yote yanatangulia kwa mujibu wa Sheria. Sheria namba ~~ya ardhi~~ ya 4 ya ardhi (1999) inatumika mwenye ardhi na sio madini. Ardhi ni mali ya serikali. Kwenye ulipaji wa fidia sheria za ndio lazima zitafuate.

Uthamini unafata taratibu zote zilizowekwa kisheria. Sheria ya uthamini inatambua mmiliki wa ardhi. Hivyo tathmini itafanyika kwa vitu ambavyo vipo kwenye ardhi na ardhi yenyewe.

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Maoni

Kuna inawezekana mradi unaweza kufanya mapadiliano na wawekezaji wa madini ili kuona namna bora ya kunufaidia wawekezaji. Hii ni kwakuwa sheria za fidia hazinwatambui wawekezaji/wachimbaji wa madini.

- Tathmini kabika fidia inalakiwa ifanyike kwa vile vyote ambavyo vipo kwenye ardhi kama vile nyumba, mazao, miti. Tathmini hii inafanyika kwa mujibu wa Sheria na thamani ya vitu inaweza kutofautiana sehemu na sehemu kata kama ni vilaya moja. Thamani inakuwa kubwa kama eneo limeendelea lipo mjini. Thamani inakuwa ndogo kama eneo lipo kijijini.

Uthimitishaji wa jamii kwenye uthamini.

- Sauti kwetu ni kazina thibitishwe kabika kufanya uthamini wa mali zote. Uthamini unapofanyika kazkuna mwenye eneo kwetu awepo ili aone kuthibitisha kikamilifu.
- Sheria zinatoka walwoka wachibiki toka mwanzo wa uthamini ili kuweza kuondoa malalamiko.

Changamoto kabika kufanya uthamini na kulipa fidia

- Wananchi wanakuwa wanamatarajio makubwa ya kuwaridhisha na fidia inayotolewa
- ~~Uthamini~~
- Muda ambao uthamini unafanyika na malipo ya fidia yanapotoka yanaweza kutofautiana ~~kw~~ sana. Malipo

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yanawezakuchelewa sana. Na haka yakichelewa nibora pia kuwa kazidi na kingo kupelekea kuathiriba kazi na malalamiko. Hamadibu ni kwamba muda ambao athamini watangika na malipo yanatolewa kumpasuri kuridi mieri sita. Lakini kili kuna muda kalilahi.

Nini kifanyike kabika mradi huu

- Tamadibu zote za fidia zizingatiwe Lakini kili kiategemea pia na matakwa ya mradi.
- Ikiwezekana kuangalia uzoefu wa miradi mingine iliyopita kama vile EACOP.
- Maafisa ardhi na wathamini wa kifaya kuwika washirikishwe na wakuchukwe kabika mradi kwakuwa wao wanayajua vizuri maeneo kuwika ambako mradi unapita.

AJENDA 5: KUFUNGA MAHOJIANO

Afisa wa BENE CONSULT alifunga mahojiano kwa kumshukuru Afisa Mipango Miji. Mahojiano yamefungwa rasmi saa 6 na robo (5:15) asubuhi.

Augustino H. Simbaye
Afisa Ardhi na Maendeleo ya Makazi (W)
BUKOMBE

Mwandishi
MOHAMED KASIM
BENE CONSULT.

AFISA MAENDELEO YA ARDHI (W)
BUKOMBE

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Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) Tanzania Side

TANZANIA – ZAMBIA TRANSMISSION INTERCONNECTOR PROJECT (TAZA)

Undertaking of ESIA, Interconnector Project (UTIP) ESMP, RPF and other Safeguards Study under UTIP Tanzania Side

Complementary Field Work – Social Component

Stakeholder consultation and responses

Minutes of the meeting with District Social Welfare Officer Chato District		
MOM No. 20 November 2024	**Time: 10:00 – 11:30**	**Meeting Date: 05-11-2024**
Meeting Subject:	**i) Collection of pending information regarding gender violence (GBV) within the district.** **ii) Get information about the situation of gender violence in the district and available mechanism to address this kind of problem.**	
Attendee Name	**Magreth Werema – District Social Welfare Officer (DSWO), Chato, Geita.** **Joseph Nyamko – DCDO, Chato**	
Consultant Team	**Mohamed Kassim – Social Expert** **Emmanuel Mkhai – Social Expert**	
Counterpart	**Grace Mwakisyombe – Sociologist (TANESCO)**	

Introduction

Introduction of Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) under – Zambia Transmission Interconnector Project (TAZA) to the TANESCO and the World Bank. The project proposed is 400V Power transmission line interconnector (550.8km) from Tanzania Via Geita Region at Bukombe district. The respective project will intercept in the villages of, Busonzo Kabagole, Nakayenze, Nalusunguti, Nampalahala, Bulega, Ibambilo and Butinzya. Together with other information we would like to get information on how the district is implementing the MTAKUWWA program and if there are other services providers on paralegal or phycho -social services on GBV/VAC in the project areas. The project will impact some properties including land. Also, might impact the small-scale miners and vulnerable groups. We have come here to introduce this national strategy project which will benefit the nation and the community in general and explain to them its impacts negative and positive and the means of mitigating the negative impacts also it is the policy of the NEMC and IYC that all big project like this one the respective community should be involved in all stages of project development and explain to them and seek their views and recommendations regarding the project.

Proceedings

Discussion regarding the situation of GBV in the project area

Implementation of the National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children (NPAVAWC)	• The district has NPAVAWC committees which meet four times per year. The district has 23 wards and 115 villages. The committees meet every quarter of the year to discuss various issues pertaining to GBV. • Types of GBV that are addressed by the committees include physical torture, body touch without permission, denial in access to health care such as vaccination for children, use of abusive language or calling bad names. • Though the committees were established primarily to address GBV and violence against children, in some instances, violence involving men victims were also addressed.
Available Government Mechanism to provide preventive measures against GBV	• Provision of education to the community. Such education is provided using various platforms. For instance, education is provided in schools, in public meetings, and hospitals. The aim to create awareness to the general public about the negative consequences of GBV. • Education is also provided to the community about the importance of reporting all cases related to GBV. The community is provided with education on where to report these cases such as in the Community Welfare Office, Police, to the village government, or to the religious leaders. In most cases privacy is strictly assured to the victims such that they report and explain their concern without a problem. Children are also instructed to report all GBV cases to their teachers, particularly those they trust most or to their parents. • Other mechanisms include providing health care services and legal advice to the victims.
GBV situation	Recently incidences of GBV are declining in the district as opposed to what was happening in the past. This is attributed to the provision of education that to the community regarding negative consequences of GBV. Also, the increasing availability of media which reports various cases of GBV has created awareness to the community about this ill practice. However, despite such as decline, there are still other people who are not reporting GBV incidences. Some cases are still handled at homes and victims are denied their right to report these cases to the authorities.

	There are traditional beliefs also which contribute to GBV in most areas.
What happened when GBV occur	When GBV occurs, it is reported to the authorities and the victim is taken for health care services. It is The victim is also taken to a safe place where he/she will be taken care of. The victims are also provided with psychological support to ensure that they recover.
Availability of Call Centre	There is no call centre in the district. GBV incidences are reported to the NPAVAWC committees in the respective villages. The committees then report these cases to the District Social Welfare for further action and later on report to the police.
Availability of foster houses for victims	There are houses in Geita town where all victims, particularly children are sent for their safety. These are Moyo wa Huruma and Neema. The victims are provided with psychological services to help them cope and thus return to their normal situation. These victims are followed through until they become normal. This is done because it is not safe for the victims to continue stay in areas where the incidences occur. Such kind of environment is still dangerous to the victims.
Project activities that are likely to impact women	• The project may contribute to destruction of families particularly when compensation is paid. • There are also chances that women will leave their male partners just for the sake of other men who will be coming during the implementation of the project. • Chances of unexpected pregnancies may also increase during the project implementation. These pregnancies may not receive any support as they were not planned before and the ones responsible for them may not be known. • Many children will also not be able to know their exactly identity.
Mechanism to be considered to avoid GBV	• It is important that education be provided regarding all elements of GBV that are likely to occur during project implementation so that the community takes necessary precaution. • Those responsible with the project should consider designing different programs that will be accountable for protecting children against all acts that perpetuates GBV. • The District Social Welfare Office should be involved in providing education as it is familiar with all areas where the project will be crossing.
Mechanism to help vulnerable people	• The strategy is to make sure that all people who are vulnerable and are likely to be impacted by the project get justice when compensation is paid. There is one stop centre which helps providing services to all the people affected by the project including the vulnerable. • For those who live by themselves, they are always asked where they would like to be relocated and the kind of help they want. This is done

	in collaboration with the village government. They are asked to indicate the type of help they want and who will assist them. • Legal aid is also provided to them to help know their rights.
GBV risks during the construction period of the project	• There might be cases of fraud and abuse particularly when compensation is paid. Families may be destroyed just for the sake of money.
Experience on GBV cases in other similar project	• No experience as education was provided to make people aware of what is likely to happen regarding GBV so that they take necessary precaution.
Existing service providers in the District for GBV	There are different services to the victims of GBV. These include Gender Desk, Social Welfare Office, legal services, community healthcare services, and NGO's such as SHDEPHA+, TOSO, ICAP, and TADEPA.
Challenges in addressing GBV	• Lack of cooperation from the victims. Some are afraid of reporting or providing evidence of incidences of GBV to the authorities. This can be addressed by sending the victims to foster houses for their safety. • Lack of facilities necessary for the Social Welfare Office to handle all GBV cases smoothly. For instance, the existing office do not offer privacy to the victims and as such most of them are not free to express themselves when reporting GBV incidences. • There is also a problem of low number of staff involved in addressing GBV cases. • There is also a problem of one stop centre that will be equipped with all necessary facilities and staff (police, health care workers, paralegal, psychologists, and social welfare personnel) who will be providing care to the victims of GBV.
Opinion on the management of GBV during project implementation.	• The District Social Welfare Office should be empowered so that it can be able to execute daily operations regarding GBV smoothly. • District Social Welfare Office need to be involved in all phases of providing education to the community regarding the project and the incidences of GBV that are likely to occur during project implementation. This will help the community take precautionary measures. • District Social Welfare officers should be empowered in terms of capacity building to allow them executes their work without a problem. • If possible, the project should consider helping with a secure place/office which will ensure privacy to the victims such that they become free to express themselves.

MUHTASARI WA MAHOJIANO KATI YA MAAFISA UTAWALI WA JAMII, NA MUWAKILISHI WA TAROF WILAYA YA CHATO NA WATAALAMU WA MAMBO YA KIJAMII KUTOKA BENE CONSULT.

MAHALI: CHATO DC

TAREHE: 05/11/2024

AGENDA

1. KUFUNGUA MAHOJIANO
2. UTAMBULISHO
3. UTAMBULISHO WA MRADI
4. MASWALI, MAJIBU, NA MAONI
5. KUFUNGA MAHOJIANO

AGENDA 1: KUFUNGUA MAHOJIANO.
Mahojiano yalifunguliwa saa nne asubuhi na Bi Grace Kiyanda kutoka TANESCO.

AGENDA 2: UTAMBULISHO.
Kabla ya mahojiano Afisa kutoka TANESCO Bi Grace Kiyanda alimtambulisha maafisa kutoka BENE CONSULT na kueleza lengo la ujio kutoka na kusimya mahojiano.

AGENDA 3: UTAMBULISHO WA MRADI
Afisa kutoka TANESCO alitambulisha mradi na kueleza kuwa mradi huo utapita kabika maeneo ya wat. Afisa alieleza kuwa mradi unawezo kuwa na madhara hasi na chanya. Alieleza ni mambo gani kupata maoni ya wadau kusika ili kuweza kupata namna nzuri ya kukabiliana na madhara hasi kutoka kwenye mradi.

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FIGURA 4: MASWALI, MAJIBU NA MAONI

UTEKELEZAJI WA MIRADUA

Halmashauri iina kanuni za MIRADUA ambazo huwa zinakiukwa mara nne kwa mwaka. Wilaya iina kata 23 na vijiji 115. Kanuni zinakiukwa kila robo mwaka au pale ukabili wa kijinsia unapotokea.

- Pia za ukabili zinazokiukwakwa ni pamoja na kupigwa, kubakwa, kutomaswa bila ridhaa, kuzuiwa kupata huduma za afya kama chanjo kwa watoto. Pia kutokanwa au kutelekwa majina ya ajabu.
- Kampeni za kupinga ukabili zinaanza kufanyika pia kwa wanaume.

MIKAKATI YA KUZUIA UKATILI WA KIJINSIA

- Kutolewa kwa elimu kwa njia mbalimbali kwanza shuleni, kwenye mikutano ya jamii na kwenye mahojiano.
- Elimu pia inatolewa kulingana na umuhimu wa kutoa taarifa katika mamlaka tofauti kama Ustawi wa Jamii, Polisi, Serikali za kijiji, au kwa viongozi wa kidini. Taarifa hazifungatwa ustri.
- Kwa watoto wanasitizwa watoe taarifa kwa walimu mashuleni au kwa wazazi.
- Mkakati mwingine ni kutoa huduma za kitafiti pamoja na ushauri wa kisheria.

HALI YA UKATILI WA KIJINSIA

- Ukatili wa kijinsia upo katika kwa Wilaya za chato lakini zinaripotiwa tofauti na ilivyokuwa mwanzo. Hii inatokana na elimu inayotolewa pamoja na hatua mbalimbali zinazotolewa. Pia vyanzo la habari media

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Zhuzeta report kuenye jamii kusiba ~~zita~~ kuelezeya matokeo mengi kwenye kipengwa.

- Pia wote wengi hawatoi taarifa kuhusiana na matatizo ya vkabili wa kijinsia. Mambo mengi yana-tatokea nyumbani.
- Mambo mengine yanayochochea vkabili wa kijinsia ni pamoja tuani za kitamaduni.

UWEPO WA NYUMBA ZA KUHIFADHIA WAATHIRIKA.

Kuna nyumba 6 zilizo ambazo watoto waathirika wanapelekwa kwaajili ya kupata huduma. Kuna MOYO WA HURUMA ~~na~~ na KEEMA

- Watoto/waathirika pia wanapata msaada wa kisaikolojia ili kuwawezesha kurudi katika hali zao za kawaida. Mara nyingi watoto hawa wanatatizwa hali zao hadi pale atakapokuwa sawa. Mtoto kubaki katika mazingira yake ya nyumbani ni hatari kwasababu anaendelea kubaki katika mazingira hatarishi.

- ~~K~~kwa wanawake wanapitia vkabili wa kijinsia, huwa wanafoa taarifa polisi. Lakini pia wanapata msaada wa kisaikolojia

CHANGAMOTO

- Wapo wanawake wanaogopa na kutoa taarifa polisi. Hata hivyo wanawake/waathirika wanachinduwa kutoa vchinzano polisi. Hii inachochea vkabili wa kijinsia.

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MIMI KIJIJINI / VIJIJINI

- Taarifa itolewa mwafunika ampeleka kupata matibabu. Pia huangaliwa kama mtoto ataka uripi na kama hapo ni salama. Pia ~~kama~~ Huangaliwa kama mtoto anaona ili awezi kuendelea na maisha. Hata kama atahamishwa.

- Pia watoto wanapewa psychosocial counselling ili kuwawelea sawa.

UWEPO WA CALL CENTRE.

- Wilaya haina call centre. Taarifa zinatolewa kwa wanalamabi wa KITAKWA ambao wapo kila kata na hawa wanatoa taarifa ofisi ya ustawi wa jamii.
- Taarifa pia inatolewa kwenda kwa polisi.

MAZHARA YA MRADI

- Mradi unaweza kufanya familia kutelekezwa kwa pale fidia inapotolewa.
- Kuna uwezekano pia kwa wanawake kuvalamba wenza wao na kuambukana na unaume wengine wanao kuja kwenye mradi.
- Kuna uwezekano pia wa mimba ~~zinto~~ zisizotarajiwa na zile ambazo zinakosa kuwadumisha.
- Watoto wengi pia wanakosa haki zao. Wengi wanaachwa kujua asili zao

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KITU GANI KIFANYIKE KUPUNGUZA UKATILI WA KIJINSIA.

- Elimu itolewe kuhusiana na vifungu vyote vya Ukatili wa kijinsia ili jamii iweze kuelewa fahamu.
- Pia waliwike na mradi wawande program ambayo itakuwa na kazi maalumu ya kulinda haki za watoto.
- Elimu itakayotolewa kwahusishe watu kutoka Vitongoji vya Jamii kwenye kambi wao wanapoishi viwanja ya kuku.

HATARI YA KUWEPO KWA UKATILI WA KIJINSIA WAKATI WA UTEKELEZAJI WA MRADI

- Kunawezekana kuwa na hatari za watu kuhukumiana kwa walakati wa ulipaji wa fidia wapoanza. Pia kunaweza kuwa na kero za maaji na watu kuduliwa maeneo ambayo sio yake ili ~~awezee~~ fidia iende kwa watu mwengine.

MIKAKATI YA KUWAKINGIA WATU WA MAKUNDI MAALUMU.

- Mkakati uliopo ni kuhakikisha kuwa mukuseka ndio anaelipwa fidia. Kunakuwa na One Stop Centre ambayo inasaidia kutoa huduma kwa waathirika wote.
- Kwa wale ambao wako peke yao, bazi wanakizwa ni wapi wanataka kuhamia. Hapa wanafanyika Sensitization kuhusiana na afisi ya kijiji. Pia wanakizwa wanatake wafanyiwe ~~ni~~ ndani na nani anataka afoe msaada kwake. Pia mwathirike anaungamikiwa na msaada wa kisheria ili apate haki yake na ami anapaswa kufanya.

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HUSWAHA ZA ZOPO KUZUIA UKATILI WA KIJINSIA

- Kwa kuendesha kesi, watu wa Ustawi wa Jamii, Viongozi wa Kidini, Wasaidizi wa Kisheria, Wahudumu wa afya ngazi ya Jamii, pamoja na NGOs kama vile SHIDEPHA+, TOSO, ICAP, TADEPA.

CHANGAMOTO KATIKA KUSHUGHULIKIA GBV

- Waathirika wengi wanakosa kutoa ushirikiano kwa kutoa ushahidi. Mara nyingi ushahidi unavunjika kwa sababu waathirika wanapewa mapatano.
- Changamoto nyingine inayokwamisha kwa kesi na nyumba salama (safe house) ambazo waathirika wakitoka kwao kwa sababu ya unyanyapaa mkubwa na ushahidi kutoweka.
- Changamoto nyingine ni kukosekana kwa ofisi yenye kuweka kiwa na usiri.
- Changamoto nyingine ni upungufu wa watoaalamu na rasilimali nyingine zinazoweza kusaidia katika kupunguza ukatili wa kijinsia.
- Uboreshaji wa One Stop centre ambayo Halmashauri na watoaalamu wote kama vile Polisi, Mtoaalamu wa afya MAONI na Wataalamu wa Ustawi wa Jamii.

MAONI

- Kusaidia ofisi ya Ustawi wa Jamii ili iweze kuhakikisha kuki inapatikana.
- Maafisa Ustawi wa Jamii washirikishwe katika kutoa elimu pale mradi utekelezwa kwa mafanikio.
- Maafisa Ustawi wa Jamii waongezwe ama wawezeshwe kusafiria kazi zao kwa wakati.

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- Mradi uwatahitaji ofisi ambayo inaweza kuleta ugtsi na hivyo kuwafanya waathirika wawe kwa kutoa taarifa.

AGENDA 5: KUFUNGA MAHOJIANO.

Afisa kutoka BENE CONSULT ametoa mahojiano kwa kuwaelekeza maafisa Ustawi kwa maeneo yao mazesi.

MAGRETH WEREMA
AFISA USTAWI
0769 [illegible]6350.

USTAWI
S.L.P [illegible]
CH[illegible]

Mohamed Kassim
BENE CONSULT.

(5)

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Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) Tanzania Side

TANZANIA – ZAMBIA TRANSMISSION INTERCONNECTOR PROJECT (TAZA)

Undertaking of ESIA, Interconnector Project (UTIP) ESMP, RPF and other Safeguards Study under UTIP Tanzania Side

Complementary Field Work – Social Component

Stakeholder consultation and responses

Minutes of the meeting with district land valuer Chato district		
MOM No. 21 November 2024	**Time: 11:30 – 13:00**	**Meeting Date: 05-11-2024**
Meeting Subject:	**i) Collection information regarding the valuation procedure within the district.**	
Attendee Name	**Simon N. Gambaresi – District Valuer, Chato, Geita.**	
Consultant Team	**Mohamed Kassim – Social Expert** **Emmanuel Mkhai – Social Expert**	
Counterpart	**Grace Mwakisyombe – Sociologist (TANESCO)**	

Introduction

Introduction of Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) under – Zambia Transmission Interconnector Project (TAZA) to the TANESCO and the World Bank. The project proposed is 400V Power transmission line interconnector (550.8km) from Tanzania Via Geita Region at Bukombe district. The respective project will intercept in the villages of, Busonzo Kabagole, Nakayenze, Nalusunguti, Nampalahala, Bulega, Ibambilo and Butinzya. Together with other information we would like to get information on how the district is implementing the MTAKUWWA program and if there are other services providers on paralegal or phycho -social services on GBV/VAC in the project areas. The project will impact some properties including land. Also, might impact the small-scale miners and vulnerable groups. We have come here to introduce this national strategy project which will benefit the nation and the community in general and explain to them its impacts negative and positive and the means of mitigating the negative impacts also it is the policy of the NEMC and IYC that all big project like this one the respective community should be involved in all stages of project development and explain to them and seek their views and recommendations regarding the project.

Proceedings

Discussion regarding the valuation procedures in the project area

The status of land ownership in Chato District	• There are two types of ownership. There are those with title deeds and those with customary rights. There are also people who occupy

	land without any type of title deed. In most cases these areas are not yet planned. • The procedure for people to have title deeds is for them to file application for their land to be surveyed and ultimately get title deeds. Others may acquire a land that has already been surveyed and thus easier for them to get title deeds. If a person wants to get a title deed he/she is supposed to write a letter to the District Director. • For this particular project, most people where the project passes in Iparamasa have title deeds as their areas have already been surveyed.
Procedures in compensation	• The project owner normally writes a letter to the District Director expressing their concern and the need to acquire land for the project. The letter also explains that those who own such land will be compensated. The director then approves the application so that other procedures can follow. • The identified area is then identified and valuation processes begin. At this stage, market price for the identified land is indicated to help compensation processes align with the current market price of the land to be acquired. Also, education is provided to those affected regarding their rights. • With regards to plants, there is already available schedule indicating all the values of the plants in the respective area. Normally compensation is paid depending on the maturity of the tree starting from 15%, 20%, 50%, 75%, and 100%. • With regard to crops, compensation is paid based on the size of the land acquired. Normally compensation is paid depending on the urgency of the respective project. For instance, if the project is to be implemented immediately, then compensation may include both land and the crops available. Otherwise, compensation will be paid after the crops have been harvested. • The procedure requires that compensation be paid within six month after the approval of the valuation report. If compensation is paid beyond six months then an interest of 7% is paid to the affected person. • Compensation for buildings such as houses depends on the types of materials used for construction. Also the affected persons will be paid house allowance for all the period while awaiting their new houses to be constructed. Such allowance also depends on the value of the house acquired to leave way for the project. The affected person also gets an allowance of 7% as a disturbance allowance. This allowance involves all materials that will be taken together with the house to leave way for the project. Transport allowance is also paid for each 12 tons for the distance of 20 kilometers.

	• All development associated with the house such as if the respective house has a fence, are also to be compensated. Research is done to ensure that market price for all the development made in the respective house is used for compensation purposes. • Compensation also considers the status of the house in terms of depreciation. Such depreciation is measured in terms of percentage starting from 0% to 90%. Whether renovation has taken place in the respective house is also taken into consideration. • When all the valuation procedures complete, the affected people are provided with education so that they become aware of their rights. This is done to avoid complaints from the affected people. • When all the valuation procedures complete, the valuation document is sent to the respective authorities including village government officials, village ward officials, District Commissioner, and the Government Valuer for verification and approval.
Compensation for Cemetery	• There are three types of three types of graves/cemetery. Those that have been constructed, those that have been constructed and made by tiles, and those that have not been constructed. Compensation is not provided for all the graves rather allowance is provided. This, however, differs in all the three categories. For those that have not been constructed, an allowance totaling 300,000 TZS is paid, while a total of 500,000 TZS is paid for those graves that have been constructed. Those graves with tiles receive an amount totaling 900,000TZS. For all these, an amount of 120,000 TZS is paid to the family as a token and the remaining balance is used for the relocation of the deceased body to a new location. This budget is prepared together with healthcare officials. Relocation is always done by Government officials.
People involved in the valuation process	• The valuation process involves village chairpersons, ward leaders, land officer, and surveyor. • The affected person is supposed to sign form number 1 to allow the valuation team to enter into his area. Form number 2 is signed in case the person affected is not satisfied with the valuation process. Form number 3 is designed to collect valuation information and is signed by the village chairperson and the affected person. There is also a form which is to be signed by the surveyor. Form number 69 is signed by the Land Officer and the affected person. This form helps in making follow-up regarding compensation to be paid. • When all the valuation process complete, the photo of the affected person is taken for evidence. If the person is not around, a representative is appointed. However, this person is responsible for making follow-up of the compensation only. Compensation is paid to

	the one entitled to, not other people.
Challenges in the valuation process	• Challenges occur when the affected people are not involved in all stages of the valuation process. There are many chances for complaints from the affected people if the process is not participatory and if they feel that they are left behind. • Lack of trust from the community during the valuation process. While it is likely that the affected people may not trust the valuer, there are also chances that these people may also not be trusted. There are instances, for instance, where the affected people may plant crops in their land while the valuation process has is already complete and later on claim that the crops were there the during valuation process, thus demand high compensation.
Accompanying evidence for compensation	• The affected person is supposed to carry identity cards for identification when the compensation process has begun.

MUHTASARI WA MAHOJIANO KATI YA MTATHMINI WA WILAYA YA CHATO NA WATHAMINI WA MAMBO YA KIJAMII KUTOKA BENE CONSULT.

MAHALI: CHATO DC

TAREHE: 05/11/2024.

AGENDA

1. KUFUNGUA MAHOJIANO
2. UTAMBULISHO
3. UTAMBULISHO WA MRADI
4. MAKUALI, MAJIBU, NA MAONI
5. KUFUNGA MAHOJIANO.

1. KUFUNGUA MAHOJIANO

Afisa wa TANESCO alifungua mahojiano kwa kumkaribisha Mthamini wa Wilaya na kueleza lengo la mahojiano.

2. UTAMBULISHO

Afisa wa TANESCO alitoa utambulisho kwa kila a- maafisa lakitoka BENE CONSULT ambao wameboja kwa ajili ya kukusanya maoni kutoka na nanma Mthamini wanyahusika wilayani Chato na kuja kuonana na Afisa wa fidia.

3. UTAMBULISHO WA MRADI

Afisa kutoka TANESCO ameutambulisha mradi na kitoa faida na madhara ambayo yanaweza kutokea kutokana na mradi huo. Afisa ameeleza kuwa ni muhimu kupata maoni ya wadau ili kutafuta namna bora ya kuondoa madhara hayo.

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AGENDA 4: MASWALI, MAJIBU NA MAONI

UMILIKI WA ARDHI

- Umiliki ulio wa muuna mbali. Wapo wengine kati za sentali ambako maeneo yameptuwa na wale ambao maeneo yao hayajapimwa kabisa wanamiliki kati za kimila. Yapo maeneo ambayo hayajapimwa na yanamilikiwa kihalela.
- Utaratibu wa kumilikishwa ni kwa walioka wanaomba kupimiwa na kisha kupata hati ya serikali. Wengine wanamuwa ardhi ambayo tayari imeshapimwa na kisha wanapata hati.
- Utaratibu wa kupata ardhi na hati ni kwa kuandikwa barua kwa Mkurugenzi na kuelezea ombi lake.
- Maeneo ambayo mradi unapita (Kata ya Iparamasa) wapo wale ambao tayari wana hati za kiserikali kwa kwa maeneo yao yameshapimwa.
- Kabila

UTARATIBU WA FIDIA

- Mahusika wa mradi wanaelekwa barua kwa Mkurugenzi wa Wilaya kwamba maeneo husika na ili wawezekulipa fidia.
- Barua ya Mkurugenzi kufahamishwa ardhi/diwani ili utaratibu mwingine uendelee.
- Utaratibu ni kwa eneo husika kuthaminiwa na kufanyiwa tathmini.
- Kabla ya zoezi kuanza elimu inatolewa kwa wananchi ili kujua bei ya soko ya ardhi kwa maeneo husika
- Kwa upande wa mimea tayari kuna jedwali ambalo linaonyesha bei ya mimea yote iliyopo kwenye eneo husika.

(7)

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- Baada ya mchakato wa utafiti kukamilika, elimu inatolewa kwa wananchi ili waweze kujua hatari na faida.
- Fidia malipwa kulingana na aina ya kitu kinachoathiriwa na kiwango cha sehemu.
- ~~Kwa~~ Fidia kwa miti, kwa mfano inategemea na ukubwa au ukaaji wa miti husika. Malipo yanakuwa kwa asilimia kwanza asilimia 15, 20, 50, 75 na 100 inategemea na ukaaji wa miti wenyewe.
- Fidia kwenye mazao inalipwa kwa kiekari.
- Ulipaji wa mazao kwenye mradi unategemea na kiasi cha mradi. Kama ~~mra~~ utekelezaji wa mradi ni wa kiasi, fidia inaweza kulipwa na kwa mazao yenyewe. Kama mradi kama kiasi, malipo yatalipwa baada ya walioathirika kuvuna mazao yao.
- Utaratibu wa kulipa fidia ni ~~ndi~~ ndani ya miezi sita tangu uthamini ufanyike na kuidhinishwa. Kama itapita zaidi ya miezi 6 bila ya asilimia saba (7%) inatolewa.
- Kwa upande wa majengo, fidia inategemea na aina ya material yaliyotumika katika ujenzi wa majengo husika. Pia waathirika wanalipwa posho ya usafiri ili waweze kupanga kwa kipindi chote ambacho atakuwa anaendelea na ujenzi wa nyumba. Posho ya usafiri inatolewa kulingana na kiasi cha nyumba aliyokuwa kwa muda wa miaka mitatu.
- Pia mwathirika analipwa posho ya usumbufu kwa kiwango cha asilimia saba (7%) ya kiasi cha nyumba ambayo imevunjwa kupisha mradi. Asilimia hii inaongezeka vile vyoo ambavyo vimeathiriwa kupisha mradi.

(2)

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- Waathirika pia wanalipwa pesa ya usafiri kwa kila tani 12 kwa umbali wa kilomita ishirini (20 km).

- Mazao mengine yote kama vile mpunga ikiwa na ute, viazi, nanasi na mengineyo yote ni lazima yafidiwe. Utafiti unafanyika kujua bei ya soko kwa mazao yote ambayo yameharibika.

- Fidia pia inaangalia hali ya udongo kwenye eneo. Hali ya udongo inalipwa/inaangaliwa kwa asilimia kwanza sifuri hadi kumi (0% – 90%). Lakini pia fidia inaangalia kama jengo liwekwa limeharibiwa au lavunjwa.

- Mchakato wote wa kufanya uthamini ukikamilika waathirika wanapewa elimu kuhusiana na stahiki zao (Disclosure). Jengo ni kwanza malipo kwake kwa wananchi. Mchakato wa uthamini unapelekwa kwa mamlaka husika (Mthamini wa Kijiji, Mthamini wa Kata, Mkuu wa Wilaya) na Mthamini Mkuu wa Serikali) kwa ajili ya kuidhinishwa

FIDIA KWA MAKABURI

- Kuna makaburi ya aina tatu. Kuna yale ya kufungewa, kuna yale ambayo yamewekewa uzio, na mengine yasiyo fungewa.

- Fidia kwa makaburi yasiyofungwa yanalipwa sh. 300,000/=. Yaliyofungwa yanalipwa 500,000/= na yale yaliyowekewa matofali yanalipwa sh. 900,000/=.

- Kabla fidia haijatolewa, sh. 120,000 hutolewa kama kifuta machozi. Pesa inayobaki ni kwaajili ya kuhamisha mwili na kufunga kaburi.

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- Hawa kwanakawa na bodget inayoandaliwa pamoja na wafu wa afya.
- Uhamishaji mara zote unafanyika na serikali.

CHANGAMOTO KATIKA KUFANYA UTHAMINI

- Changamoto huwa zinakuwepo kama wathiriwa hawapa ushirikiano. Kama wathiriwa wanashirikiana changamoto hazipewepo kwepo.
- Ukosefu wa vitendea kazi kwa wanandi. Wanandi wengi wanategemea, kwa mfano kutegemea mazao ambayo hayakuwepo kwa ajili ya uthamini kwanza kufanyika.

WANAOHUSIKA NA UTHAMINI

- Uthamini unahusisha Wenyeviti wa Vijiji, Watendaji, afisa ardhi, na Surveyor.
- Kwa fomu namba 1 ambayo mwathirika ana sign kuthibitisha wathaminiwa wakiwepo kwenye eneo lake. Fomu namba 2 ni pale ambapo mwhusika hapatikani zaidi la kuthaminiwa kusainiwa. Fomu namba tatu ni ile ya kuhusika maelezo ambayo inatiwa saini na Mwenyekiti wa kijiji, mwenye eneo. Pia kuna fomu ya Surveyor ambayo ina sainiwa na Surveyor. Fomu namba 69 ana sign Afisa Ardhi Mteule pamoja na mmiliki wa eneo. Fomu hii inasaidia kufatilia fidia.
- Utaratibu wote utakamilika mhusika anapigwa picha. Kama mhusika hayupo kwenye eneo husika basi mwakilishi anatakiwa kabisa kazi yake ni kufatilia ili mchakato wa fidia na ci kupata fidia.

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VIAMBATANISHO KATIKA FIBIA

- Anaklipwa Sikila anatakiwa kuwa na kitambulisho halali kama vile Kitambulisho cha Taifa kwaajili kuhakiki majina -

PATONGA 5: KUFUNGA MAHOJIANO

Mahojiano yamehitimisha mnda wa saa 6:50 kwa kumshukuru mhusika kwa majibu yake mazuri:

SIMION N. GAMAHELI
MTHAMINI
HALMASHAURI YA WILAYA
CHATO

MTHAMINI WA SERIKALI HALMASHAURI YA WILAYA CHATO

MOHAMED KHAMIS
KENE CONSULT.

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Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) Tanzania Side

TANZANIA – ZAMBIA TRANSMISSION INTERCONNECTOR PROJECT (TAZA

Undertaking of ESIA, Interconnector Project (UTIP) ESMP, RPF and other Safeguards Study under UTIP Tanzania Side

Complementary Field Work – Social Component

Stakeholder consultation and responses

Minutes of the meeting with the Gender Desk Chato District		
MOM No. 22 November 2024	**Time: 14:30 – 15:30**	**Meeting Date: 10-11-2024**
Meeting Subject:	**i) Collection of pending information regarding gender violence (GBV) within the district.** **ii) Get information about the situation of gender violence in the district and available mechanism to address this kind of problem.**	
Attendee Name	**Inspector Stela Kataga – In charge, Gender Desk – Chato District, Geita**	
Consultant Team	**Emmanuel Mkhai – Social Expert**	
Counterpart	**Grace Kisyombe – Sociologist, TANESCO**	

Introduction

Introduction of Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) under – Zambia Transmission Interconnector Project (TAZA) to the TANESCO and the World Bank. The project proposed is 400V Power transmission line interconnector (550.8km) from Tanzania Via Geita Region at Bukombe district. The respective project will intercept in the villages of, Busonzo Kabagole, Nakayenze, Nalusunguti, Nampalahala, Bulega, Ibambilo and Butinzya. Together with other information we would like to get information on how the district is implementing the MTAKUWWA program and if there are other services providers on paralegal or phycho -social services on GBV/VAC in the project areas. The project will impact some properties including land. Also, might impact the small-scale miners and vulnerable groups. We have come here to introduce this national strategy project which will benefit the nation and the community in general and explain to them its impacts negative and positive and the means of mitigating the negative impacts also it is the policy of the NEMC and IYC that all big project like this one the respective community should be involved in all stages of project development and explain to them and seek their views and recommendations regarding the project.

Proceedings

Discussion regarding the situation of GBV in the project area

Current situation of GBV in the District	GBV incidences are prevalent in the district. Many cases related to GBV are being reported. These cases are mainly from mining and fishing

	activities particularly when men get money from those activities. There are cases such as rape and child marriage. However, these incidences are declining due to the provision of education to the community.
What is done when GBV occurs	After receiving information about the incident, one officer go to the hospital with the victim to ensure that treatment is provided. Effort is then made to find the suspect so that he can be brought to court and justice achieved. However, this might be challenging, especially for rape cases as there are no police post in many rural areas where these incidences occur. Also, sometimes there is no cooperation from the victims as many of these incidences are solved at family level. Incidences such as child pregnancies are hidden as the suspect may bribe the family of the victim to avoid reporting the incidence to the authority so that justice can be achieved. The Police Gender Desk works in collaboration with the District Social Welfare Department to solve all GBV related cases. The District Social Welfare Department offers counselling services to all the victims of GBV. Counselling services are provided to enable the victim regains her psychological well-being.
Availability of Call Centre	There is no direct call center. Mobile phone number of OCD and officer in charge of the Gender Desk are used to report GBV related incidences.
Possible Project activities that will impact women	Most impact are likely to appear during the construction phase of the project. These may include: • Childhood pregnancies • Spread of diseases such as HIV/AIDS • Family conflicts as a result of money obtained from the project. • Absenteeism in school as school children may be attracted to work in the project so as to cater for the needs of their poor families.
Mechanism to address GBV	Different mechanism can be applied to reduce or eliminate GBV incidences. These may include among others: • Provision of education to the community about the likelihood of such GBV to happen during the implementation of the project. Such education can be provided in collaboration with the police force at all levels, starting from the village, ward, and district. • The Police Force is implementing a campaign known as “Tuwaambie kabla hawajaaribiwa” (Lets inform them before they are harmed) which provide education to students of all levels, from primary to university regarding the harms of GBV and how to take precautionary measures. • Education is also provided to religious leaders in churches and mosques. This is done because these are listened by their followers, hence it is easier for them to send message to the

	respective followers about GBV related matters. • Lazy parents are summoned to the police station and informed about taking good care of their children so that they cannot be victims of GBV related incidences.
Risk of GBV during the construction period	• Childhood pregnancies – High risk • Rape – High risk • Same sex relationship – Moderate • Family abandonment – High risk • School absenteeism – High risk • Crime – High risk
Challenges in addressing GBV	There are several challenges in addressing GBV. These are: • Inadequate work facilities such as transport and stationeries. • Low number of officers in charge of GBV (human resource problems). • Unable to provide feedback to the community about action taken GBV related incidences. This is important so as to win trust from the community.
What to be considered on GBV during implementation of the Project	• Education should be provided to the community regarding the project and the likelihood of GBV related incidences so that precaution can be taken. • Capacity building should be provided to the Gender Desk so that it can continue addressing GBV cases effectively. • The Gender Desk should be facilitated in terms of financial resources, transport and other materials such as stationery so that it can perform her duties effectively. • Gender Desk and the entire Police Force at all levels, from the village, ward, and district should be involved in providing education to the communities where the project is crossing. These should also be involved as they are the ones responsible for ensuring that justice is served.

Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) Tanzania Side

TANZANIA – ZAMBIA TRANSMISSION INTERCONNECTOR PROJECT (TAZA)

Undertaking of ESIA, Interconnector Project (UTIP) ESMP, RPF and other Safeguards Study under UTIP Tanzania Side

Complementary Field Work – Social Component

Stakeholder consultation and responses

Minutes of Meeting with SHDEPHA+ District Coordinator, Bukombe, Geita		
MOM No. 23 November 2024	**Time: 13:55 – 14:50**	**Meeting Date: 04 -11-2024**
Meeting Subject:	**i) Collection of pending information regarding vulnerable groups within the district.** **ii) Get information about the types of vulnerable groups, identify existing mechanism by the Government on how to deal with this category of people.**	
Attendee Name	**Essan F. Malifedha – District Coordinator, SHDEPHA+, Bukombe, Geita**	
Consultant Team	**Mohamed Kassim – Social Expert** **Emmanuel Mkhai – Social Expert**	
Counterpart		

Introduction

Introduction of Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) under – Zambia Transmission Interconnector Project (TAZA) to the TANESCO and the World Bank. The project proposed is 400V Power transmission line interconnector (550.8km) from Tanzania Via Geita Region at Bukombe district. The respective project will intercept in the villages of, Busonzo Kabagole, Nakayenze, Nalusunguti, Nampalahala, Bulega, Ibambilo and Butinzya. Together with other information we would like to get information on how the district is implementing the MTAKUWWA program and if there are other services providers on paralegal or phycho -social services on GBV/VAC in the project areas. The project will impact some properties including land. Also, might impact the small-scale miners and vulnerable groups. We have come here to introduce this national strategy project which will benefit the nation and the community in general and explain to them its impacts negative and positive and the means of mitigating the negative impacts also it is the policy of the NEMC and IYC that all big project like this one the respective community should be involved in all stages of project development and explain to them and seek their views and recommendations regarding the project.

About SHDEPHA+

SHDEPHA+ is an acronym for Service, Health, and Development for People living positively with HIV/AIDS. It is a national non-governmental organization, registered on 21 November 1994 with registration number SO 8216. SHDEPHA+ originated from the initiatives of fifteen people living with HIV/AIDS whose goal was to create a network and to mobilize resources to help people living with HIV/AIDS and to fight the spread of the disease. Although originally focusing on people living with HIV/AIDS, over the years SHDEPHA+ has expanded having over 65 branches countrywide and now covers

people both infected and affected by HIV/AIDS.
Each branch of SHDEPHA+ works independently, developing, managing and implementing its own projects; though all branches share one constitution and registration.
SHDEPHA+ Kahama branch, based in Kahama District, is among the 65 branches, was launched in 1999 and started independent operations in 2002. Since then, SHDEPHA+ Kahama branch has been working with both international and national donors, the local and central government, and other stakeholders in order to work toward the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

Proceedings

Discussion regarding the situation of vulnerable people in the project area

Brief Description about SHDEPHA+	SHDEPHA+ is an acronym for Service, Health, and Development for People living positively with HIV/AIDS. It is a national non-governmental organization, registered on 21 November 1994. Although the organization was initially established to cater for the positive HIV/AIDS infected people, it is now also dealing with the elderly group, particularly those who are living in difficulties and are not able to support themselves. The organization has different projects including research in areas of capacity to youths starting from 13 to 17 years old. The project aims to study life skills among the youth in that category of age group. This project is financed by MILELE Zanzibar Foundation in collaboration with UWEZO Tanzania. The other project called HelpAge deals with elderly people and is particularly focusing on their rights on different aspects of their lives. These include the right to live, get access to health care, preventing deaths associated with traditional beliefs such as witchcrafts, and other rights.
Categories of vulnerable people in the area of influence	Mainly the organization deals with those who are HIV/AIDS positive, the elderly, and children.
Main economic activities	Most of the vulnerable people are dealing with small-scale activities such as gardening, and livestock keeping. Some of the elderly people are retired officials who are no longer able to take care of themselves financially.
Difficulties vulnerable people face	There are different challenges: • Abandonment by the community. Most of the vulnerable people, particularly the elders are discriminated and abandoned by the community and as such they do not get any care such as healthcare

	in spite of these services being provided freely. • Also due to poor traditions, most of the elders are perceived to be witch by their communities hence treated badly. These traditions are associated with low education among the community members. • Other vulnerable people do not qualify for loans in various financial institutions hence they continue to be economically poor. • To the youths, some of them are unemployed despite being graduates of different levels from different academic institutions. • Other youths are victims of drug abuse which has significantly affected their lives. • Those who are HIV/AIDS positive are more likely to be stigmatized by their communities something which has led them to not receive proper treatment including health care services. • There are also widowers who are chased away by their male partners' relatives. This has led this women lose their properties. • Some widowers are also inherited by their male partners' relatives something which may increase challenges associated with the spread of infectious diseases.
Available programs to assist the vulnerable group	• The elders are gathered in councils which are available from the village level, ward level, and district level. The idea is to make them have one voice particularly in discussing their different challenges. These councils meet at least once per month. • The organization also offers help to the elders in order for them to be able to access health care services. These are given identity cards to help them access such services easily. • Elders are also provided with entrepreneurship skills to help them engage in various economic activities.
Level of organization	Most of the vulnerable groups have been registered. This form of organization helps them to be accessed and get assistance easily.
Possible impact of the project to the vulnerable group	• It is expected that the project might not have many negative impacts to the vulnerable people because a previous project under EACOP has already gathered opinions in collaboration with SHDEPHA+ on what to be done to avoid such impacts to the community. • It is expected that the project will provide compensation to all people affected by it. Problems might come only when such compensations are delayed. • It is also expected that the project will offer employment opportunities to the youths. • The project will also increase availability of electricity which will also be used by the vulnerable people.
Measures to address potential impact of the project to the vulnerable	• Education regarding the project should be provided to the community at all levels. Provision of such education should involve village leaders, politicians, and representatives. This will help to

group	reduce project impacts to the community including the vulnerable people. • Education should be provided using various platforms such as public meetings, NGO's, religious leaders, and security committees in the respective villages where the project is crossing.
Experience from other similar project	• The coming of project such as the EACOP has contributed to the decline deaths of the elderly which were happening due to poor traditional practices like witchcraft. Such a decline is associated to the education that is provided to the communities about the negative impacts of such poor traditional practices. • Many previous projects work together with NGO's such as SHDEPHA+ to engage with the communities. These NGO's are the ones responsible for the provision of education to the local communities.
Recommendations	• The project should involve SHDEPHA+ and other local NGO's in the provision of education regarding the same to the communities. These NGO's are familiar with the local context hence it will be easier for them to deliver such kind of education. • Education and information about the project should also be provided using other channels such as radio to increase wider reach.

MWAKISARI WA MAHOJIANO KATI YA MRATIBU WA SHELEPHA BUKOMBE (Service Health and Development for People Living with ~~HIV~~ HIV/AIDS) NA WATAFITIWA WA MRADA YA JAMII KUTOKA BENE CONSULT

MAHALI: BUKOMBE, GEITA
TAREHE: 04/11/2024

AGENDA
1. KUJITAMBULISHA
2. KUFUNGUA MAHOJIANO
3. KUTAMBULISHA MRADI
4. MASWALI, MAJIBU NA MAONI
5. KUFUNGA MAHOJIANO

AGENDA 1. KUJITAMBULISHA
Mwafisa kutoka BENE CONSULT walijitambulisha kwa Mratibu wa SHELEPHA Bukombe na kueleza lengo la mahojiano

AGENDA 2: KUFUNGUA MAHOJIANO.
Afisa kutoka BENE CONSULT alifungua mahojiano rasmi saa saba na dakika kumi na tano (7:55) mchana.

AGENDA 3: KUTAMBULISHA MRADI
Afisa wa BENE CONSULT alitambulisha mradi kwa Mratibu wa SHELEPHA. Afisa pia alieleza faida kubwa za mradi kitaifa na kabila ngazi ya jamii pia. Pamoja na hayo afisa alieleza changamoto zinazoweza kujitokeza kwenye kwa watu wa maeneo mradumo kama walaba wa utekelezaji wa mradi

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AGENDA 4: MAGWAJI, MASIBU, NA MENGINE

SALEPHA ni nini

SALEPHA ni kuosha miayo kwa kutumia jani la mwarobaini, vijani, majani, mizizi na vitu vya ukoo, na kuvisaga ya maji.

- Faida za sala ni kuondoa kwa vijana wa umri kati ya miaka 13 – 17 ya kuacha zao za maisha. Mradi unaofadhiliwa na MILELE ZANZIBAR FOUNDATION kwa kushirikiana na UWEZO TANZANIA.
- Faida pia ni mradi unaotoa kabi za matunda za maji kwa ajili ya kuoga, kupata matokeo, kwa maana yatokanayo na mambo ya kushirikiana, pamoja na kupata kabi zao mengine. Mradi huu unatoa Help Age

Watu wa Makundi Maalumu wanaofidhuliwa na nini

- Wengi wa watu wa Makundi maalumu wanaofidhuliwa na kitu cha kuogaji. Wengine walitoa ni ukatungaji na sasa wanestaaf.

Changamoto za Watu wa Makundi Maalumu

- Changamoto kubwa ni kutolewa na jamii. Wazee wengi kawapabi kwenda za afya kwa ya kuwa kwenda kizi zinapatikana bure.
- Changamoto mengine ni kutoshiriwa kuwa wachawi pamoja na kukosa huduma za mikopo wakaminika kuwa hawana uwezo wa kulipa.
- Wazee wanachoka na maisha yao.
- Changamoto kwa vijana ni kukosa huduma za afya kwa ya kumaliza ili elimu kabisa ngazi mbali mbali.

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- Changamoto inayoingine kwa vijana ni pamoja na kukosa maalumu ya kuleya, na kusikiliza kwa idadi kubwa kuhakikisha na kuelewa.
- Changamoto kwa wengi vinasi vya UKIMWI ni pamoja na kuyanyapaliwa kutoka kwa jamii na kukosa ushauri za afya.
- Changamoto kwa wajane ni pamoja na kukosa na ardhi na mume na kuyo kupoteza mali zote alizokuwa na mumewe. Pia kwa changamoto za wanawake wajane kuchukiwa na ndugu wa mume. Hata kuyo changamoto hii inapunguza kutokana na kwenyezeka-kwa elimu ya dini na ile ya kawaida
- Majane pia wanakumbana na changamoto ya kutokuwa mashiba na watoto wao kwa imani za kichawi. Hii inapelekea wajane kuishi kwa hofu na pia kutelekezwa na watoto wao. Majane wengi wanashi kwa kutegemea kazi za kibarua mitaani.
- Imani za kishirikina zinatokana na kutokuwa na elimu ya dini pamoja na ile ya dunia. Kushindwa kuja kwa dini kabika maeneo kaya kunapelekea wak wengi kuamini kabisa mizimu. Wilaya ya Bukombe ina wagunga waliosajiliwa wanafika 715 ambao wanaabudu mizimu. Hata kuyo, elimu inatosheka kwenye kwenda kwenda na imani potofu.

Programu zilizopo kuwasaidia wale wa makundi maalumu.

- Wazee wanakusanyika kwenye mabaraza kwenda ngazi ya kijiji, kata na wilaya. Lengo ni kuwafanya wazee wawe na sauti ya pamoja. Mabaraza kuyo yanakuwa mara moja kwa mwezi ili wawezi kujadili changamoto zao na kuwa na sauti moja.

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- Tumeziba pia mafaidika kwamba za afya kama wazee kuhakikisha wanapata kwamba za afya bila kuwa kiwa. Wazee wanapata vitambulisho ili kwa kuweza kupata kwamba za afya.
- Wazee pia wanafundishwa kuwa kwa kibiashara na kivyo kuwafanya kutokuwa tegemezi.
- Kwa vijana kuna mradi wa kufufua wa Stadi zao za maisha kama vile kujitambua, kujihakimu na kutoka changamoto zao ama wengine - Kundi hili linajumuisha vijana wenye umri kati ya miaka 13 hadi 17.
  - Vijana wengi hawajitambui hii ni kuwa wote wanaoana na wasiosema.
  - Vijana wengi hawapi mabinti kuwa ya ume-

- Makundi haya mengi yanaesajiliwa Hii inasaidisha kuweza kuwafikia kirahisi - Kwa wazee mabanzia yao yapo kutoka ngazi zote kuanzia kijiji, kata, wilaya, mkoa na hadi kitaifa. Kila tarehe 1 ya mwezi wa kumi kuna sherehe za wazee kitaifa - Mgeni rasmi wa sherehe hizi anategemewa kuwa Mh. Raisi japokuwa mara nyingi anabeba mwakilishi (Hii) -

Athari za mradi kwa watu wa Makundi Maalumu.

- Mradi hautoweza kuwa na athari kwa watu. Hii ni kutokana na uwepo wa mradi mwingine kama huu (EACOP) ambao tayari umeshakuwanya maoni kwa kushirikiana na SHIEFHA +
  - Madhara yanayoweza kujitokeza ni kwa watu kuchukuliwe mazao yao kupisha mradi. Hata hivyo hawa watu watalipwa fidia. Hawana ni pale ku kutokupokuwa na uwakilishi wa kuhamishwa watu.

(4)

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- Faida za mradi ni ngumu kiasi madhara. Tuwatoegemea mradi utaka kwa ajira kwa vijana pamoja na kulete umeme wa uhakika.

Maoni

- Elimu kuhusiana na faida za mradi zitolewe kwa jamii kwanza ngazi ya chini kabisa. Elimu itolewe kupitia mikutano ya vitongoji, mawasiliano na wabunge. Hii itasaidia kupunguza madhara ya mradi.
- Kuwe na elimu za aina mbalimbali kuna vile mitadhara, midahalo na kupitia sungusungu na wazee maarufu, NGO's na viongozi wa dini.

Uzoefu kutoka miradi iliyopita.

Kwa Uwepo wa EACOP uhichangia manaji mengi kwa wazee.

Uzoefu kutoka miradi mingine.

- Hapo zamani manaji ya wazee yalikuwa kayapungua 30 kwa muda kutokana na ziwani za kuhifadhia. Labini kwa sasa hali imepungua. Pia kumekuwa na uvito wa wazee kutoka wakati wao ili wawezo kulipwa vizuri.
- Kwa maambukizi ya virus vya UKIMWI kwa sasa imepungua kutoka asilimia 7 hadi 4.2 kwa takwimu zilizotolewa kutoka kwa DMO.
- Ujio wa miradi kama EACOP umehamasisha sana kupunguza kwa makabila kama haya kutokana na elimu inayotolewa. Makabila mengi mubaya yamepungua kutokana na elimu tuli.

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- Mtradi mbegu inawachukisha Taasisi kama SHEPHAT tafuta kitoa elimu kwa jamii.

MAONI

- Mradi uchukishe taasisi mbalimbali kama SHEPHAT na ugeuzwe kabila kitoa elimu kwa jamii kuhusu mradi na faida zake pamoja na kuepuka madhara yake.
- Elimu itolewe kupitia television, radio na hata midahalo.

DECEMBA 5: KUFUNGA MAHOJIANO

Mkisa wa BEAR CONSULT alifunga mahojiano kwa kumshukuru Mratibu kwa muda wake na maoni yaliyotolewa na mradi. Mahojiano yamefungwa saa 8:50 mchana.

Essau A. Malifedha
Malifedha
Mratibu - Shadephabukombe
0626895528
Email:- Shadephabukombe@gmail.com

MOHAMED ICHOMA
BEAR CONSULT LTD.

CamScanner

Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) Tanzania Side

TANZANIA – ZAMBIA TRANSMISSION INTERCONNECTOR PROJECT (TAZA)

Undertaking of ESIA, Interconnector Project (UTIP) ESMP, RPF and other Safeguards Study under UTIP Tanzania Side

Complementary Field Work – Social Component

Stakeholder consultation and responses

Minutes of the meeting with Kashelo Village at Bukombe district		
MOM No. 24 November 2024	**Time: 14:00 – 15:00**	**Meeting Date: 01-11-2024**
Meeting Subject:	**Collection of pending information regarding various social issues within the village**	
Attendee Name	**Attached in the signing sheet**	
Consultant Team	**Mohamed Kassim – Social Expert** **Asheri A. Mlimbila – Archeologist**	
Counterpart		

Introduction

Introduction of Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) under – Zambia Transmission Interconnector Project (TAZA) to the TANESCO and the World Bank. The project proposed is 400V Power transmission line interconnector (550.8km) from Tanzania Via Geita Region at Bukombe district. The respective project will intercept in the villages of, Busonzo Kabagole, Nakayenze, Nalusunguti, Nampalahala, Bulega, Ibambilo and Butinzya. Together with other information we would like to get information on how the district is implementing the MTAKUWWA program and if there are other services providers on paralegal or phycho -social services on GBV/VAC in the project areas. The project will impact some properties including land. Also, might impact the small-scale miners and vulnerable groups. We have come here to introduce this national strategy project which will benefit the nation and the community in general and explain to them its impacts negative and positive and the means of mitigating the negative impacts also it is the policy of the NEMC and IYC that all big project like this one the respective community should be involved in all stages of project development and explain to them and seek their views and recommendations regarding the project.

Proceedings

Discussion regarding social issues in the project area

Availability of polygamy	There are people in the village who practice polygamies. Most of these people live together in one compound, although some may have separate house.
Existence of GBV/VAC	Incidences of GBV/VAC are prevalent in the village. There are cases of

	physical torture, women being denied their rights, and polygamy without the consent of the first wife.
Availability of programs to address GBV/VAC	Education is provided to the community about the negative consequences of GBV/VAC. Awareness is created through public meetings conducted by the village government. The village is also participating in the implementation of the National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children (NPAVAWC).
Existence of child labor in the village	There are some children who are working in various areas to sustain the lives of their families. The children are working on a daily basis. They are paid per day depending on the type of work, and in most cases they are paid 2000 TZS for the work they do. Most of them are working in gardens and farms. However, education is provided to the community to stop all elements of child labor. Such education is provided to ensure that there is no school absenteeism that is associated with child labor. There are some cases which parents advise their children to not perform in schools so that they can be employed.
Whether the village has been surveyed and planned	The village has been surveyed. Different areas for different activities such as market, grazing area have already been identified.
Existence of vulnerable people in the village	There are vulnerable people in the village such as elderly who do not have any kind of support, people with disabilities, and those living in poor conditions. Some of these people receive grants from the Government through TASAF.
Economic activities in the village	Most of the people in the village depend on agriculture and livestock keeping for their livelihood, though there are very few who engage also in mining activities. Those engage in agriculture cultivate crops such as maize, beans, and cassava. Those who engage in cash crop production cultivate crops such as cotton, paddy, and sunflower. In livestock keeping, animals such as cow, goat, and pig are kept. Others are involved in poultry keeping. There are challenges though in agriculture including climate change and lack of fertilizers. In livestock keeping challenges such as unavailability of grazing land and diseases are present. For those who are engaged in small-scale mining activities, their main problem is shortage of capital required to improve their mining activities.

Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) Tanzania Side

TANZANIA – ZAMBIA TRANSMISSION INTERCONNECTOR PROJECT (TAZA)

Undertaking of ESIA, Interconnector Project (UTIP) ESMP, RPF and other Safeguards Study under UTIP Tanzania Side

Complementary Field Work – Social Component

Stakeholder consultation and responses

MOM No. 25 November 2024	**Time: 14:30 – 15:30**	**Meeting Date: 10-11-2024**
Meeting Subject:	**i) Collection of pending information regarding gender violence (GBV) within the district.** **ii) Get information about the situation of gender violence in the district and available mechanism to address this kind of problem.**	
Attendee Name	**Inspector Stela Kataga – In charge, Gender Desk – Chato District, Geita**	
Consultant Team	**Emmanuel Mkhai – Social Expert**	
Counterpart	**Grace Kisyombe – Sociologist, TANESCO**	

Introduction

Introduction of Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) under – Zambia Transmission Interconnector Project (TAZA) to the TANESCO and the World Bank. The project proposed is 400V Power transmission line interconnector (550.8km) from Tanzania Via Geita Region at Bukombe district. The respective project will intercept in the villages of, Busonzo Kabagole, Nakayenze, Nalusunguti, Nampalahala, Bulega, Ibambilo and Butinzya. Together with other information we would like to get information on how the district is implementing the MTAKUWWA program and if there are other services providers on paralegal or phycho -social services on GBV/VAC in the project areas. The project will impact some properties including land. Also, might impact the small-scale miners and vulnerable groups. We have come here to introduce this national strategy project which will benefit the nation and the community in general and explain to them its impacts negative and positive and the means of mitigating the negative impacts also it is the policy of the NEMC and IYC that all big project like this one the respective community should be involved in all stages of project development and explain to them and seek their views and recommendations regarding the project.

Proceedings

Discussion regarding the situation of GBV in the project area

Current situation of GBV in the District	GBV incidences are prevalent in the district. Many cases related to GBV are being reported. These cases are mainly from mining and fishing

	activities particularly when men get money from those activities. There are cases such as rape and child marriage. However, these incidences are declining due to the provision of education to the community.
What is done when GBV occurs	After receiving information about the incident, one officer go to the hospital with the victim to ensure that treatment is provided. Effort is then made to find the suspect so that he can be brought to court and justice achieved. However, this might be challenging, especially for rape cases as there are no police post in many rural areas where these incidences occur. Also, sometimes there is no cooperation from the victims as many of these incidences are solved at family level. Incidences such as child pregnancies are hidden as the suspect may bribe the family of the victim to avoid reporting the incidence to the authority so that justice can be achieved. The Police Gender Desk works in collaboration with the District Social Welfare Department to solve all GBV related cases. The District Social Welfare Department offers counselling services to all the victims of GBV. Counselling services are provided to enable the victim regains her psychological well-being.
Availability of Call Centre	There is no direct call center. Mobile phone number of OCD and officer in charge of the Gender Desk are used to report GBV related incidences.
Possible Project activities that will impact women	Most impact are likely to appear during the construction phase of the project. These may include: • Childhood pregnancies • Spread of diseases such as HIV/AIDS • Family conflicts as a result of money obtained from the project. • Absenteeism in school as school children may be attracted to work in the project so as to cater for the needs of their poor families.
Mechanism to address GBV	Different mechanism can be applied to reduce or eliminate GBV incidences. These may include among others: • Provision of education to the community about the likelihood of such GBV to happen during the implementation of the project. Such education can be provided in collaboration with the police force at all levels, starting from the village, ward, and district. • The Police Force is implementing a campaign known as "Tuwaambie kabla hawajaaribiwa" (Lets inform them before they are harmed) which provide education to students of all levels, from primary to university regarding the harms of GBV and how to take precautionary measures. • Education is also provided to religious leaders in churches and mosques. This is done because these are listened by their followers, hence it is easier for them to send message to the

	respective followers about GBV related matters. • Lazy parents are summoned to the police station and informed about taking good care of their children so that they cannot be victims of GBV related incidences.
Risk of GBV during the construction period	• Childhood pregnancies – High risk • Rape – High risk • Same sex relationship – Moderate • Family abandonment – High risk • School absenteeism – High risk • Crime – High risk
Challenges in addressing GBV	There are several challenges in addressing GBV. These are: • Inadequate work facilities such as transport and stationeries. • Low number of officers in charge of GBV (human resource problems). • Unable to provide feedback to the community about action taken GBV related incidences. This is important so as to win trust from the community.
What to be considered on GBV during implementation of the Project	• Education should be provided to the community regarding the project and the likelihood of GBV related incidences so that precaution can be taken. • Capacity building should be provided to the Gender Desk so that it can continue addressing GBV cases effectively. • The Gender Desk should be facilitated in terms of financial resources, transport and other materials such as stationery so that it can perform her duties effectively. • Gender Desk and the entire Police Force at all levels, from the village, ward, and district should be involved in providing education to the communities where the project is crossing. These should also be involved as they are the ones responsible for ensuring that justice is served.

LIST OF MINUTES FOR KAGERA REGION

1. Minute of RAS Kagera
2. Minutes of Missenyi Police Gender Desk
3. Minutes of Social Welfare Officer Karagwe
4. Minutes of MAPEC NGO Missenyi
5. Minutes of District Land Officer Missenyi
6. Minutes of District Community Development officer Missenyi
7. Minutes of Ngando Village Vulnerable group
8. Minutes of Mtukula Church Missenyi
9. Minutes of Bisheshe Village vulnerable group Karagwe
10. Minutes of Busiri Village small scale mining and vulnerable group
11. Minutes of Rwakalemera Vulnerable groups
12. Minutes of Karagwe Police Gender Desk
13. Minutes of SWO Ngara District
14. Minutes of TASAF Ngara District
15. Minutes of TASAF Karagwe District
16. Minutes of District Community Development and Social Welfare Officers Biharamulo
17. Minutes of District Community Development and Social Welfare Officers Missenyi District
18. Minutes of the meeting with District Land Officer Missenyi District
19. Minutes of District Social Welfare Officer_Officer_Missenyi
20. Minutes of the meeting with the Gender desk Ngara district
21. Minutes of Meeting with Resident Mining Officer at Mining Office at Kagera Region
22. Minutes of meeting with Tumaini Orphans Support Organisation (TOSO)
23. Minutes of Police Gender Desk, Ngara District

Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) Tanzania Side

TANZANIA – ZAMBIA TRANSMISSION INTERCONNECTOR PROJECT (TAZA)

Undertaking of ESIA, Interconnector Project (UTIP) ESMP, RPF and other Safeguards Study under UTIP Tanzania Side

Complementary Field Work – Social Component

Stakeholder consultation and responses

Minutes of Meeting with Regional Administrative Secretary – Kagera Region		
MOM No. 01 (October 2024	**Time: 8:30 – 8:45**	**Meeting Date: 25-10-2024**
Meeting Subject:	To pay courtesy call and inform the Regional Government Authority about the mission and get permission to go to the villages.	
Attendee Name	**Abdallah Regional Administrative Secretary, Kagera Region**	
Consultant Team	**Susan Wagner – Gender Expert** **Mohamed Kasimu – Social Expert** **Emmanuel Mghai – Social Expert** **Ashery Abdallah – Archaeologist**	
Counterpart	**Grace Mwakisyombe – Sociologist (TANESCO)**	

Proceedings

The team signed a visitors' book and proceeded to the selected project Districts of Missenyi, Karagwe, Ngara and Biharamulo as scheduled. The team was unable to meet the RAS because he was in the meeting with all the officials. The team left the introduction letter that explain about the mission and proceeded to the field

Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) Tanzania Side

TANZANIA – ZAMBIA TRANSMISSION INTERCONNECTOR PROJECT (TAZA)

Undertaking of ESIA, Interconnector Project (UTIP) ESMP, RPF and other Safeguards Study under UTIP Tanzania Side

Complementary Field Work – Social Component

Stakeholder consultation and responses

Minutes of Meeting with Gender Desk of Police – Missenyi District - Kagera Region		
MOM No. 02 (October 2024	**Time: 8:30 – 8:45**	**Meeting Date: 25-10-2024**
Meeting Subject:	Discussion with gender desk regarding GBV/VAC in the district	
Attendee Name	**Grace Matofali – Assistant Inspector of police Gender Desk Missenyi**	
Consultant Team	**Susan Wagner – Gender Expert** **Ashery Abdallah – Archaeologist**	
Counterpart	**-**	

INTRODUCTION OF THE PROJECT

Introduction of Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) under – Zambia Transmission Interconnector Project (TAZA) to the TANESCO and the World Bank. The project proposed is 400V Power transmission line interconnector (550.8km) from Tanzania Via Shinyanga Region, Geita region and Kagera Region to Masaka – Uganda. The respective project will intercept in several villages of Ngando, Ntukula, Byeju, Byamtemba, Kyaka, Nyabiyanga and Omundongo and some properties including land will be impacted, also would like to know the situation of GBV/VAC in this district. We have come here to introduce this national strategy project which will benefit the nation and the community in general and explain to them its impacts negative and positive and the means of mitigating the negative impacts also its the policy of the NEMC and IYC that all big project like this one the respective community should be involved in all stages of project development and explain to them and seek their views and recommendations regarding the project.

What is the current situation of GBV in the district?	Situation of gender violence is high because they are receiving several cases reported mainly for women and children who have a problem of family abandonment, raping, biting and torture.
What is done when the GBV occurs?	When the GBV occurs, the case is reported to the Auxiliary police at the village level by individual of local leaders, then the case is referred to the Officer commander for investigations after that the case is forwarded to the Gender desk for hearing. If the case is GBV we collaborate with the Social Welfare officer and send the victim to the medical checkup and counselling. After checked up the victim is taken to the court or legal organs for the judgement. We always use the exiting paralegals and psychosocial services and nurses for assistance. For example, we have a case of a woman who had suffered from family abandonment with their children we call them to the council, but a man resisted and did not want to cooperate, then he was forcefully caught and taken to prison. The family and children were sent to TUMAINI in Bukola for custody. The man repented and was released and join his family with condition of taking care of them.
Is there call centers	No we use the nation call center 116 and some officer provided an individual phone numbers for assistance.
What will be the possible project activities impact to women	For women will be affect in livelihood system because the project will involve total removal of their properties to somewhere else -Family abandonment -Raping -Early marriage - Unwanted pregnancy - Family conflict - Spread of communicable diseases - sex corruption especially for women while seeking an job opportunities
Which mechanisms will be considered to avoid GBV	Education should be provided in cooperation with police gender desk, district social welfare, community development and non-governmental organization example HUMULIZA that deals with women and children and TUMAINI through KKKT church deals with rescuing children and family living in poor condition' Information dissemination should be by using mass/social media, poster, newspaper social networks. church, mosque centers of motorcycle station, schools and marketplaces.

How is the GBV risks during the construction period when will it be high, moderate and low?	-Family abandonment- high -sex corruption- moderate -spread of communicable diseases –low -Early pregnancy- low -unwanted pregnancy – moderate -child labor- high
What are the existing services providers in the district for the GBV? Eg, NGOs (Paralegal), Psycho-social services	HUMULIZA that deals with empowering women and children, MAPEC is in Missenyi aid and poverty eradication crusade and TUMAINI under KKKT responsible for rescuers Children living in poor condition. In cooperation with other like police gender desk, social warfare and community development officers
How is the accountability framework (how are the cases handled and how are the protocals) on the GBV victims?	It depend on cases reported either from social welfare or from victim, after reach the police gender desk and if is cases for raping the police forensic officer takes the sample of specimen from the victim for measurement then victim in taken to the hospital for treatment. The victim is kept under police custody for protection. During this time the Gender desk and social welfare are the in charge of the whole process by finding the suspect for interrogation. When such case occurs, the victim is kept at safer place such as relative of other good Samaritans for safety.
What are the challenges faces while addrress the GBV?	The challenges faces are: - Cases reported when it too late to perform the forensic tests - The relative of the victim resolve the case themselves - The victim does not appear in court for the judgement - Culture interferences - Stigmatization of the victim - Lack of proper office to conduct the cases - Lack of office facilities - Lack of privacy in the small office they are having - Lack of transportation - Lack of local call center
What is your experience on GBV cases of the similar Project in this area?	The experience with similar project is that once the father gets compensation, he does not share the money with his wife instead he moved out with other women and abandon his family. This case was reported to the gender desk and social welfare and the convict is nowhere to be seen.

What should be considered on GBV during the implementation of this Project?	The project is to have a close collaboration with gender desk and the district officials such as social welfare officer and other NGOs within the district. Formation of Grievance Redress Committee during the implantation of the project.
What are your opinión and recommendations regarding the management of the GBV during the Project implementation	- Impose extra efforts on the awareness campaigns regarding the protection of GBV/VAC during the project implementation. - Make use of the existing service providers in the district on GBV/VAC during the project implantation
	-

Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) Tanzania Side

TANZANIA – ZAMBIA TRANSMISSION INTERCONNECTOR PROJECT (TAZA)

Undertaking of ESIA, Interconnector Project (UTIP) ESMP, RPF and other Safeguards Study under UTIP Tanzania Side

Complementary Field Work – Social Component

Stakeholder consultation and responses

MOM No. 03 (October 2024	**Time: 10:00 – 11:30**	**Meeting Date: 07-11-2024**
Meeting Subject:	**i) Collection of pending information regarding gender violence (GBV) within the district.** **ii) Get information about the situation of gender violence in the district and available mechanisms to address this kind of problem.**	
Attendee Name	**Juliana Nghweleja – District Social Welfare Officer (DSWO), Missenyi, Kagera.**	
Consultant Team	**Mohamed Kassim – Social Expert** **Emmanuel Mkhai – Social Expert**	
Counterpart	**Grace Mwakisyombe – Sociologist (TANESCO)**	

Proceedings

- The discussion was a follow-up of the Collection of Pending Mapping of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) in Missenyi District where the alignment intercepts.
- The District Social Welfare Officer (DSWO) covers all the areas where the project is traversing.
- Get information about the situation of the GBV within the District.

Discussion regarding the situation of GBV in the project area

Implementation of the National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children (NPAVAWC)	In the District, NPVAWC is implemented by the office of District Social Welfare. Its implementation is different as described below: • Providing education to all parties involved in addressing GBV. • Strengthening different NPAVAWC committees so that they can be able to perform their daily activities efficiently. • The beneficiaries of NPAVAWC are mostly women and children.
Available Government Mechanism to provide preventive measures against GBV	There are several means by which the Government addresses GBV. • Since most GBV cases are associated with poor traditions, the Government through its various organs such as the Department of Social Welfare provides education to the communities to help them get rid of the malpractices that perpetrate GBV. • Education to the communities is provided by the Office of the District Social Welfare in collaboration with village leaders and the security

	committees in the respective villages. Education is also provided to the communities through village meetings. • Providing counseling to those affected by GBV (victims). • Helping the victims to report their cases to the respective authorities such as Police. • Helping the victims to provide evidence in court if the matter is handled by the court. • Sending the victims to foster houses while waiting for other actions to be taken. There are two foster houses called Orphanage Ntoma which accepts children from 0 to 3 years old and Tumaini which accepts children with more than 3 years old. • As for the victims who are women, they are sent to their relatives far away from where the violence has occurred to ensure their safety while they await the administration of justice.
Availability of Call Centre	The call centre is not available. However, the victims are advised to report to the village leaders all incidences of violence to them so that they can get help. The practice is that the respective village leaders always refer the victims to the Office of the District Social Welfare for further action.
Project activities that are likely to impact women	The project might likely have both positive and negative impacts on the women. These are such as: • Positively, the project has the potential to enhance women's income by creating various opportunities during the construction phase. • Negatively, the project may contribute to adolescent pregnancy, unplanned pregnancy, divorce, and even school dropout. The project is also likely to increase the emergency of infectious diseases due to increasing interaction of people particularly during the construction phase of the project.
Mechanisms to be considered to avoid GBV	• Different mechanisms can be adopted to reduce the chances of GBV. These are such as providing education to the community about the possible impact of the project, particularly those that may contribute to increasing incidences of GBV. The communities likely to be impacted by the project should also be educated on how to prevent the occurrence of such incidences. • It is also important for women to be empowered economically to avoid dependency on their male partners. Such dependency is one of the contributing factors of GBV to many of the women in rural areas. Economic empowerment will help women to get rid of GBV. • All victims of GBV should also be encouraged to report all incidences of GBV to the authorities so that justice can be provided to them.

	• Communities should also be educated so that they get rid of poor traditional practices such as denying women the right to air out their opinions in front of their male partners.
GBV risks during the construction period of the project	• Cases related to GBV may likely be higher during the construction phase of the project. However, these are expected to decline by the end of the construction phase.
Experience on GBV cases in other similar project	• Cases of GBV have also been reported in various other similar projects. For instance, cases of divorce have been reported during the construction phase of the EACOP project.
Existing service providers in the District for GBV	Existing service providers in the district include the Office of the Social Welfare, Police, Court, and Different Committees of the National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children (NPAVAWC).
Challenges in addressing GBV	Several challenges are faced when addressing GBV. These include: • Inadequate resources such as transport facilities to facilitate the movement of those responsible for addressing GBV. Along with this is the lack of allowances for the officers in charge of addressing GBV. • There is also a problem of inadequate human resources responsible for addressing GBV in the district. • Similarly, there is no privacy when reporting cases of GBV. Many cases are reported in the office of the District Social Welfare which is occupied by more than one person, thus denying the victim the privacy to express their GBV-related problems. • Lack of cooperation from the victims is also one of the challenges in addressing GBV. Some of the victims are afraid of providing evidence of GBV incidences to the authorities.
Opinion on the management of GBV during project implementation.	• The office of the District Social Welfare should be empowered in terms of capacity building to enhance their skills when dealing with GBV-related incidences. • The Office of the District Social Welfare should be involved directly in all cases related to GBV during all phases of the project.

Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) Tanzania Side

TANZANIA – ZAMBIA TRANSMISSION INTERCONNECTOR PROJECT (TAZA)

Undertaking of ESIA, Interconnector Project (UTIP) ESMP, RPF and other Safeguards Study under UTIP Tanzania Side

Complementary Field Work – Social Component

Stakeholder consultation and responses

Minutes of Meeting with the Executive Director (MAPEC) NGO - Missenyi District		
MOM No. 04 (October 2024	**Time: 12:30 – 13:45**	**Meeting Date: 06-11-2024**
Meeting Subject:	To introduce the project and get information about the operations of the NGO in the project area	
Attendee Name	**Gorge K Buberwa, Executive Director MAPEC, Missenyi District, Kagera Region**	
Consultant Team	**Susan Wagner – Gender Expert** **Ashery Abdallah – Archaeologist**	
Counterpart	**-**	

Introduction of the project

Introduction of Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) under – Zambia Transmission Interconnector Project (TAZA) to the TANESCO and the World Bank. The project proposed is 400V Power transmission line interconnector (550.8km) from Tanzania Via Shinyanga Region, Geita region and Kagera Region to Masaka – Uganda. The respective project will intercept in several villages of Ngando, Ntukula, Byeju, Byamtemba, Kyaka, Nyabiyanga and Omundongo and some properties including land of vulnerable groupls will be impacted, also would like to know the situation of GBV/VAC in this district. We have come here to introduce this national strategy project which will benefit the nation and the community in general and explain to them its impacts negative and positive and the means of mitigating the negative impacts also its the policy of the NEMC and IYC that all big project like this one the respective community should be involved in all stages of project development and explain to them and seek their views and recommendations regarding the project.

Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) Tanzania Side

TANZANIA – ZAMBIA TRANSMISSION INTERCONNECTOR PROJECT (TAZA)

Undertaking of ESIA, Interconnector Project (UTIP) ESMP, RPF and other Safeguards Study under UTIP Tanzania Side

About MAPEC

MAPEC Stands for Missenyi AIDS & Poverty Eradication Crusade, an indigenous non-Governmental organization based in Missenyi District situated at Kyaka along Uganda road highway 50 Kilometers from Bukoba urban in Kagera Region founded in March 2001 and registered in September 2001, with registration N0. SO11187, operating at National level. Following change of 2002 NGO act, MAPEC obtained certificate of compliance No. 1876 in May 2006 and has a Board of Directors and Executive Committee which forms administrative machinery of the organization. In 2023 we changed constitution and applied to operate at National level(Tanzania mainland) as initial registration was at Regional level and we were issued with new Certificate N0: 00NGO/R1/00994 of July 14th 2023.

Core Ares of Intervention

i) Promotes Early Childhood Development
ii) Improve quality life of Orphans and most vulnerable children
iii) Combat HIV/AIDS
iv)Climate change

Program Focus Areas

i) HIV/AIDS Interventions
ii) Disaster preparedness and relief services
iii) Health, nutrition and sanitation
iv) Entrepreneurship and vocational skills development
v) Sustainable agriculture and food security
i) Early childhood development
vi) Orphan and vulnerable children
vii) Climate change and Environmental protection

PROCEEDINGS

What is the current situation of GBV in the district?	The initiatives are handled the district official through MTAKUWA with collaboration of police gender desk, social welfare and community development but the problem still exists.

Is there call centers	They do not have call center at district level they use the national 116 and the tried to give individual contact to facilitate in reporting various cases for GBV and VAC .Also they have a suggestion boxes in schools and village that help to report cases of Gender based violence.
What will be the possible project activities impact to women	-Issue of compensation because women does not have right to own properties. -Family abandonment -Conflict - Spread of Communicable diseases -Increase of street children -Early Marriage -Unwanted pregnancy
Which mechanisms will be considered to avoid GBV	To provide education, the project should be cooperative with other stakeholder that have local- local content that could help in provision of education in eradicating gender based violence like Non-governmental organization, police gender desk, social warfare and community development.
How is the GBV risks during the construction period when will it be high, moderate and low?	-Family abandonment- moderate -Unwanted pregnancy –Low -spread of communicable diseases- low - early marriage- low -Child labor –low -Street children –low
What are the existing services providers in the district for the GBV? Eg, NGOs (Paralegal), Psycho-social services	MAPEC-Involvement in counseling and guide example through [jali watoto program] social support also construction of houses for those vulnerable child household family, provide health insurance, food and clothing. Other area like TUMAINI, Police gender desk, Social warfare and community development officers.

What are the challenges faces while addrress the GBV?	- Behavioral change, the victims do not report the cases to the police because they fear being stigmatized by the community. - Men do not report incidents of sexual violence for fear of being stripped of their dignity and shame and they end of being committed suicide mostly of these cases are reported in Muleba District. - Patriarchies system, the whole system of running the family depend on men. - Lack of cooperation.
What is your experience on GBV cases of the similar Project in this area	In other project like ECOAP they involved conversation with all the existing NGOs in the area during the baseline study but during the implementation of project there was no NGOs was selected as service providers instead they involved other NGOs from other places. The did not consider the use of local- local community as they are supposed to do as the policy states. So, he recommended the project to use the local-local content because they know well the community like MAPEC
What should be considered on GBV during the implementation of this Project?	Information, Education and community (IEC) must link in order to eradicate GBV and VAC trough training influential people in villages, community volunteers for reporting crimes through committee under various non-Governmental organization like MAPEC that have tool of training and experience from various project that is module of child protection VAC and Gender Based Violence should be considered during the implementation of the project.
What are your opinión and recommendations regarding the management of the GBV during the Project implementation	The project should collaborate with non-governmental organization like MAPEC, police gender desk, social welrfare and community development during the implementation of project that they know local local content that will help in providing education to the community for the GBV and VAC in specific locality like intervention and experience from Uganda they use local content and local local content that is satisfying the study of respectively locality.

Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) Tanzania Side

TANZANIA – ZAMBIA TRANSMISSION INTERCONNECTOR PROJECT (TAZA)

Undertaking of ESIA, Interconnector Project (UTIP) ESMP, RPF and other Safeguards Study under UTIP Tanzania Side

Complementary Field Work – Social Component

Stakeholder consultation and responses

Minutes of Meeting with District land Value Officer at Missenyi District, Kagera		
MOM No. 05 (October 2024	**Time: 11:30 – 13:00**	**Meeting Date: 07-11-2024**
Meeting Subject:	**i) Collection information regarding the valuation procedure within the district.**	
Attendee Name	**Avitus Kamala – District Land Officer on Behalf of District Valuer, Missenyi, Kagera.**	
Consultant Team	**Mohamed Kassim – Social Expert** **Emmanuel Mkhai – Social Expert**	
Counterpart	**Grace Mwakisyombe – Sociologist (TANESCO)**	

Proceedings

- The discussion was a follow-up of the Collection of pending valuation procedures in Missenyi District where the alignment intercepts.
- The Land Officer covers all the areas where the project is traversing
- Get information about the valuation procedures within the District.

Discussion regarding the valuation procedures in the project area

The status of land ownership in Missenyi District	• In general, the majority of land within the district remains unplanned. As a result, nearly all landowners possess only customary rights to their properties. In terms of land planning, only 12 villages in the district have established comprehensive land plans.
Procedures involved in valuation	• Valuation occurs after the affected population has been educated about their potential relocation and the compensation that will be offered. The compensation amounts vary by location; for example, in Kyaka Bunazi, the price per square meter ranges from TZS 3,000 to 3,500, while in Mutukula, one hectare is priced between TZS 40,000,000 and 50,000,000. • Education is provided by the District Land Officer in collaboration with the District/Regional Valuer, the District Land Planning Officer, local ward leaders, and the village council. This educational initiative is

	tailored to the specific project, with all associated costs covered by the project itself. • Following the educational sessions, the next step involves identifying all areas affected by the project to assess existing developments, thereby facilitating the valuation process. The team for the valuation involves different personnel including officers from Village Government, District Land Officer, District Surveyor, and the Valuer. The team works in the entire area where the project passes at the expense of the project owner. Payment is done using the standards set by the Government for all the officers involved in the valuation exercise. • During the valuation process, the land owner is required to participate in all stages. He/she is supposed to verify all the activities involved in the valuation process and later on sign a form to indicate satisfaction or dissatisfaction of the process. • When providing compensation, seven percent (7%) of the cost of the respective piece of land that is being compensated is provided to the land owner as disturbance allowance. • The affected person is supposed to have all necessary identification cards such as the national identity card of voter registration card to support payment processes. • If the piece of land to be taken has title deed, its cost tends to be higher than that without the title deed. The title deed increases the value of the land because such land has passed all the planning procedures and that the owner is paying taxes to the Government. • In areas where owners of the land to be taken are not available, their areas are identified through the village government or council to allow valuation procedures to continue. These people are called "the unknown". Reconciliation is normally done to these people upon their return so that they can get their compensation.
Types of forms used during the valuation process	• Different forms are used during the valuation process. ○ Form No. 69 is used to get permission to enter into the affected area for valuation purposes. ○ Form No. 3 is used for inspection purposes. ○ Form No. 4 is used for analysis purposes.
Preparing valuation report	• Valuation report is prepared by the team of the Valuer who are paid allowances starting from 150,000 TZS. Time for the preparation of the report may vary depending on the size of the land. • When the report is ready it is sent to the respective village for disclosure. The disclosure is done by the Valuer and Land Officer/Surveyor.

	• After the disclosure and verification, those who are satisfied with the exercise are required to sign a form indicating their satisfaction whereas those who are not satisfied, the exercise is repeated. • When the valuation process is complete, the report is sent to the Government Valuer for approval. Normally payment is supposed to be done within six months after approval. If payment is not done within the said timeframe, the beneficiary is entitled to get an interest which is normally determined by the financial institutions' standards.
Challenges associated with valuation process	• One main challenge is delay in payment after the valuation and approval processes have completed.
Things to consider during valuation process in the UTIP Project	• Compensation should be paid timely. There should be timely and fair compensation to all those affected. • All valuation procedures should be strictly followed to avoid complaints and dissatisfactions from those who will be affected by the project.

Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) Tanzania Side

TANZANIA – ZAMBIA TRANSMISSION INTERCONNECTOR PROJECT (TAZA)

Undertaking of ESIA, Interconnector Project (UTIP) ESMP, RPF and other Safeguards Study under UTIP Tanzania Side

Complementary Field Work – Social Component

Stakeholder consultation and responses

Minutes of Meeting with District Community Development Officer at Missenyi District, Kagera		
MOM No. 06 (October 2024	**Time: 14:00 – 15:30**	**Meeting Date: 07-11-2024**
Meeting Subject:	**i) Collection of pending information regarding vulnerable groups within the district. ii) Get information about the types of vulnerable groups, identify existing mechanism by the Government on how to deal with this category of people.**	
Attendee Name	**Beatrice N. Sanga – District Community Development Officer, Missenyi, Kagera**	
Consultant Team	**Mohamed Kasimm – Social Expert Emmanuel Mkhai – Social Expert**	
Counterpart	**Grace Mwakisyombe – Sociologist (TANESCO)**	

INTRODUCTION OF THE PROJECT

Introduction of Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) under – Zambia Transmission Interconnector Project (TAZA) to the TANESCO and the World Bank. The project proposed is 400V Power transmission line interconnector (550.8km) from Tanzania Via Shinyanga Region, Geita region and Kagera Region to Masaka – Uganda. The respective project will intercept in this village and some properties including land of the vulnerable groups will be impacted, also the to get your views on how you are implementing the MTAKUWWA and GBV/VAC. We have come here to introduce this national strategy project which will benefit the nation and the community in general and explain to them its impacts negative and positive and the means of mitigating the negative impacts also its the policy of the NEMC and IYC that all big project like this one the respective community should be involved in all stages of project development and explain to them and seek their views and recommendations regarding the project.

Proceedings

- The discussion was a follow-up of the Collection of pending Mapping of Vulnerable groups in Missenyi District where the alignment intercept.
- The District Community Development Officer (DCDO) covers all the areas where the project is traversing
- Get information about the situation of the vulnerable groups within the District.

Discussion regarding the situation of vulnerable people in the project area

Categories of vulnerable people in the area of influence	Different groups of vulnerable people are available in the district. These include unemployed youth, children living with difficulties, elderly people who are unable to care for themselves, and women without employment. Those with disabilities are also categorized as vulnerable people.
Main economic activities	Most are involved in small-scale business, farming (gardening), petty trade, small-scale livestock keeping, and poultry keeping. Their incomes are mainly for subsistence.
Difficulties vulnerable people face	These people several challenges including: • Unable to get healthcare they depend mostly on traditional medicines (herbs). • Inadequate capital to enable them to engage in various economic activities to support their livelihood. • Lack of market for their produce. • Failure to cope with climate change may negatively impact their different economic activities such as farming. • Residing in proximity to the border of Tanzania and Uganda creates a sense of insecurity for them, owing to the historical conflicts that have occurred between the two nations. • Failure to get national identity cards, poses a significant obstacle for them to seek loans from various financial institutions. • Others live in poor conditions due to poverty.
Available programs to assist the vulnerable group	Different programs are in place to assist the vulnerable groups. These are as follows: • Some individuals in this group are recipients of the Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF). In partnership with the municipal council, TASAF identifies potential beneficiaries of the grant, particularly those who are vulnerable. ○ Recently, TASAF has introduced a new initiative known as the Public Work Program (PWP), which focuses on establishing various projects that allow beneficiaries to earn wages rather than receive direct financial assistance. These projects encompass activities such as rainwater collection and preservation, road construction, and tree planting. Such initiatives aim to reduce dependency among vulnerable populations by offering them meaningful employment opportunities. • Some programs focus on loans and savings, designed to provide financial assistance to vulnerable individuals.

	• The District Community Development office, in partnership with representatives from financial and agricultural institutions, offers entrepreneurship training aimed at assisting vulnerable individuals in participating in various entrepreneurial ventures. This training includes instruction on marketing strategies as well as diverse production techniques.
Level of organization	Some of the vulnerable people have established groups with designated leadership roles, including chairs, secretaries, and treasurers. Additionally, there are organizations that consist of various committees for leadership functions. This type of organization facilitates easier access for those seeking assistance and enables them to communicate their concerns to the authorities effectively.
Possible impact of the project on the vulnerable group	There are several potential impacts of the project on the vulnerable group. These are as follows: • If the project results in the acquisition of their land, the majority of the vulnerable people, particularly those affected will face significant difficulties, as it will require considerable time for them to secure alternative land to substitute for what has been taken. • Many projects require a significant amount of time for implementation, even after the valuation process has been finalized. This situation leads to a persistent sense of uneasiness amongst the vulnerable people. • Marriage break-up, especially in cases where compensation is awarded, often leads to men departing from their spouses following the receipt of such compensation from relevant institutions. This phenomenon is largely attributed to the persistence of traditional customs within communities, such as Nyarubanja, which restrict women's rights to land ownership. • Positively, the project may contribute to development in the district and at individual level. We expect that the project will improve availability of power to both the nation and at the district level as well. This will help people, including the vulnerable, to increase their production.
Measures to address potential impact of the project to the vulnerable group	Different measures can be taken to address potential project impacts. These include: • Providing education to the vulnerable people and the community in general regarding the project. It is important for the communities surrounding the project to be informed of what will be the possible impact of the project and how to address such impact in case it may happen. Different stakeholders may be involved in providing such kind of education including TANESCO, contractor, and the office of the District Community Development.

	• To empower the vulnerable people economically to make them more independent than being dependent. • The vulnerable people, including those who are sick and those who cannot care for themselves, should be consulted regarding the type of compensation they want. When consulted, all the agreement must be documented to form evidence of what has been agreed between the two parties. • The project must ensure that justice is achieved, guaranteeing that even the most vulnerable individuals receive fair compensation. It is essential for the project to establish an appropriate mechanism to assist these vulnerable individuals in obtaining justice during the compensation phase.
Experience from other similar project	Experience from EACOP shows that the vulnerable people were assisted by the project itself. EACOP established an effective mechanism that involved consulting these individuals to determine their preferred forms of compensation. Consequently, compensation varied among different categories of vulnerable people, with some receiving cash payments while others were being provided with houses.
Recommendations	• Valuation should only be done when there is assurance that funds for compensation are available. This will reduce anxiety for the vulnerable people living in the area where the project might pass. • Information regarding the implementation of the project should be communicated regularly. This will also help to reduce anxiety among the vulnerable people especially when the project stops its operation. • There should be timely and fair compensation to those vulnerable groups which will be affected by the project. • Education about the project should also be provided to vulnerable groups. • The office of the District Community Development should be granted both financial and material resources to facilitate their operations effectively. For example, equipping the office with transportation options would enable the officers to move more efficiently between various locations for their work.

Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) Tanzania Side

TANZANIA – ZAMBIA TRANSMISSION INTERCONNECTOR PROJECT (TAZA)

Undertaking of ESIA, Interconnector Project (UTIP) ESMP, RPF and other Safeguards Study under UTIP Tanzania Side

Complementary Field Work – Social Component

Stakeholder consultation and responses

Minutes of Meeting with Ngado Village Missenyi District, Kagera Region		
MOM No. 7 (November 2024)	**Time: 10:00 – 11:45 am**	**Meeting Date:07-11-2024**
Meeting Subject:	**Conduct Community Meeting with the village leaders, vulnerable groups and influential people to seek their views and concerns regarding the UTIP project**	
Participants	**A total of 47 people (female32 and male 15) attended the meeting**	
Facilitators	**Susan Wagner – Gender Expert** **Ashery Abdallah – Archaeologist**	
Counterpart	**-**	

INTRODUCTION OF THE PROJECT

Introduction of Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) under – Zambia Transmission Interconnector Project (TAZA) to the TANESCO and the World Bank. The project proposed is 400V Power transmission line interconnector (550.8km) from Tanzania Via Shinyanga Region, Geita region and Kagera Region to Masaka – Uganda. The respective project will intercept in this village and some properties including land will be impacted. We have come here to introduce this national strategy project which will benefit the nation and the community in general and explain to them its impacts negative and positive and the means of mitigating the negative impacts also it is the policy of the NEMC and IYC that all big project like this one the respective community should be involved in all stages of project development and explain to them and seek their views and recommendations regarding the project.

PROCEEDINGS

Interviews with Village Leaders

Polygamy practices	Polygamy is not practiced much in the village. More than 80% of families are practicing monogamous families very few families have two wives. They mentioned that most of the residents are Christians and are not allowed to have several wives. Those who have several wives are termed

	WagandaKyaka mixture of Buganda and Haya tribe and people from Uganda called kyamtara tribe.
Existence of Gender Based Violence in the village	GBV exiting the village such as: • Men bitting their wives • Family abandonment • No division of labour (women work more than men) • Lack of matrimonial rights • Women do not have decision-making at the household level • Culture allows men to dominate all the resources of income
The existence of GBV/VAC program in this village	The leaders trained about the implementation of MTAKUWWA reached the community with assistance from community development officers, Social warfare officers, and the police gender desk of the district. Further, there are NGO from KKKT church that helps to provide education to the people on reporting cases and try to find solutions to it, that has GBV program in their village that provides a social safety net in the community for constructing houses, providing food and clothing.
Existence of Child Labour in the Village	• The child labor exists in the village due to the economic hardship. To some extent, the children perform these activities during the weekends [Saturday and Sundays] business like selling fruits, sugar cane and various activities to get income. **Program of protection of Child labor** Although there is a program to prevent child labor through KKKT church in assistance with the government through village bylaws prohibit children from working leading to protect school dropouts. **School drops out** School dropout is very minimal in the village. Most parents would like to see their children going to school. Usually, they do small business to buy their school books during the weekends only.
Ecosystem services- the existence of Medicinal Plants, grazing ground cattle troughs and fishing ponds	**Medicinal Plants:** The herbs are distributed all over the village land, these plants are: Kaswagara – treats colds and asthma Nshanga – treats fever and body pain Bim tree – treat malaria and other diseases **Grazing ground**

	Ngando village does not have an area demarcated for grazing they depend much on agriculture. **Cattle Troughs** The village does not have a cattle trough, **Fishing Ponds** • There is no fishing pond in the village
Livelihood in the village	Agriculture (cash and food crops) **Permanent crops:** Banana, Cofee, sugar cane and timber **Cash crops:** coffee**,** sugar cane, Maize and beans. **Food Crops:** Maize, Groundnuts, Beans, Cow peas, yams and Sweet potatoes
Situation of Agriculture	Agriculture (cash and food crops) **Cash crops:** coffee, Maize, sugar cane and Millet **Food Crops:** Maize, Groundnuts, Beans, Cow peas and Sweet potatoes
Challenges in agriculture	- Weather – rainy dependants - Hand hole farming - Diseases and pests - Modern seeds - Fertilizers - Marketing - Poor economy (lack of capital)
The situation in livestock-keeping	The livestock keeping is done on a small scale. The types of livestock kept are mainly cattle, goats, sheep, pigs, and chickens. -
Challenges in livestock keeping	- Pasture ground because most of the land is covered with permanent plantations - Disease - Lack of extension facilities
The existence of mining activities in the community	- The minerals contracted are for construction materials (gravel) and it's away from their village.
Impact per phase during the construction and implementation phase	**Construction phase** With active construction activities on site, access to these services is likely to be affected. Blockage of access to, Firewood, charcoal making, farmlands **Implementation phase** - Blockage of access to Firewood, water, and farmlands. Also, since there will be construction of a campsite may

	block the access of the communities to social services such as education, health and other social amenities. - Engage impacted communities, define all the potential access paths before construction starts, and establish temporal crossings and community safety awareness during construction.
Possible Mitigation measures	Engage impacted communities, define all the potential access paths before construction starts, and establish temporal crossings and community safety awareness during construction.

2.Community meetings

Main Economic activities	Agricultural and bissness
Problem and Challenges	**Agriculture** - Weather – rainy dependants - Hand hole farming - Low acreages (farming few ha.) - Diseases and pests - Modern seeds - Fertilizers - Area for faming the area is divided down by Tanzania Forest Reserve and Kagera sugar plantation - Marketing Poor economy (lack of capital)
Second Economic Activities	Bissness
Problem and Challenges	- Price fluctuation --market - lack of capital - lack of favorable loans and grants

What are the seasons in this village and the economic activities perform

See attached table	See attached annex 1 in this text
Season for cultural activities	Unlike Sukuma tribe the Haya tribe do not practice traditional ceremonies. They only practice religious ceremonies.
Cemetery in the Village	At Ngando, there is a cemetery ground under KKKT church others burry their loved one in the individual compounds. **Challenges:** There is no challenges so far.

Child Labour	The farming, weeding, and harvesting when involving child labor but only during the week ends.
Vulnerable groups livelihood activities according to the season	**Child headed household** At Ngando there is no household headed by children. The orphans are taken care of by relatives. **Elderly, ailing, widows and PWD** The rest (Elderly, ailing, widows and PWD) are unable to carry out economic activities and depend on their livelihood from relatives and other good Samaritans within the village. Very few get assistance from the safety net (TASAF) since some have graduated from getting assistants. Those who graduated still face poverty conditions and are unable to meet their livelihoods including medical services and food security. Other problems they are facing include paying the school fees (uniform and stationaries) for their children. Beneficiaries of TASAF123 but there are more than 185 who are entitled to be assisted but they are not covered by the SafeNet program and others are supported by KKKT church.
Polygamy practices in the village	Polygamy is not practiced in this village. Few of them have two wives.
Polygamy home organization	The husband is in charge of all wives. Usually, each wife occupies a separate household with her children and sometimes with other relatives like in-laws. However, to a lesser extent other polygamy families do live in one household separated with different rooms within the same house.
Who lives in the houses apart from the parents and children	In Haya culture, they practice nuclear families and embarrasses living with relatives such as grandparents and relatives.
Main tribe	**Tribe** The main tribes at Ngando village are Haya tribe and kyarutara T**heir characters** - Boasting - Educated - Hospitality

Vulnerable people in the DAI village [women who are head of their households, children who are heading households, elderly people who are heading household who are ailing]

Women who are head of their households, children who are heading households, elderly people who are heading households who are ailing	**Daily Life** - Difficult life because they can not produce as much due to their poor condition - They can not have farms because their land is dominated by male - They are using hand holes and can not farm big chunks of land sometimes just half an acre **What they do during the day** At Ngando Village, the vulnerable people most of them perform labor such as weeding in the banana plantation picking coffee, and small businesses. They depend on livelihoods such as food from their neighbors and relatives which is not enough.
People live in the household	The average people live in households, especially for the poor people sometimes they are alone or with 1 to 3 relatives who are also poor. Due to their hardship, the families tend to stay away from them.
Anybody else working	Most of the people interviewed mentioned that they are poor because of a lack of support from other people living in the household.
Situation and problem that they are facing	- Lack of capital - Lack of proper shelter - Lack of food - Lack of medical services and susceptibility to diseases - Lack of school attendance
Support from other members of your family, community or government or NGOs	- Do not reserve any sort of support.
Owner of the house	- They own the house they live but most the houses are in poor condition since they have locally contracted those house
Land Tenure	- They do not have title of the house they live in.
How is the health situation	- In health wise their health due to economic hardship is poor and when they get sick, they use herbs. The

	village does not have health facilities, and they are using the one located in which is about 6 km away from their village to Kagera sugar cane plantation .
Concerns about the project	- If will be impacted by the project they will not be able to manage the compensation. - They are worried if relocated will live far away from their lived ones.
Recommendation	They are recommending to the government to compensate them by assisting them to build the new houses instead of being paid cash. - If possible, the houses should be constructed within their village because they are used to the neighbourhood and environment.
Access to public services	**Education:** They requested the project to provide them with the school to be rehabilitated and hoses for teachers. **Health:** There have health facilities in the village. They are requesting the project to assist them to finish the built the houses for doctors village The vulnerable people to be assisted with health insurance There in one PWD requested the wheelchair **Economic:** Requested the training on entrepreneurship for women. **Water supply** In this village, there is water supply pipelines BUWASA but does not reach the majority. They use 1 hours in searching water.

Annex 1: Seasonal Calendar for Ngando Village

What are the seasons in Ngando village and the economic activities perform. In Ngando village they have two farming season per year.						
Month	**Main Activities by gender**		**Other Activities**		**Remarks**	**Action**
	Male	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**		
October	Farming/planting	Farming/planting	Removing glases in farm	Access to water sources, Firewood, market, social amenities such as education and health facilities	With active construction activities on site, access to these services are likely to be affected.	Engage impacted communities, define all the potential access paths before construction starts, establish temporal crossings and community safety awareness during construction
November	Weeding	Weeding	Havesting beans	Havesting beans	As above	As above
December	Farming	Farming	As above	Farming	As above	As above
January	Farming	Farming	As above			
February	Weeding	farming	farming coffee			
March	Watching	farming	farming coffee			
April	farming	Seeding coffee	Going to sugar cane			

			plantation .			
May	Harvesting	Harvesting	Crops storing	Crops storing		
June	Harvesting	Harvesting	Crops Storing	Crops Storing		
July			Selling of crops/leisure	Firewood collection/leisure		
August			Selling of crops/leisure	Firewood collection/leisure		
September	Preparations of farms	Preparations of farms	Pick coffee	Picking coffee		

Annex 1

The photos of Ngando with vulnerable groups

Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) Tanzania Side

TANZANIA – ZAMBIA TRANSMISSION INTERCONNECTOR PROJECT (TAZA)

Undertaking of ESIA, Interconnector Project (UTIP) ESMP, RPF and other Safeguards Study under UTIP Tanzania Side

Complementary Field Work – Social Component

Stakeholder consultation and responses

Minutes of Meeting with Mutukula church Place Mutukula Village. Mutukula Ward Missenyi District Kagera Region		
MOM No. 8 (November, 2024	**Time: 13: 30 – 15:30PM**	**Meeting Date: 07-11-2024**
Meeting Subject:	**Get information about the church area that could be on direct affected area**	
Attendee Name	**Participants:** **I. Vedasto Kato Deusdedith- pastor** **II. Jemes Mathayo – Near to the church owner of house** **III. John Rwachegula – believers**	
Consultant Team	**Susan Wagner – Gender Expert** **Ashery Abdallah – Archaeologist**	
Counterpart	**-**	

INTRODUCTION OF THE PROJECT

This project is about Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) under – Zambia Transmission Interconnector Project (TAZA) to the TANESCO and the World Bank. The project proposed is 400V Power transmission line interconnector (550.8km) from Tanzania Via Shinyanga Region, Geita and Kagera Region to Masaka – Uganda. The respective project will intercept in this Mutukula village and the Jicho la Jesus Christ church will be affected and some properties including land will be impacted. We have come here to introduce this national strategy project which will benefit the nation and the community in general and explain to them its impacts negative and positive and the means of mitigating the negative impacts also it is the policy of the NEMC and IYC that all big project like this one the respective community should be involved in all stages of project development and explain to them and seek your views and recommendations regarding the project together with your area of worship.

Proceedings

- Provide information about the project and its associated impacts (positive and negative
- Conduct individual interviews with persons in charge of the church.

• Collected information on whether the identified church can be relocated, • To inquire if they have any possible areas where the church can be relocated and if they would need any assistance. • Opinion and recomemnttion	
The proceedings of the minutes combined the incumbent candidates of the church.	
Name of the site	Karugulukabakesum, Jicho la Jesus Christ Church Mutukula village.
Please, tell us about this site:	Jesica Manziku is the founder and owner of the church, she lives in Arusha region but this church is just a branch to enable the believers around Mtukula to workship. The church is renting the area and pay the rent annually. However, their agreement with the land loard is to purchase it. They have built a small temporlary stracture with iron bar roof and plastic materials as a wall. Currently only 35 members are worshiping there. This church started in this area for the past 2 years. (2022).
What is it used for?	The church is used for worshipping christianity.
By whom?	The community of Mtukula village and the neighboring village.
With which frequency?	The services are performed every Sunday throughout the year but sometimes activities continue in the middle of the weeks.
Since when?	This church started in this village since 2022.
Is there a special reason that explains why this ritual site is located here?	The area is favorable for inspiration and it close about 250m from the village center which doesn't cause any problems to the community to reach there during the services.
The activities you do here, could also take place somewhere else or they can only be done here? Why?	The owner mentioned that the church can be relocated to somewhere else in the village. But requested the govement to compensated the church since it was constructed by the efforts of the believers.
What is the size of this land?	The land belong to the landload not the church.
Please, tell us about the tenure of this land: is it community, clan, or individually owned? Is there any conflict or disagreement regarding its ownership?	The land belong to the landload who live in this village. He does not know the status of the land whether he do have legal title or customary land occupancy.
In your opinion, what do you think will be the possible impact of the Project to this	He mentioned that If the project intercepts the church, he will be relocated through compensation and mutual agreements with the government to relocate the church.

church?If it were necessary for the project to install a tower here, would it be possible? Could the church be relocated, or this is not possible? Why? What are the conditions to be followed?	
Are there any other places that could be used for the similar activities you carry out here?	Yes if will be compensated they will find another place
Do you want to give any recommendations to the project?	They strongly recommended that compensation in term of cash in order to build another one for their believers.
Note: Identify the entrances to the site, if it is an open space, it has more than one entrance.	The church is accessible from all sides there is no specific main entrance.

Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) Tanzania Side

TANZANIA – ZAMBIA TRANSMISSION INTERCONNECTOR PROJECT (TAZA)

Undertaking of ESIA, Interconnector Project (UTIP) ESMP, RPF and other Safeguards Study under UTIP Tanzania Side

Complementary Field Work – Social Component

Stakeholder consultation and responses

Minutes of Meeting with Bisheshe Village Karagwe District, Kagera Region		
MOM No. 9 (November 2024)	**Time: 14:00 – 15:45 pm**	**Meeting Date:08-11-2024**
Meeting Subject:	**Conduct Community Meeting with the village leaders, vulnerable groups and influential people to seek their views and concerns regarding the UTIP project**	
Participants	**A total of 87 people (female57 and male 40) attended the meeting**	
Facilitators	**Susan Wagner – Gender Expert** **Ashery Abdallah – Archaeologist**	
Counterpart	**-**	

INTRODUCTION OF THE PROJECT

Introduction of Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) under – Zambia Transmission Interconnector Project (TAZA) to the TANESCO and the World Bank. The project proposed is 400V Power transmission line interconnector (550.8km) from Tanzania Via Shinyanga Region, Geita region and Kagera Region to Masaka – Uganda. The respective project will intercept in this village and some properties including land of the vulnerable groups will be impacted, also would like to know the situation of GBV/VAC in this village. We have come here to introduce this national strategy project which will benefit the nation and the community in general and explain to them its impacts negative and positive and the means of mitigating the negative impacts also its the policy of the NEMC and IYC that all big project like this one the respective community should be involved in all stages of project development and explain to them and seek their views and recommendations regarding the project.

PROCEEDINGS

Interviews with Village Leaders

Polygamy practices	Polygamy is not practiced much in the village. More than 90% families are practicing monogamous wife family few families have two wives this could be associated with the Christianity

	roles that prohibits polygamy where most of the villagers are Christians.
Existence of Gender Based Violence in the village	GBV existing the village such as: • Men biting their wives • Family abandonment • No division of labour (women work more than men) • Lack of matrimonial rights • Women do not have decision making in the household level • Culture allows men to dominate all the resource of income
Existence of GBV program in this village	The leaders were trained about the implementation of MTAKUWWA by reach the community with the assistant of community development officers, social welfare officer, and police gender desk of district. The awareness campaigns are conducted during the village meetings, in the market place and in places of worships.
Existence of Child Labour in the Village	The child labour exists in the village due to the economic hardship. To some extent, the children perform these activities during the weekends [Saturday and Sundays] bussness like selling fruits, and various activities to get income. **Program of protection of Child labor** Bylaws prohibit children from working lead to school dropout. **School drops out** The school drop out is in two folds: Girls drop out to get marriage while boys drop out in order to do some small business and laborers in picking coffee and in the farms.
Ecosystem services- existing of Medicinal Plants, grazing ground cattle troughs and fishing ponds	**Medicinal Plants:** The herbs are distributed all over the village land, these plants are: **Omhongoro**- for stomach ulcers. **Omunazi**- stomarch **Omhingira** – flue, body infection **Omuhuhe**- blood increase **Omunziku**- malaria **Mmburahuru**- reproduction system **Grazing ground** Bisheshe village does not have an area demarcated from grazing they depend much on agriculture. **Cattle Troughs**

	The village does not have a cattle trough, **Fishing Ponds** • There is no fishing pond in the village
Livelihood in the village	Agriculture (cash and food crops) **Cash crops:** coffee**,** sugar cane, Maize and beans. **Food Crops:** Maize, Groundnuts, Beans, Cow peas and Sweet potatoes
Situation of Agriculture	Agriculture (cash and food crops) **Cash crops:** coffee, Maize, bananas and cassava also they do have a lot of timber trees. **Food Crops:** Maize, Groundnuts, Beans, Cow peas, maize and Sweet potatoes
Challenges in agriculture	- Weather – rainy dependants - Hand hole farming - Diseases and pests - Modern seeds - Fertilizers - Marketing - Poor economy (lack of capital)
Situation in livestock keeping	The types of livestock kept are mainly in a small scale due to lack of pasture land. Cattle
Challenges in livestock keeping	- Disease - Extention officer - Lack of cattle trough - Lack of grazing area especially during farming season
Existence of mining activities in the community	- The mining activities are conducted for construction material away from their village.
Impact per phases during the construction and implementation phase	**Construction phase** With active construction activities on site, access to these services is likely to be affected. Blockage of access to, Firewood, charcoal making, farmlands **Implementation phase** - Blockage of access to grazing Firewood, charcoal making, farmlands. Also, since there will be a construction of camp site may also block the access of the communities to the social services such as education, health and other social amenities.

	- Engage impacted communities, define all the potential access paths before construction starts, establish temporal crossings and community safety awareness during construction.
Possible Mitigation measures	Engage impacted communities, define all the potential access paths before construction starts, establish temporal crossings and community safety awareness during construction

2.Community meetings

Main Economic activities	Agricultural and livestock keeping bissness
Problem and Challenges	**Agriculture** - Weather – rainy dependants - Hand hole farming - Low acreages (farming few ha.) - Diseases and pests - Modern seeds - Fertilizers - Marketing Poor economy (lack of capital)
Second Economic Activities	Livestock keeping
Problem and Challenges	-lack of capital --diseases and pest - grazing area - lack of cattle trough

What are the seasons in this village and the economic activities perform

See attached table	Annex 1 in this text
Season for cultural activities	They don't have traditional practices people lived here are Christianity and
Cemetery in the Village	At Bisheshe, there is no cemetery area each one is buried in the individual compounds. **Challenges:** No challenge they are used to it.
Child Labour	During the farming, weeding and harvesting of coffee it's when involve child labor some time they disappear Small business.
Vulnerable groups livelihood activities according to the season	**Child headed household** At Bisheshe there is no household headed by children. The orphans are taken care with relatives.

	Elderly, ailing, widows and PWD The rest (Elderly, ailing, widows and PWD) are unable to carry out economic activities and depends on their livelihood from relatives and other good Samaritans within the village. Very few gets assistance from the safety net (TASAF) since some have graduated from getting assistants. For those who graduated still facing poverty conditions and unable to meet the livelihoods including medical services and food security. Other problems they are facing include paying the school fees (uniform and stationaries) for their children. The beneficiaries of TASAF138 but there are more than 500 who are entitled to be assisted but they are not covered with the SafeNet program.
Polygamy practices in the village	The polygamy is not practiced in this village. Few of them have two wives.
Polygamy home organization	Men with two wives are in charge to all wives. Usually, each wife occupies separate household with her children and sometimes with other relatives like in-laws. However, to less extent other polygamy families do live into one household separated with different rooms within the same house.
Who lives in the houses apart from the parents and children	Nyambo tribe embraces the family ties and sometimes they live with relatives.
Main tribe	**Tribe** The main tribe at Bisheshe village are Nyambo tribe T**heir characters** When asked the characteristic of nyambo tribe they mentioned these: - Farmers of coffee, banana, beans and maize - Educated - Hospitality - Hard worker - Prestigious
Vulnerable people in the DAI village [women who are head of their households, children who are heading households, elderly people who are heading household who are ailing]	
Women who are head of their households, children who are	**Daily Life**

heading households, elderly people who are heading household who are ailing	- Difficult life because they can not produce as much due to their poor condition - They can not have farms because their land is dominated by male - They are using hand hole and can not farm big chank of land some time just half an acre **What they do during the day** At Bisheshe Village, such venerable perform laborers during farming seasons and picks coffee in their neighborhood Other suffers a lot since they are ailing and unable to perform any kind of activities. They depends livelihood such as food from the neighbours and relatives which is not enough.
People live in the household	The average people live in the households especially for the poor people sometimes they are alone or with 1 to 3 relatives who are also poor. Due to their hardship the families tend to stay away from them.
Anybody else working	Most of the people interviewed mentioned that they are poor because of lack of support from other people live in the household.
Situation and problem that they are facing	- Lack of capital - Lack of proper shelter - Lack of food - Lack of medical services and susceptible to diseases - Lack of school attendance
Support from other members of your family, community or government or NGOs	- Do not reserve any sort of support.
Owner of the house	- They own the house they live but most the houses are in poor condition since they have locally contracted those house
Land Tenure	- They do not have title of the house they live in.
How is the health situation	- In health wise their health due to economic hardship is poor and when they get sick, they use herbs. The village have health facilities, and they are using the one located but shortage of doctors and lack of houses for the doctors..
Concerns about the project	- If will be impacted by the project they will not be able to manage the compensation. - They are worried if relocated will live far away from their lived ones.
Recommendation	They are recommending to the government to compensate them by assisting them to build the new houses instead of being paid cash.

	- If possible, the houses should be constructed within their village because they are used to the neighbourhood and environment.
Access to public services	**Education:** They requested the project to provide hostel in school. **Health:** There have health facilities in the village. They are requesting the project to assist them to finish the built the houses for doctors village The vulnerable people to be assisted with health insurance **Economic:** Requested the training on entrepreneurship for women. **Office for village:** In this village, there they do not have office for the village they used office of Chama cha Mapinduzi party. **Water supply:** They have water in village but does not reach the majority individuals.

Annex 1: Seasonal Calendar for Ngando Village

What are the seasons in Ngando village and the economic activities perform Bisheshe due to the fertility of their land they usually have two season per year. They do get enough rains twice a year.						
Month	**Main Activities by gender**		**Other Activities**		**Remarks**	**Action**
	Male	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**		
August	Farming/planting maize and beans	Farming/plating maize and beans	Weeding	Weeding and domestic chaos.	With active construction activities on site, access to these services are likely to be affected.	Engage impacted communities, define all the potential access paths before construction starts, establish temporal crossings and community safety awareness during construction

September	Weeding	Weeding	Harvesting beans	Harvesting beans	As above	As above
October	Farming	Farming	Cow peas	Cow peas	As above	As above
November	weeding	weeding	Cow peas	Cow peas		
December	Weeding paddy	farming	farming coffee			
January	Harvesting maize	Harvesting maize	Harvesting maize	Harvesting maize		
February	Farming	Maize and beans	Maize and beans	Maize and beans		
March	weeding	Maize and beans	Maize and beans	Maize and beans		
April	Farming	Cow peas	Cow peas	Cow peas		
May	Harvesting maize	Harvesting maize	Harvesting maize	Harvesting maize		
June	Harvesting coffee	Harvesting coffee	Harvesting coffee	Harvesting coffee		
July	Harvesting coffee	Harvesting coffee	Harvesting coffee	Harvesting coffee		
August	Selling farm produces	Selling farm produces	Selling farm produces	Selling farm produces		

Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) Tanzania Side

TANZANIA – ZAMBIA TRANSMISSION INTERCONNECTOR PROJECT (TAZA)

Undertaking of ESIA, Interconnector Project (UTIP) ESMP, RPF and other Safeguards Study under UTIP Tanzania Side

Complementary Field Work – Social Component

Stakeholder consultation and responses

Minutes of Meeting with Busiri Village,Nyakahura ward Biharamulo District, Kagera Region		
MOM No. 05 (November 2024)	**Time: 9:00 – 11:45 am**	**Meeting Date:09-11-2024**
Meeting Subject:	**Conduct Community Meeting with the village leaders, vulnerable groups, small scale miners and influential people to seek their views and concerns regarding the UTIP project that will intercept in their village especially in the small scale mining.**	
Participants	**A total of 20 people (8 female and 12 male) attended the meeting.**	
Facilitators	**Susan Wagner – Gender Expert** **Ashery Abdallah – Archaeologist**	
Counterpart	**-**	

INTRODUCTION OF THE PROJECT

Introduction of Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) under – Zambia Transmission Interconnector Project (TAZA) to the TANESCO and the World Bank. The project proposed is 400V Power transmission line interconnector (550.8km) from Tanzania Via Shinyanga Region, Geita and Kagera Region to Masaka – Uganda. The respective project will intercept in this village and some properties including land of small-scale mining will be impacted. We have come here to introduce this national strategy project which will benefit the nation and the community in general and explain to them its impacts negative and positive and the means of mitigating the negative impacts also its the policy of the NEMC and IYC that all big project like this one the respective community should be involved in all stages of project development and explain to them and seek their views and recommendations regarding the project.

PROCEEDINGS

Interviews with Village Leaders

Polygamy practices	The Polygamy is this village is practiced. More than 60% families are practicing polygamy due to the immigration of various culture from different parts. **How do they live?** Each wife occupies separate household with their children and sometimes with other relatives like in-laws. However, to less extent other polygamy families do live into one household separated with different rooms within the same house.
Existence of Gender Based Violence in the village	GBV existing the village such as: • Men biting their wives • Family abandonment • No division of labor (women work more than men) • Lack of matrimonial rights • Early marriages for girls • Girls dropped school and forced to be married • Women do not have decision making in the household level • Culture allows men to dominate all the source of income
Existence of GBV program in this village	The Village leaders were trained about the implementation of MTAKUWWA however, the problem persist. They were trained on how to handle the GBV cases but were unable to disseminate the knowledge to the entire community due to lack of resources. The education of the GBV/VAC is disseminated to the community during the public meetings, in mining camps, in meeting with Bodaboda groups, and various ceremony. But still the problem persists.
Existence of Child Labour in the Village	• The child labor exists in the village and due to lack of knowledge child labor are taken as normal thing. Public dropout to school in order to work in the mining for the food vendors and the do the washing dishes, serving food and beverages to the customers. And to some extent children going in mining to crush some stone and amalgamation. **Program of protection of Child labor**

	Although there is program for child labor through MTAKUWWA, implementation program under village bylaws still the problem is high due to economic hardship. The school dropout is in two folds: Girls drop out to get marriage and service providers as food vendors while boys drop out in order to work on the mining.
Ecosystem services- existing of Medicinal Plants, grazing ground cattle troughs and fishing ponds	**Medicinal Plants:** The herbs are distributed all over the village land, these plants are: **Mtale irungu (**Treats stomach ulcers) **Mlongelonge** (malaria and teeth) **umuyonza** [UTI] **Mrama** [for increase of blood] **Limhoja** [for reproduction system] **Grazing grounds** Busiri village does not have an area demarcated from grazing but there is a plan to development one in the village land use plan management Lack of grazing ground brings a challenge for the livestock keeper especially during the farming seasons. **Cattle Troughs** The village does not have a cattle trough which make it a challenge to the livestock. **Fishing Ponds** • There is no fishing pond in the village
Livelihood in the village	**Small scale mining** Busiri village depends on their livelihood on the mining activities. Very few are engaged in agriculture and livestock **Agriculture** Agriculture (cash and food crops) **Cash crops:** bananas, Maize, and cassava **Food Crops:** Maize, cassava and Beans,
Situation of Agriculture	Agriculture (cash and food crops) **Cash crops:** beans Maize and cassava **Food Crops:** Maize, Groundnuts, Beans and cassava.
Challenges in agriculture	- Weather – rainy dependents - Hand hole farming - Low acreages (farming few ha.) - Diseases and pests - Modern seeds - Fertilizers - Marketing - Poor economy (lack of capital)

Situation in livestock keeping	The livestock keeping is done in small scale few cattle. The types of livestock kept are mainly: Cattle, Goats and chicken -
Challenges in livestock keeping	- Lack of water - Diseases - Lack of cattle troughs Lack of extension officers
Existence of mining activities in the community	- More than 90% mining activities are conducted in this village and people depending much in mining even the development of village center is originated from to establishment of gold mining. - Most is small-scale miners.
Impact per phases during the construction and implementation phase	**Construction phase** With active construction activities on site, access to these services is likely to be affected. Blockage of access to mining, grazing areas and farming areas because there have no special area for grazing, Firewood, charcoal making, farmlands **Implementation phase** - Blockage of access to Mining, grazing areas, Firewood, charcoal making, farmlands. Also, since there will be a construction of camp site may also block the access of the communities to the social services such as education, health and other social amenities. - Engage impacted communities, define all the potential access paths before construction starts, establish temporal crossings and community safety awareness during construction.
Possible Mitigation measures	Engage impacted communities, define all the potential access paths before construction starts, establish temporal crossings and community safety awareness during construction

2.Community meetings

Main Economic activities	Mining, Agriculture Livestock keeping activities
Problem and challenges	**Mining** -lack of capital - crude technology - lack of electricity - Lack of favorable loans and grants. -They don't have knowledge to study the rock

	-Traditional belief
Problem and Challenges	**Agriculture** - Weather – rainy dependants - Hand hole farming - Low acreages (farming few ha.) - Diseases and pests - Modern seeds - Fertilizers - Marketing - Poor economy (lack of capital)
Second Economic Activities	Livestock keeping activities
Problem and Challenges	- Lack of pasture ground especially during the farming seasons - Lack of water - Diseases - Lack of cattle troughs - Lack of extension officers

What are the seasons in this village and the economic activities perform

See attached table	Annex 1 in this text
Season for cultural activities	They do not practice cultural practice because in this area there is mixed of various tribes from all over the parts of country, these are Hangaza, Gita Haya, Sukuma, wahaa and subwa.
Cemetery in the Village	At Busiri village there is no cemetery but burial is made in the individual compounds or transport the body to their area of origin. Although due to population increase and influx of people from various areas, they have a plan to establish village area for cemetery. **Challenges:** People are obliged to transport their bodies to their area of origin which is very costly.
Child Labour	Child labour is practiced in the village a lot. Children are helping the food vendors different activities. Children are also crushing stones in order to make money for their parents who are also engaged in the mining activities
Vulnerable groups livelihood activities according to the season	**Child headed household** At Busiri there is one household headed by children. The orphans are taken care with relatives.

	Elderly, ailing, widows and PWD The rest (Elderly, ailing, widows and PWD) are unable to carry out economic activities and depends on their livelihood from relatives and other good Samaritans within the village. Very few gets assistance from the safety net (TASAF) since some have graduated from getting assistants. For those who graduated still facing poverty conditions and unable to meet the livelihoods including medical services and food security. Other problems they are facing include paying the school fees (uniform and stationaries) for their children. The beneficiaries of TASAF 116 but there are more than 338 who are entitled to be assisted but they are not covered with the SafeNet program
Polygamy practices in the village	The polygamy is highly practiced in this village. It is extending especially for men when they get money from mining and from selling cattle's.
Polygamy home organisation	The husband is in charge to all wives. Usually, each wife occupies separate household with her children and sometimes with other relatives like in-laws. However, to less extent other polygamy families do live into one household separated with different rooms within the same house.
Who lives in the houses apart from the parents and children	Usually, family together with other members of the family.
Main tribe	**Tribe** The are mixture of tribe at Busiri village are Hangaza, Sukuma, haya, haa, gita sumbwa, subi tribe. T**heir characters** - Ununified characteristic because there are a lot of intermarriage with different tribe.
Vulnerable people in the DAI village [women who are head of their households, children who are heading households, elderly people who are heading household who are ailing]	
Women who are head of their households, children who are heading households, elderly	**Daily Life** - Difficult life because they cannot produce as much due to their poor condition

people who are heading household who are ailing	- They cannot have farms because their land is dominated by male - They are using hand hole and can not farm big chank of land some time just half an acre **What they do during the day** At Busiri Village, such women perform laborers at small scale mining. Other suffers a lot since they are ailing and unable to perform any kind of activities. They depends livelihood such as food from the neighbors and relatives which is not enough.
People live in the household	The average people live in the households especially for the poor people sometimes they are alone or with 1 to 2 relatives who are also poor. Due to their hardship the families tend to stay away from them.
Anybody else working	Most of the people interviewed mentioned that they are poor because of lack of support from other people live in the household.
Situation and problem that they are facing	- Lack of capital - Lack of proper shelter - Lack of food - Lack of medical services and susceptible to diseases - Lack of school attendance
Support from other members of your family, community or government or NGOs	- Do not reserve any sort of support.
Owner of the house	- They own the house they live but most the houses are in poor condition since they have locally contracted those house
Land Tenure	- They do not have title of the house they live in.
How is the health situation	- In health wise their health due to economic hardship is poor and when they get sick, they use herbs. The village does not have health facilities, and they are using the one located in Mzani, which is about 15km away from their village.
Concerns about the project	- If will be impacted by the project they will not be able to manage the compensation. - They are worried if relocated will live far away from their lived ones.
Recommendation	They are recommending to the government to compensate them by assisting them to build the new houses instead of being paid cash.

	- If possible, the houses should be constructed within their village because they are used to the neighborhood and environment.
Access to public services	**Education:** They have primary and secondary school requested the project to provide them with the school to be rehabilitated for fulfil the population increase **Health:** There are no health facilities in the village. Due to these pregnant women use traditional birth attendant (TBAs) services which is very risks They are requesting the project to assist them to construct the dispensary in their village the one, which is under construction, is under primary level. The vulnerable people to be assisted with health insurance There in 2 PWD requested the wheelchair **Economic:** Requested the training on entrepreneurship for women

Annex 1: Seasonal Calendar for Busiri Village

What are the seasons in this village and the economic activities perform						
Month	**Main Activities by gender**		**Other Activities**		**Remarks**	**Action**
	Male	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**		
October	Farming/planting/Mining	Farming/plating/mining	Access to grazing areas, market, charcoal making, mining	Access to water sources, grazing areas, Firewood, market, social amenities such as education and health facilities, charcoal making	With active construction activities on site, access to these services are likely to be affected.	Engage impacted communities, define all the potential access paths before construction starts, establish temporal crossings and community safety awareness during construction
November	Weeding/mining	Weeding/mining	As above	Vegetable harvesting and drying	As above	As above

December	Farming/mining	Farming /mining	As above	Farming	As above	As above
January	Farming/mining	Mining	As above			
February	mining	Mining	mining			
March	mining	Mining				
April	Mining	Mining				
May	Harvesting	Harvesting	Crops storing	Crops storing		
June	Harvesting	Harvesting	Crops Storing	Crops Storing		
July			Selling of crops/leisure	Firewood collection/leisure		
August			Selling of crops/leisure	Firewood collection/leisure		
September	Preparations of farms	Preparations of farms	Mining	Mining		

Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) Tanzania Side

TANZANIA – ZAMBIA TRANSMISSION INTERCONNECTOR PROJECT (TAZA)

Undertaking of ESIA, Interconnector Project (UTIP) ESMP, RPF and other Safeguards Study under UTIP Tanzania Side

Complementary Field Work – Social Component

Stakeholder consultation and responses

Minutes of Meeting with Rwakalemera Village Kasulo Ward, Ngara district Kagera region.		
MOM No. 11 (November 2024	**Time: 12– 13:40**	**Meeting Date: 11-11-2024**
Meeting Subject:	**Conduct Community Meetings with the village leaders, vulnerable groups and influential people to seek their views and concerns regarding GBV/VAC during the implementation of UTIP project.**	
Participants	**A total of 18 people (2 female and 16 male) attended the meeting.**	
Facilitators	**Susan Wagner – Gender Expert** **Asheri Abdallah – Archaeologist**	
Counterpart	**-**	

INTRODUCTION OF THE PROJECT

Introduction of Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) under – Zambia Transmission Interconnector Project (TAZA) to the TANESCO and the World Bank. The project proposed is 400V Power transmission line interconnector (550.8km) from Tanzania Via Shinyanga Region, Geita and Kagera Region to Masaka – Uganda. The respective project will intercept in this village and some properties including land especially for the vulnerable groups will be impacted. Also, seek information about the existence of GBV/VAC in the village have come here to introduce this national strategy project which will benefit the nation and the community in general and explain to them its impacts negative and positive and the means of mitigating the negative impacts also its the policy of the NEMC and IYC that all big project like this one the respective community should be involved in all stages of project development and explain to them and seek their views and recommendations regarding the project.

PROCEEDINGS

1. Interviews with Village Leaders

Polygamy practices	Polygamy is not practiced in this village they usually practice the monogamy family system. The village is located on the border of Rwanda and Tanzania where there a lot of people from both within the country and

	neighboring countries. Therefore, those immigrants are the ones who practice polygamy. **How do they live?** The village is a business center where they bring businesspeople from all over the country. The man can have one wife in the place of business and another wife in the place of origin outside the village. But if they are within the village each wife lives separate household with her children and sometimes with other relatives like in-laws.
Existence of Gender Based Violence in the village	GBV exiting the village such as: • Men biting their wives • Psychological torture • Family abandonment • No division of labor (women work more than men) • Lack of matrimonial rights • Women do not have decision-making at the household level • Women do not own properties • Culture allows men to dominate all the source of income
Existence of GBV program in this village	The leaders were trained in the implementation of MTAKUWA . The MTAKUWA is implemented in the village by having MTAKUWA village community and school committee. At the Rwakalemera village level, the community development officer who is representing the MTAKUWA at the district level implements the MTAKUWA. At school, they do have a suggestion box in each school, and they open it every week. Also, there are some NGOs and the Gender Desk at the Police that provide education on GBV/VAC in the marketplaces.
Existence of Child Labor in the Village	Child labor exists in the village due to the existence of influx of many people and the area is near to the border so many children engaged in small business in their village. Girls engage in food vending (*mama ntilie*) and beverages business and selling crops and fruits along the highway roadsides. Also due to the existence of the livestock children especially boys do cattle pasturing. **Program of protection of Child labor** Although there is a program to protect child labor from the government throughout the village and bylaws prohibit children from working. However, this practice still exists due to the economic hardship. **School drops out** School dropout is moderate due to the program of MTAKUWA which prohibits child labor. Pupils do their business during the weekends.
Ecosystem services- existing of Medicinal	**Medicinal Plants:** The herbs are distributed all over the village land, these plants are: **Mnengonengo** (treats convulsion fever)

Plants, grazing ground cattle troughs and fishing ponds	**Kiswaga** [Maleria and UTI] **Mlonge (**Treats stomach ulcers) **Msana** (treats stomach diarrhoea) **Umwiha/mbolobolo** [reproductive system] **Mkalia** (treats convulsion fever) **Mbaba** (brings fortune and not to be rejected by women) **Myaa kichaa** [treats epilepsy and tuberculosis] **Grazing grounds** Rwakalemera village does not have an area demarcated from grazing but there is a plan to develop one in the village land use plan management. Lack of grazing ground brings a challenge for the livestock keeper, especially during the farming seasons. **Cattle Troughs** The village does not have a cattle trough which makes it a challenge to the livestock. **Fishing Ponds** There are two fishing ponds in the village
Livelihood in the village	Agricultural, Livestock keeping activities and business. The area is very fertile and receive rains twice a year.
Situation of Agriculture	Agriculture (cash and food crops) **Cash crops:** cassava, coffee, Maize, bananas and avocado **Food Crops:** Maize, banana, Groundnuts, Beans and Sweet potatoes
Challenges in agriculture	- Weather – rainy dependants - Hand hole farming - Diseases and pests - Modern seeds - Fertilizers - Marketing - Poor economy (lack of capital)
The situation in livestock-keeping	The livestock keeping is done in a wide range. The types of livestock kept are mainly: Cattle, Goats, Pigs, Paltry and Sheep
Challenges in livestock keeping	- Lack of pasture ground especially during the farming seasons - Lack of water - Diseases - Fake medicines for livestock - Lack of cattle troughs - Lack of extension officers
Business	**Business** Since they are on the border there are various merchandise they trade and exchange with each other. **Challenges**

	- Lack of capital - Market - Price fluctuation - Lack of favorable loan and technology - The influx of small traders in various parts of the country and neighboring countries.
The existence of mining activities in the community	- The mining activities are conducted near to neighboring village. - There are no mining activities in the village.
Impact per phases during the construction and implementation phase	**Construction phase** With active construction activities on site, access to these services is likely to be affected. Blockage of access to access to social services grazing areas, Firewood, charcoal making, farmlands **Implementation phase** - Blockage of access to grazing areas, Firewood, charcoal making, farmlands. Also, since there will be a construction of camp site may also block the access of the communities to the social services such as education, health and other social amenities. - Engage impacted communities, define all the potential access paths before construction starts, establish temporal crossings and community safety awareness during construction.
Possible Mitigation measures	- Engage impacted communities, define all the potential access paths before construction starts, establish temporal crossings and community safety awareness during construction

2.Community meetings

Main Economic activities

Problem and Challenges	**Agriculture** The average size of farms ranges to 2 ha. and some rent from induviduals are the rate of two hundred thousand per hector. **Challenges** - Weather – rainy dependants - Hand hole farming - Low acreages (farming few ha.) - Diseases and pests - Modern seeds - Fertilizers - Marketing

	- Lack of official initial prices Poor economy (lack of capital)
Second Economic Activities	- Livestock keeping activities
Problem and Challenges	- Lack of pasture ground especially during the farming seasons - Lack of water - Diseases - Lack of proper animal medicines (most of them do not cure the diseases) - Lack of cattle troughs - Lack of extension officers
Season for cultural activities	There are no special cultural activities in this village due to the fact that there are different tribe from all over the country.
Cemetery in the Village	The village government has demarcated a burial ground for about 8has. for both Christians and Muslims but it is not in use yet. **Challenges:** Village community buried there loved one in their compounds the rest transports the body to their place of origin which sometime its very expensive.
Child Labor	The child labor is most practiced in the farming business and livestock keeping. Usually, they move around to different places for posture, water, weeding and harvesting. However, child labor in livestock keeping is throughout the year.
Vulnerable groups livelihood activities according to the season	**Child headed household** At Rwakalemera village, there is no child headed household. If it happens the children are taken care with their relatives. **Elderly, ailing, widows and PWD** The rest (Elderly, ailing, widows and PWD) are unable to carry out economic activities and depends on their livelihood from relatives and other good Samaritans within the village. Very few gets assistance from the safety net (TASAF) since some have graduated from getting assistants. For those who graduated still facing poverty conditions and unable to meet the livelihoods including medical services and food security. Other problems they are facing include paying the school fees (uniform and stationaries) for their children.
Polygamy practices in the village	The polygamy is about 20% practices. But of late its increasing due to the existing construction project in the area such as roads infrastructure and TANESCO.
Polygamy home organization	The husband is in charge to all wives. Usually, each wife occupies separate household with her children and sometimes with other relatives like in-laws. However, to less extent other

	polygamy families do live into one household separated with different rooms within the same house. In the case of this village due to the immigrant of people from all parts of the country some do have wife from the place they come from.
Who lives in the houses apart from the parents and children	It is a normal for people to have extended families such as grandparents and relatives.
Main tribe	**Tribe** The main tribe at Rwakalemera village are Hangaza tribe. T**heir characters** - Agroeconomic - Value cattle

Vulnerable people in the DAI village [women who are head of their households, children who are heading households, elderly people who are heading household who are ailing]

Women who are head of their households, children who are heading households, elderly people who are heading household who are ailing

There are no DAI in this village.	
Concerns about the project	They mentioned that although the compensations are made but do not reach to the targeted people and in most case the compensation is very low and can not replace the destroyed property. Last time during the RUSUMO electrical project one person complained that he was not compensated his sugar cane and nim trees which were earlier evaluated. He has been complained to the district authority without success. **Mitigation measure** During the compensation phase the government should engage the affected people and private proper education about their rights. Affected people should be compensated fairly.

Recommendation	They are recommending to the government to compensate them by assisting them to build the new houses other to be by paid cash. The choices of the PAPs should respected and followed. If possible, the houses should be constructed within their village because they are used to the neighborhood and environment.
Access to public services	**Village Leader office** Lwakalemera village does not have the office, they are requesting the project of assist them with an office with furniture. **Education:** The existing education facilities are overloaded due to the influx of people in their village **Health services** The existing health facility is not enough with the increase of people they are requesting the project to expand it.

Annex 1

What are the seasons in this village and the economic activities perform						
Month	**Main Activities by gender**		**Other Activities**		**Remarks**	**Action**
	Male	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**		
July to August	Farming preparations /planting	Farming preparations /plating	Access to grazing areas, business	Access to water sources, grazing areas, Firewood, market, social amenities such as education and health facilities,	With active construction activities on site, access to these services are likely to be affected.	Engage impacted communities, define all the potential access paths before construction starts, establish temporal crossings and community safety awareness during construction
September	Weeding	Weeding	As above	Picking coffee and business	As above	As above
October	Farming	Farming	As above	Farming	As above	As above
December	Harvesting	Harvesting	As above	Harvesting		
January	Farming preparations /planting	Farming preparations /planting	Farming preparations /planting			
February/March	Weeding	Weeding	Weeding	Weeding		
April	Farming	Farming	Farming	Farming		

May	Harvesting	Harvesting	Crops storing	Crops storing		
June	Harvesting	Harvesting	Crops Storing	Crops Storing		
July	Picking coffee	Picking coffee	Selling of crops/leisure	Picking coffee		
August	Picking coffee	Picking coffee	Selling of crops	Picking coffee		
September	Preparations of farms	Preparations of farms	leisure	Picking coffee		

Note: Farming is done twice a year with permanent crops such as coffee and bananas.

Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) Tanzania Side

TANZANIA – ZAMBIA TRANSMISSION INTERCONNECTOR PROJECT (TAZA)

Undertaking of ESIA, Interconnector Project (UTIP) ESMP, RPF and other Safeguards Study under UTIP Tanzania Side

Complementary Field Work – Social Component

Stakeholder consultation and responses

Minutes of Meeting with Gender Desk of Police – Karagwe District - Kagera Region		
MOM No. 12 (October 2024	**Time: 8:30 – 8:45**	**Meeting Date: 08-11- 2024**
Meeting Subject:	**To pay get information about GBV and VAC in the district**	
Attendee Name	**Asp. Ndaki Mayungwa – AG. OCD Karagwe District** **Festos Kanga – Gender Desk CPL Karagwe District** **CPL Upendo – Gender Desk Karagwe District** **CPL Hilder – Gender Desk Karagwe District** **CPL Kulwa – Forensic Bureau Karagwe District**	
Consultant Team	**Susan Wagner – Gender Expert** **Ashery Abdallah – Archaeologist**	
Counterpart	**-**	

INTRODUCTION OF THE PROJECT

Introduction of Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) under – Zambia Transmission Interconnector Project (TAZA) to the TANESCO and the World Bank. The project proposed is 400V Power transmission line interconnector (550.8km) from Tanzania Via Shinyanga Region, Geita region and Kagera Region to Masaka – Uganda. The respective project will intercept in several villages of Bisheshe, Rwandaro, Muungano, Kahanga, Bujara, Nyakasimbi, Kasheshe, Nyakayanja, Rukale, Ihembe I, Kishao, Bujuruga, Chagati, Nyakahanga, Omurushaka, Miti, Mulamba, Kishoju, Kihanga and Katanda and some properties including land will be impacted, also would like to know the situation of GBV/VAC in this district. We have come here to introduce this national strategy project which will benefit the nation and the community in general and explain to them its impacts negative and positive and the means of mitigating the negative impacts also its the policy of the NEMC and IYC that all big project like this one the respective community should be involved in all stages of project development and explain to them and seek their views and recommendations regarding the project.

Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) Tanzania Side

TANZANIA – ZAMBIA TRANSMISSION INTERCONNECTOR PROJECT (TAZA)

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Proceedings

Gender Desk (Police) in Karagwe District

What is the current situation of GBV in the district?	Situation of gender violence exists to some extent because they are receiving several cases reported mainly for women and children who have a problem of family abandonment, raping, biting and torture. The existence of gender desk in the district and through education has reduced the GBV/VAC. This year they have only received 5 cases of gender violence. Recently were experiencing case of children been and the cases are between 3 and 5. School dropping not much because the children help their parents during the weekends only. The district officials and service providers through MTAKUWA initiatives had campaigns of protecting the GBV/VAC through education to the public. The police gender desk in Karagwe are using the hand book guide for GBV/VAC by the Police Tanzania known as "Pamban ana Ukatili wa Kijinisi 2010" prepared by the Tanzania Police Force – Net) and Module of responsible society Organisation (RSO) for the Education to prevent GBV/VAC Department of Education for the general public and psychological campaign of the warrior of development and social welfare in Tanzania (SMAUJATA) Shujaa wa Maendeleo na Ustawi wa Jamii Tanzania. Al these initiatives are conducted on regular bases with Karagwe Police Gender Desk in the public meetings, schools, market place and mass media.
What is done when the GBV occurs?	When the GBV occurs, the case is reported to the Auxiliary police at the village level by individual of local leaders, then the case is referred to the Officer commander for investigations after that the case is forwarded to the Gender desk for hearing. If the case is GBV we collaborate with the Social Welfare officer and send the victim to the medical checkup and counselling. After checked up the victim is taken to the court or legal organs for the judgement. We always use the exiting paralegals and psychosocial services and nurses for assistance.
Is there call centers	No we use the nation call center 116 and some officer provided an individual phone numbers for assistance.
What will be the possible project activities impact to women	For women will be affect in livelihood system because the project will involve total removal of their properties to somewhere else -Family abandonment -Raping -Early marriage - Unwanted pregnancy - Family conflict - Spread of communicable diseases - sex corruption especially for women while seeking an job opportunities

Which mechanisms will be considered to avoid GBV	Education should be provided in cooperation with police gender desk, district social welfare, community development and non-governmental organization example TOSO that deals with women and children and TUMAINI through KKKT church deals with rescuing children and family living in poor condition' The information could be disseminated through education by using the Police Gender Desk, Auxiliary police, NGOs, mass media eg. Radio Karagwe Promise, FADECO where the Gender desk broadcasting their programs.
How is the GBV risks during the construction period when will it be high, moderate and low?	-Family abandonment- moderate -injury through accident - low -spread of communicable diseases –low -marriage breakups- low -unwanted pregnancy – low -child labor- high
What are the existing services providers in the district for the GBV? Eg, NGOs (Paralegal), Psycho-social services	TOSO, CADO, MHOLA, SUAKA that deals with empowering women and children, also TUMAINI under KKKT responsible for rescuers Children living in poor condition. In cooperation with other like police gender desk, social welfare and community development officers
How is the accountability framework (how are the cases handled and how are the protocals) on the GBV victims?	It depends on cases reported either from social welfare or from victim, after reach the police gender desk and if is cases for raping the police forensic officer takes the sample of specimen from the victim for measurement then victim in taken to the hospital for treatment. The victim is kept under police custody for protection. During this time the Gender desk and social welfare are the in charge of the whole process by finding the suspect for interrogation. When such case occurs, the victim is kept at safer place such as relative of other good Samaritans for safety.

What are the challenges faces while addrress the GBV?	The challenges faces are: - Cases reported when it too late to perform the forensic tests - The relative of the victim resolve the case themselves - The victim does not appear in court for the judgement - Culture interferences - Stigmatization of the victim - Lack of proper office to conduct the cases - Lack of office facilities - Lack of privacy in the small office they are having - Lack of transportation - Lack of local call center
What is your experience on GBV cases of the similar Project in this area?	The experience with similar project is that: - Marriage bricks - Children abonnements - Looting of building materials from the contractors.
What should be considered on GBV during the implementation of this Project?	The project is to have a close collaboration with gender desk and the district officials such as social welfare officer and other NGOs within the district. Formation of Grievance Redress Committee during the implantation of the project.
What are your opinión and recommendations regarding the management of the GBV during the Project implementation	- The Karagwe Gender Desk does not have an office they are requestion the project to building one for them - They are requesting office furniture and IT facilities - The project to collaborate with the Police Gender Desk during the project implementation because they do have experience and are familiar with the community and they do have training modules. -

Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) Tanzania Side

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Undertaking of ESIA, Interconnector Project (UTIP) ESMP, RPF and other Safeguards Study under UTIP Tanzania Side

Complementary Field Work – Social Component

Stakeholder consultation and responses

Minutes of Meeting with District Social Welfare Officer, District Community Development officer Ngara District		
MOM No.13 (NOVEMBER 2024	**Time: 10:00 – 11:15**	**Meeting Date: 11-11-2024**
Meeting Subject:	**1) Vulnerability assessment supported by engagement with vulnerable groups** **2) GBV/VAC issues**	
Attendee Name	**Peter John –Ngara district social welfare,** **Debora Kasomwa- Social welfare Officer** **Joyce Cherles – Social Welfare Officer** **Niyosaba Baragondola – social welfare officer** **Anastazia Msilanga – Social welfare officer.**	
Consultant Team	**Susan Wagner – Gender Expert** **Ashery Abdallah – Archaeologist**	
Counterpart	**-**	

Introduction

Introduction of Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) under – Zambia Transmission Interconnector Project (TAZA) to the TANESCO and the World Bank. The project proposed is 400V Power transmission line interconnector (550.8km) from Tanzania Via Kagera Region at Ngara district. The respective project will intercept Rwakalemera village. The project will impact on some properties including land of vulnerable groups. Also we would like to know the initiative taken with you in regards the GBV/VAC in this district. We have come here to introduce this national strategy project which will benefit the nation and the community in general and explain to them its impacts negative and positive and the means of mitigating the negative impacts also its the policy of the NEMC and IYC that all big project like this one the respective community should be involved in all stages of project development and explain to them and seek their views and recommendations regarding the project.

Proceedings

Gender Based Violence (GBV and VAC)

Implementation of MTAKUWWA (National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children) in the Municipal	• The Five-year National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children has been developed by consolidating twelve committees in each village to provide education on different action plans addressing violence against women and children to create a single comprehensive, National Plan of Action to eradicate violence against women and children in the country. • Violence against women and children is a daily reality for a large number of women and children. In Tanzania its prevalence is high hence addressing it, is a central development goal in its own right and key to achieving other development outcomes for women, their families, communities and the nation. • The NPA-VAWC emphasizes the actions needed for both preventing and responding to violence and recognizes that investing in violence prevention initiatives has a positive. MTAKUWWA at Ngara district through various committees in co-operation with (TCRS) Tanganyika Christian Refugees Services in providing education to the community about GBV/VAC. The committee involves women, children, social welfare officers, doctors, nurses, the District Planning Officer, two students boys and girls together with the influentials in the village to prevent GBV and VAC. TCRS has a monitoring system every quarter per year for reviewing reports of GBV and VAC for the current situation to know where are and plan for future and training for implementation of the MTAKUWWA program.
Situation of GBV/VAC	The situation of GVB/VAC is high in the District, reported crimes are reported and monitored. These crimes could be attributed to the existing borders of two countries Burundi and Rwanda and associated activities in this district like Mining, Business. Agriculture and grazing. Many GBV cases are associated with emotional, Economic, abandonment. **Polygamist** The situation of polygamy is moderate in this district because of having immigrants from internal and external many people from different parts with different values and norms. **Violence Against Children** • Some parents discourage their children from going to school to assist the parents with domestic work such as grazing livestock and girls are forced to

	leave school in order to work as food vendors and work as housegirls to other people. • Early marriage is practiced as well.
What is done when GBV/VAC occurs	Once the GBV/VAC happens the case is reported to the village leaders. The village leaders together with the Community Social Welfare officer of the Gender desk report the case to the Auxiliary Community police. Then the victim case is referred to the Gender Desk, which is located at a police station in Ngara district. The victim's statement is taken by the police gender desk and forwarded the victim to the forensic officer for inspection of the magnitude of the harm to the victim. The forensic officer refers the victim to the Police Gender Desk officer who refers the victim to the counsellor at the health centre who is the nurse and social worker for the medical diagnosis. After that, the victim is referred to the court for resolution, and the convict. In addition, they have committees for TCRS consisting of 17 members.
Call center	• Ngara district has no call center and the community is trained on how to use the call number, which is 116. The official also provides individual contact to facilitate the report of cases • The community social service providers of paralegals which have representatives at the village levels have contact numbers that the village leaders who the victims can use to report any GBV/VAC that occurs. Such social services providers are MUHOLA, TOSO, WOTE SAWA, HUMUULIZA as well as the police gender desk.
Impact of the project	The project if not managed properly regarding the impact of GBV/VAC by using the existing community social providers and Police gender desk may cause a lot of unwelcomed circumstances such as: - Unwanted pregnancies - Child abandonment - Communicable disease (HIV/AIDS) - Psychological and immoral torture - Incidence of rapping - Early pregnancy - Family abandonment - Increase in child labor - Use of drugs for children - Conflict - Sexual harassment - prostitutes
Mechanism to avoid GBV/VAC	The project should involve the District Community Development, Social Welfare and Ngara district Police Gender Desk, and existing NGOs from the stage of designing the project and construction phases. All these will be used to provide an awareness campaign on GVB/VAC on the project implementation. It is envisaged that the project will engage the existing service providers within the district since

	they are conversant with the GBV/VAC in the respective location and not engage other service providers outside the district.
Risks during the construction	- Unwanted pregnancies – moderate - Child abandonment - Moderate - Communicable disease (HIV/AIDS) – Low - Psychological and immoral torture - Moderate - Incidence of rapping – moderate - Conflict - high - Increase in child labor - moderate - Use of drugs for children – low - Early pregnancy- low
What to be done	Provision of education by developing education information communication(EIC) tools for the awareness campaigns by engaging service providers at the district council.
Experience with GBV/VAC in a similar project	They have experienced GBV incidents during the implementation of Rusumo-Nyakanazi electrical project where such issues of Gender violence were highly reported. Other GBV issues were during the compensation where some women were deprived of the right of the compensation. Up to now, there have been some conflicts regarding the payment of compensation. However, through cooperation with the service providers on the provision of education, the cases GBV and VAC in the project decrease therefore we recommend this project also to collaborate with the community in order to minimize GBV and VAC during the project implementation.
Challenges face in addressing the GBV/VAC	• The family resolves the case before being taken to court • Victims are threatened by the convict • The cases to be associated with a shame act • Ignorance • The victim is fear of being stigmatized by the community • Cultural interference • A low number of staff officers and a shortage of social welfare officers lead to people getting used to situations of sexual violence and they don't know where they get help. • Transportation problem • Lack of favorable resources to implement MTAKUWWA program. • Lack of self-esteem, transparency and accountability • Budget for implementation of MTAKUWWA program eg 50% cases are reported but the government does not impose budget for GBV and VAC. • Lack of shelters for the safety of the victim.
What to be considered during project implementation	-Provision of education by using the existing service providers on GBV/VAC - workers should fill the contact of Gender Based Violence and VAC restriction.

Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) Tanzania Side

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Undertaking of ESIA, Interconnector Project (UTIP) ESMP, RPF and other Safeguards Study under UTIP Tanzania Side

Complementary Field Work – Social Component

Stakeholder consultation and responses

Minutes of Meeting with TASAF Ngara District		
MOM No. 14 (November 2024)	**Time: 10:00 – 11:15**	**Meeting Date: 11-11-2024**
Meeting Subject:	**1) Vulnerability assessment supported by engagement with vulnerable groups** **2) GBV/VAC issues**	
Attendee Name	**Saigna Chamiti –Ngara district Program social safety net coordinator ,**	
Consultant Team	**Susan Wagner – Gender Expert** **Ashery Abdallah – Archaeologist**	
Counterpart	**-**	

Introduction

Introduction of Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) under – Zambia Transmission Interconnector Project (TAZA) to the TANESCO and the World Bank. The project proposed is 400V Power transmission line interconnector (550.8km) from Tanzania Via Kagera Region at Ngara district. The respective project will intercept in these villages of, Kasulo ward Rwakalemera village. The project will impact some properties including land for the vulnerable groups. We have come here to introduce this national strategy project which will benefit the nation and the community in general and explain to them its impacts negative and positive and the means of mitigating the negative impacts also its the policy of the NEMC and IYC that all big project like this one the respective community should be involved in all stages of project development and explain to them and seek their views and recommendations regarding the project.

Proceedings

VUNARABLE GROUP.

Identify/categorize vulnerable people in the area of influence of the project. Which group is more numerous? Which one is in a more delicate situation? Why?	The vulnerable at the project are women, children, people with disability, widows, and the elderly but TASAF deals much for poor households that have no access to eat three miles per day and also no access to school. The large group are Women and Children. According to the TASAF PSSNC Ngara district 2024, the official statistics show that the project area at the village of Rwakalera has a total of 70 beneficiaries and Kasulu has a total of 252 beneficiaries.
What are their main economic activities?	The main economic activities are agriculture, petty business and livestock keeping.
What are the main difficulties they face?	-Lack of capital -shortage of labor resource - they depend on rain -hunger - the poor household condition -lack of support
Do they have any level of organization?	They have a small group where every individual in the specific location joins the group for a total number of ten people per group organize themselves to keep stock to help each other with small financial problems. Also, they have small projects like keeping chickens, to work together in order to have revolving funds.
In your opinion, what do you think will be the possible impact of the Project?	The project will affect the individual livelihood and various small groups that were created to solve some small problems that face them, -loss of land -Affect livelihood -Loss of support -poverty increase

What do you think will be the measures to address that impact?	During the implementation of the project, they suggested that the PAPs especially the vulnerable groups should be compensated by replacing them with moderate houses and not in cash because of their conditions they will not be able to construct another house. The houses should be near to the previous one in order to keep the previous relationship with their neighbors.
What do you think of it? Do you have any concerns?	The concern is that the amount, which is entitled as a compensation, does not meet the needs of vulnerable people, sometimes the quality of replaced houses although is modern but very small compered to the previous ones. example constructing houses that is small compering with total number of individual living in household. Also those houses do not have a package of toiles.
Have you had contact with a project similar to this? How was your experience?	Yes, for example the RUSUMO to Nyakanazi during the construction the were doing blasting which causes massive cracks to the individual house wall, but the constructor did not repair the cracks. Up to now they still arguing with the constractor and the issue not yet resolved.
What was its impact on vulnerable populations?	- Loss of livelihood. - Broken of various small group - Lack of support - Poverty will increase due to the loss of properties - Starvation and hunger
Do you want to give any recommendations to the project?	The compensation should be fair and education should be provided in assistance with TASAF, Community development officer and Social welfare within the district to restore the livelihood of vulnerable people in the society.

Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) Tanzania Side

TANZANIA – ZAMBIA TRANSMISSION INTERCONNECTOR PROJECT (TAZA)

Undertaking of ESIA, Interconnector Project (UTIP) ESMP, RPF and other Safeguards Study under UTIP Tanzania Side

Complementary Field Work – Social Component

Stakeholder consultation and responses

Minutes of Meeting with TASAF Karagwe District		
MOM No.NOVEMBER 2024	**Time: 13: – 14:15**	**Meeting Date: 08-11-2024**
Meeting Subject:	**1) Vulnerability assessment supported by engagement with vulnerable groups** **2) GBV/VAC issues**	
Attendee Name	**Lobina Balilemwa –Karagwe district Program social safety net coordinator ,**	
Consultant Team	**Susan Wagner – Gender Expert** **Ashery Abdallah – Archaeologist**	
Counterpart	**-**	

Introduction

Introduction of Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) under – Zambia Transmission Interconnector Project (TAZA) to the TANESCO and the World Bank. The project proposed is 400V Power transmission line interconnector (550.8km) from Tanzania Via Kagera Region at karagwe district. The respective project will intercept in these villages, Bishehse, Lwandaro, Muungano, Kahanga, Bujara, Nyakasimbi,Kasheshe,Nyakayanjs, Bukale, IHembe1,Kishao,Bujuruga,Chagiti, Nyakahanga, Omurushaka, Miti ,Mulamba, Kishoju, Kihanga and Katanda. Village. The project will impact some properties including land. Also, might impact the small-scale miners and vulnerable groups. We have come here to introduce this national strategy project which will benefit the nation and the community in general and explain to them its impacts negative and positive and the means of mitigating the negative impacts also its the policy of the NEMC and IYC that all big project like this one the respective community should be involved in all stages of project development and explain to them and seek their views and recommendations regarding the project.

Proceedings

VUNARABLE GROUP.

Identify/categorize vulnerable people in the area of influence of the project? Which group is more numerous? Which one is in a more delicate situation? Why?	The vulnerable at the project are women, children, people with disability, widows , elder but TASAF dealing much for poor household that have not access to eat three miles per day and also not access to school. The large group are Women. Women are most vulnerable because - Family abandonment - Children are also remain with women - Women does not right to own property
What are their main economic activities?	Main economic activities is agriculture and small business like small restaurant, selling fruits and vegetable.
What are the main difficulties they face?	-Lack of capital -shortage of labor resource - Lack of access to public services like hospital, water, electricity and education. -hunger - poor household condition -lack of support - poor economic capability
Do they have any level of organization?	We have small group that was every individual in the specific location join for small services like small microfinance. Also they have provided education for entrepreneurship in order to improve economic capability
In your opinion, what do you think will be the possible impact of the Project?	The project will affect the individual livelihood and various small groups that was created to solve some small problems that faces them, -loss of land -Affect livelihood -Loss of support -poverty increase -Mental stress

	- diseases - accidents
What do you think will be the measures to address that impact?	- during the implementation of the project we should compensate for replacing his compound like houses rather than giving them money because they will not be able to construct another house that shall be near to the one living then creating new location for them - Provisional of interprenuship education. - Improve standard of infrastructures that could be friendly to the vulnerable group - Must be cooperative to avoid conflict
What do you think of it? Do you have any concerns?	Concern is on right during implementation of project that the amount, which is termed in compensation, does not meet the needs of vulnerable people, sometimes quality different or modern one that doesn't meet all requirement of those group example constructing houses that is small compering with total number of individual living in household. Alternatively, that compensation was taken by intermediaries, which have power and knowledge.
Have you had contact with a project similar to this? How was your experience?	Do not experience project like this.
What was its impact on vulnerable populations?	- Loss of livelihood. - Broken of various small group - Lack of support - Poverty increase - Starvation and hunger
Do you want to give any recommendations to the project?	- The compensation should be cooperative and education should be provided in assistance with TASAF, Community development officer and Social welfare within the district to restore the livelihood of vulnerable people in the society. - Construction of houses, establishment of new farms and giving allowances for restoring livelihood. - Creation of access to public services like education, health and water supply facilities

Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) Tanzania Side

TANZANIA – ZAMBIA TRANSMISSION INTERCONNECTOR PROJECT (TAZA)

Undertaking of ESIA, Interconnector Project (UTIP) ESMP, RPF and other Safeguards Study under UTIP Tanzania Side

Complementary Field Work – Social Component

Stakeholder consultation and responses

Minutes of Meeting with District Community Development Officer Biharamulo District, Kagera		
MOM No. 16 November 2024	**Time: 13:30 – 14:35**	**Meeting Date: 9-11-2024**
Meeting Subject:	**i) Collection of pending information regarding vulnerable groups within the district.** **ii) Get information about the types of vulnerable groups, identify existing mechanism by the Government on how to deal with this category of people.**	
Attendee Name	**Dara Sila – CDO, Biharamulo** **Ladslaus Laurent – SWO, Biharamulo**	
Consultant Team	**Susan Wagner – Gender and Social Expert** **Emmanuel Mkhai – Social Expert** **Asheri A. Mlimbila – Archeologist**	
Counterpart	**Grace Mwakisyombe – Sociologist (TANESCO)**	

Introduction

Introduction of Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) under – Zambia Transmission Interconnector Project (TAZA) to the TANESCO and the World Bank. The project proposed is 400V Power transmission line interconnector (550.8km) from Tanzania Via Geita Region at Bukombe district. The respective project will intercept in the villages of, Busonzo Kabagole, Nakayenze, Nalusunguti, Nampalahala, Bulega, Ibambilo and Butinzya. Together with other information we would like to get information on how the district is implementing the MTAKUWWA program and if there are other services providers on paralegal or phycho -social services on GBV/VAC in the project areas. The project will impact some properties including land. Also, might impact the small-scale miners and vulnerable groups. We have come here to introduce this national strategy project which will benefit the nation and the community in general and explain to them its impacts negative and positive and the means of mitigating the negative impacts also it is the policy of the NEMC and IYC that all big project like this one the respective community should be involved in all stages of project development and explain to them and seek their views and recommendations regarding the project.

Proceedings

Discussion regarding the situation of GBV and VAC in the project area

Implementation of the National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children (NPAVAWC)	NPAVAWC is being implemented in the district. Various committee meetings at various levels, from the village, ward, and district are conducted for that purpose. The committees address various GBV related cases that are brought to them by the victims and report them to the higher authorities.
What happened when GBV occur	Efforts are made, for instance, for the victims of rape, either a woman or child, to be sent to the police station for reporting and then to the hospital for treatment before allowing other legal action to take place.
GBV situation	There is prevalence of different types of GBV/VAC in the district. These include among others: • Psychological torture which may sometimes leads to suicide or revenge by the victims. • There are also prevalence of physical violence such as rape, and torture. These cases are also many in the district.
Availability of Call Centre	There is no direct call centre in the district. Most of the GBV related incidences are reported directly to the police station. There is one number in the station of which the victims may call for help.
Impact of the project to women	Women's economic activities will be disturbed by the project. Their land will be taken to allow implementation of the project. There are also chances that women will be abandoned by their male partners, their houses will be demolished resulting to homeless and street children.
Mechanism to address GBV/VAC	Education should be provided to the community. This can be through public meetings, religious leaders (as they are members of the NPAVAWC committees). Education on climate change and agricultural production should also be provided to the community. Education on climate change will help them be aware of changes in weather enabling them to participate more effectively in agricultural practices and consequently reduce incidents related to GBV and VAC. Education will also help the community get aware of the project and all the GBV/VAC associated risks that are likely to occur. This will help them take precaution during the project implementation.

	There are chances that interaction will increase due to the influx of people because of the project. This may result into different behavior such as drinking. Many people in the district are fond of drinking and therefore, there are chances that this will increase as people will get money from the project. There are also likelihood of spread of diseases such as HIV/AIDS in the community due to the increasing interaction of people. Education should therefore, be provided to address all these challenges.
The magnitude of risk during project implementation	• Loss of land – Medium risk • Loss of housing – High risk • Disruption of marriages – High risk • School absenteeism and dropout – High risk • Street children – High risk
How to address the said risk	• Education should be provided to the community. • Information centres for the youth should be established to help provide education to the youth and other groups of people such as elders, and women on risk factors that are likely to occur during project implementation.
NGO's dealing with GBV/VAC	There are paralegal (UWASHEBI) which offers legal aid to the victims. The Catholic Church also has a centre dealing specifically with the protection of human rights called Human Life Defense Department.
Challenges in addressing GBV/VAC	• Poor cooperation from the community • Lack of reliable transport to reach the victims of GBV/VAC • Lack of privacy in GBV/VAC related incidences. • Inadequate office facilities such as stationery for daily operations of the office.

Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) Tanzania Side

TANZANIA – ZAMBIA TRANSMISSION INTERCONNECTOR PROJECT (TAZA)

Undertaking of ESIA, Interconnector Project (UTIP) ESMP, RPF and other Safeguards Study under UTIP Tanzania Side

Complementary Field Work – Social Component

Stakeholder consultation and responses

Minutes of Meeting with District Community Development Officer at Missenyi District, Kagera		
MOM No. 17 (November 2024)	**Time: 14:00 – 15:30**	**Meeting Date: 07-11-2024**
Meeting Subject:	**i) Collection of pending information regarding vulnerable groups within the district.** **ii) Get information about the types of vulnerable groups, identify existing mechanism by the Government on how to deal with this category of people.**	
Attendee Name	**Beatrice N. Sanga – District Community Development Officer, Missenyi, Kagera**	
Consultant Team	**Mohamed Kasimm – Social Expert** **Emmanuel Mkhai – Social Expert**	
Counterpart	**Grace Mwakisyombe – Sociologist (TANESCO)**	

Introduction

Introduction of Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) under – Zambia Transmission Interconnector Project (TAZA) to the TANESCO and the World Bank. The project proposed is 400V Power transmission line interconnector (550.8km) from Tanzania Via Geita Region at Bukombe district. The respective project will intercept in the villages of, Busonzo Kabagole, Nakayenze, Nalusunguti, Nampalahala, Bulega, Ibambilo and Butinzya. Together with other information we would like to get information on how the district is implementing the MTAKUWWA program and if there are other services providers on paralegal or phycho -social services on GBV/VAC in the project areas. The project will impact some properties including land. Also, might impact the small-scale miners and vulnerable groups. We have come here to introduce this national strategy project which will benefit the nation and the community in general and explain to them its impacts negative and positive and the means of mitigating the negative impacts also it is the policy of the NEMC and IYC that all big project like this one the respective community should be involved in all stages of project development and explain to them and seek their views and recommendations regarding the project.

Proceedings

Discussion regarding the situation of vulnerable people in the project area

Categories of vulnerable people in the area of influence	Different groups of vulnerable people are available in the district. These include unemployed youth, children living with difficulties, elderly people who are unable to care for themselves, and women without employment. Those with disabilities are also categorized as vulnerable people.
Main economic activities	Most are involved in small-scale business, farming (gardening), petty trade, small scale livestock keeping, and poultry keeping. Their incomes are mainly for subsistence.
Difficulties vulnerable people face	These people several challenges including: • Unable to get healthcare such that they depend mostly on traditional medicines (herbs). • Inadequate capital to enable them engages in various economic activities to support their livelihood. • Lack of market for their produce. • Failure to cope with climate change which may negatively impact their different economic activities such as farming. • Residing in proximity to the border of Tanzania and Uganda creates a sense of insecurity for them, owing to the historical conflicts that have occurred between the two nations. • Failure to get national identity cards, which poses a significant obstacle for them to seek loans from various financial institutions. • Others live in poor conditions due to poverty.
Available programs to assist the vulnerable group	Different programs are in place to assist the vulnerable groups. These are as follows: • Some individuals among this group are recipients of the Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF). In partnership with the municipal council, TASAF identifies potential beneficiaries of the grant, particularly those who are vulnerable. ○ Recently, TASAF has introduced a new initiative known as the Public Work Program (PWP), which focuses on establishing various projects that allow beneficiaries to earn wages rather than receiving direct financial assistance. These projects encompass activities such as rainwater collection and preservation, road construction, and tree planting. Such

	initiatives aim to reduce dependency among vulnerable populations by offering them meaningful employment opportunities. • There are also programs that focus on loans and savings, designed to provide financial assistance to vulnerable individuals. • The District Community Development office, in partnership with representatives from financial and agricultural institutions, offers entrepreneurship training aimed at assisting vulnerable individuals in participating in various entrepreneurial ventures. This training includes instruction on marketing strategies as well as diverse production techniques.
Level of organization	Some of the vulnerable people have established groups with designated leadership roles, including chairs, secretaries, and treasurers. Additionally, there are organizations that consist of various committees for leadership functions. This type of organization facilitates easier access for those seeking assistance and enables them to communicate their concerns to the authorities effectively.
Possible impact of the project to the vulnerable group	There are several potential impacts of the project to the vulnerable group. These are as follows: • If the project results in the acquisition of their land, the majority of the vulnerable people, particularly those affected will face significant difficulties, as it will require considerable time for them to secure alternative land to substitute for what has been taken. • Many projects require a significant amount of time for implementation, even after the valuation process has been finalized. This situation leads to a persistent sense of uneasiness amongst the vulnerable people. • Marriage break-up, especially in cases where compensation is awarded, often leads to men departing from their spouses following the receipt of such compensation from relevant institutions. This phenomenon is largely attributed to the persistence of traditional customs within communities, such as Nyarubanja, which restrict women's rights to land ownership. • Positively, the project may contribute to development in the district and at individual level. We expect that the project will improve availability of power to both the nation and at the district level as well. This will help people, including the vulnerable, to increase their production.
Measures to address potential impact of the project to the vulnerable group	Different measures can be taken to address potential project impacts. These include: • Providing education to the vulnerable people and the community in general regarding the project. It is important for the communities surrounding the project to be informed of what will be the possible

	impact of the project and how to address such impact in case it may happen. Different stakeholders may be involved in providing such kind of education including TANESCO, contractor, and the office of the District Community Development. • To empower the vulnerable people economically to make them more independent than being dependent. • The vulnerable people, including those who are sick and those who cannot care for themselves, should be consulted regarding the type of compensation they want. When consulted, all the agreement must be documented to form evidence of what has been agreed between the two parties. • The project must ensure that justice is achieved, guaranteeing that even the most vulnerable individuals receive fair compensation. It is essential for the project to establish an appropriate mechanism to assist these vulnerable individuals in obtaining their justice during the compensation phase.
Experience from other similar project	Experience from EACOP shows that the vulnerable people were assisted by the project itself. EACOP established an effective mechanism that involved consulting these individuals to determine their preferred forms of compensation. Consequently, compensation varied among different categories of vulnerable people, with some receiving cash payments while others were being provided with houses.
Recommendations	• Valuation should only be done when there is assurance that fund for compensation is available. This will reduce anxiety to the vulnerable people living along the area where the project might pass. • Information regarding implementation of the project should be communicated regularly. This will also help to reduce anxiety among the vulnerable people especially when the project stops its operation. • There should be timely and fair compensation to those vulnerable groups which will be affected by the project. • Education about the project should also be provided to the vulnerable groups. • The office of the District Community Development should be granted both financial and material resources to facilitate their operations effectively. For example, equipping the office with transportation options would enable the officers to move more efficiently between various locations for their work.

Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) Tanzania Side

TANZANIA – ZAMBIA TRANSMISSION INTERCONNECTOR PROJECT (TAZA

Undertaking of ESIA, Interconnector Project (UTIP) ESMP, RPF and other Safeguards Study under UTIP Tanzania Side

Complementary Field Work – Social Component

Stakeholder consultation and responses

Minutes of the meeting with District Land Officer Missenyi District		
MOM No. 18 (November 2024)	**Time: 11:30 – 13:00**	**Meeting Date: 07-11-2024**
Meeting Subject:	**i) Collection information regarding the valuation procedure within the district.**	
Attendee Name	**Avitus Kamala – District Land Officer on Behalf of District Valuer, Missenyi, Kagera.**	
Consultant Team	**Mohamed Kassim – Social Expert** **Emmanuel Mkhai – Social Expert**	
Counterpart	**Grace Mwakisyombe – Sociologist (TANESCO)**	

Introduction

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Proceedings

Discussion regarding the valuation procedures in the project area

The status of land ownership	• In general, the majority of land within the district remains unplanned.

in Missenyi District	As a result, nearly all landowners possess only customary rights to their properties. In terms of land planning, only 12 villages in the district have established comprehensive land plans.
Procedures involved in valuation	• Valuation occurs after the affected population has been educated about their potential relocation and the compensation that will be offered. The compensation amounts vary by location; for example, in Kyaka Bunazi, the price per square meter ranges from TZS 3,000 to 3,500, while in Mutukula, one hectare is priced between TZS 40,000,000 and 50,000,000. • Education is provided by the District Land Officer in collaboration with the District/Regional Valuer, the District Land Planning Officer, local ward leaders, and the village council. This educational initiative is tailored to the specific project, with all associated costs covered by the project itself. • Following the educational sessions, the next step involves identifying all areas affected by the project to assess existing developments, thereby facilitating the valuation process. The team for the valuation involves different personnel including officers from Village Government, District Land Officer, District Surveyor, and the Valuer. The team works in the entire area where the project passes at the expense of the project owner. Payment is done using the standards set by the Government for all the officers involved in the valuation exercise. • During the valuation process, the land owner is required to participate in all stages. He/she is supposed to verify all the activities involved in the valuation process and later on sign a form to indicate satisfaction or dissatisfaction of the process. • When providing compensation, seven percent (7%) of the cost of the respective piece of land that is being compensated is provided to the land owner as disturbance allowance. • The affected person is supposed to have all necessary identification cards such as the national identity card of voter registration card to support payment processes. • If the piece of land to be taken has title deed, its cost tends to be higher than that without the title deed. The title deed increases the value of the land because such land has passed all the planning procedures and that the owner is paying taxes to the Government. • In areas where owners of the land to be taken are not available, their areas are identified through the village government or council to allow valuation procedures to continue. These people are called “the unknown”. Reconciliation is normally done to these people upon their return so that they can get their compensation.

Types of forms used during the valuation process	• Different forms are used during the valuation process.
	  ○ Form No. 69 is used to get permission to enter into the affected area for valuation purposes.
	  ○ Form No. 3 is used for inspection purposes.
	  ○ Form No. 4 is used for analysis purposes.

Preparing valuation report	• Valuation report is prepared by the team of the Valuer who are paid allowances starting from 150,000 TZS. Time for the preparation of the report may vary depending on the size of the land. • When the report is ready it is sent to the respective village for disclosure. The disclosure is done by the Valuer and Land Officer/Surveyor. • After the disclosure and verification, those who are satisfied with the exercise are required to sign a form indicating their satisfaction whereas those who are not satisfied, the exercise is repeated. • When the valuation process is complete, the report is sent to the Government Valuer for approval. Normally payment is supposed to be done within six months after approval. If payment is not done within the said timeframe, the beneficiary is entitled to get an interest which is normally determined by the financial institutions' standards.
Challenges associated with valuation process	• One main challenge is delay in payment after the valuation and approval processes have completed.
Things to consider during valuation process in the UTIP Project	• Compensation should be paid timely. There should be timely and fair compensation to all those affected. • All valuation procedures should be strictly followed to avoid complaints and dissatisfactions from those who will be affected by the project.

Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) Tanzania Side

TANZANIA – ZAMBIA TRANSMISSION INTERCONNECTOR PROJECT (TAZA)

Undertaking of ESIA, Interconnector Project (UTIP) ESMP, RPF and other Safeguards Study under UTIP Tanzania Side

Complementary Field Work – Social Component

Stakeholder consultation and responses

Minutes of the meeting with District Social Weldfare Missenyi District		
MOM No. 19 November 2024	**Time: 10:00 – 11:30**	**Meeting Date: 07-11-2024**
Meeting Subject:	**i) Collection of pending information regarding gender violence (GBV) within the district.** **ii) Get information about the situation of gender violence in the district and available mechanism to address this kind of problem.**	
Attendee Name	**Juliana Nghweleja – District Social Welfare Officer (DSWO), Missenyi, Kagera.**	
Consultant Team	**Mohamed Kassim – Social Expert** **Emmanuel Mkhai – Social Expert**	
Counterpart	**Grace Mwakisyombe – Sociologist (TANESCO)**	

Introduction

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Proceedings

- The discussion was a follow-up of the Collection of pending Mapping of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) in Missenyi District where the alignment intercepts.
- The District Social Welfare Officer (DSWO) covers all the areas where the project is traversing
- Get information about the situation of the GBV within the District.

Discussion regarding the situation of GBV in the project area

Implementation of the National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children (NPAVAWC)	In the District, NPVAWC is implemented by the office of District Social Welfare. Its implementation is differently as described below: • Providing education to all parties involved in addressing GBV. • Strengthening different NPAVAWC committees so that they can be able to perform their daily activities efficiently. • The beneficiaries of NPAVAWC are mostly women and children.
Available Government Mechanism to provide preventive measures against GBV	There are several means by which the Government addresses GBV. • Since most GBV cases are associated with poor traditions, the Government through its various organs such as the Department of Social Welfare provides education to the communities to help them get rid of the malpractices that perpetrate GBV. • Education to the communities is provided by the Office of the District Social Welfare in collaboration with village leaders and the security committees in the respective villages. Education is also provided to the communities through village meetings. • Providing counselling to those affected by GBV (victims). • Helping the victims to report their cases to the respective authorities such as Police. • Helping the victims to provide evidence in court if the matter is handled by the court. • Sending the victims to foster house while waiting other actions to be taken. There are two foster houses called Orphanage Ntoma which accept children from 0 to 3 years old and Tumaini which accepts children with more than 3 years old. • As for the victims who are women, they are sent to their relatives far away from where the violence has occurred to ensure their safety while they await the administration of justice.
Availability of Call Centre	Call centre is not available. However, the victims are advised to report to the village leaders all incidences of violence to them so that they can get help. The practice is that the respective village leaders always refer the victims to the Office of the District Social Welfare for further action.
Project activities that are likely to impact women	It is likely that the project might have both positive and negative impact to the women. These are such as: • Positively, the project has the potential to enhance women's income by creating various opportunities during the construction phase. • Negatively, the project may contribute to adolescent pregnancy, unplanned pregnancy, divorce, and even school dropout. They project is also likely to increase the emergency of infection diseases due to increasing interaction of people particularly during the

	construction phase of the project.
Mechanism to be considered to avoid GBV	• Different mechanism can be adopted to reduce chances of GBV. These are such as providing education to the community about the possible impact of the project, particularly those that may contribute to increasing incidences of GBV. The communities likely to be impacted by the project should also be educated on how to prevent occurrence of such incidences. • It is also important for the women to be empowered economically so as to avoid dependency from their male partners. Such dependency is one of the contributing factors of GBV to many of the women in rural areas. Economic empowerment will help the women to get rid of GBV. • All victims of GBV should also be encouraged to report all incidences of GBV to the authority so that justice can be provided to them. • Communities should also be educated so that they get rid of poor traditional practices such as denying women the right to air out their opinions in front of their male partners.
GBV risks during the construction period of the project	• It is likely that cases related to GBV may be higher during the construction phase of the project. However, these are expected to decline by the end of the construction phase.
Experience on GBV cases in other similar project	• Cases of GBV have also been reported in various other similar projects. For instance, cases of divorce have been reported during the construction phase of the EACOP project.
Existing service providers in the District for GBV	Existing service providers in the district include the Office of the Social Welfare, Police, Court, Different Committees of the National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children (NPAVAWC).
Challenges in addressing GBV	Several challenges are faced when addressing GBV. These include: • Inadequate resources such as transport facilities to facilitate movement of those responsible for addressing GBV. Along with this is the lack of allowances to the officers in charge of addressing GBV. • There is also a problem of inadequate human resources responsible for addressing GBV in the district. • Similarly, there is no privacy when reporting cases of GBV. Many cases are reported in the office of the District Social Welfare which is occupied by more than one person, thus denying the victim the privacy to express their GBV related problems. • Lack of cooperation from the victims is also one of the challenges in addressing GBV. Some of the victims are afraid of providing evidence of GBV incidences to the authorities.
Opinion on the management	• The office of the District Social Welfare should be empowered in

of GBV during project implementation.	terms of capacity building to enhance their skills when dealing with GBV related incidences. • The Office of the District Social Welfare should be involved directly in all cases related with GBV during all phases of the project.

Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) Tanzania Side

TANZANIA – ZAMBIA TRANSMISSION INTERCONNECTOR PROJECT (TAZA)

Undertaking of ESIA, Interconnector Project (UTIP) ESMP, RPF and other Safeguards Study under UTIP Tanzania Side

Complementary Field Work – Social Component

Stakeholder consultation and responses

Minutes of the meeting with the Gender desk Ngara district		
MOM No. 20 November 2024	**Time: 14:00 – 15:00**	**Meeting Date: 08-11-2024**
Meeting Subject:	**i) Collection of pending information regarding gender violence (GBV) within the district.** **ii) Get information about the situation of gender violence in the district and available mechanism to address this kind of problem.**	
Attendee Name	**Khadija Rajab – District Gender Desk, Ngara**	
Consultant Team	**Mohamed Kassim – Social Expert** **Emmanuel Mkhai – Social Expert**	
Counterpart	**Grace Kisyombe – Sociologist, TANESCO**	

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Discussion regarding the situation of GBV in the project area

GBV situation	There are many cases of GBV in the district. These are contributed mainly by the poor traditions which deny women their voices. Women are supposed to be submissive to their male partners.
What happened when GBV	There is collaboration between the Police Gender Desk and District

occur	Social Welfare Department. This is done to make sure that the victim gets justice to what has happened to her.
Availability of Call Centre	There no call center in the district. Cases are reported directly in the District Gender Desk or through personal mobile phone number of the officer in charge of the Police Gender Desk. This number is usually provided to the public through radio Kwizara.
Availability of Foster House	There is one foster house called WoteSawa Orphanage Center which the victims are sent for their safety while awaiting for their justice. It is not safe for them to stay in the same house where GBV incidence has occurred.
Project impact to women	There might be different impact of the project to women. • Sexual harassment, particularly when women are seeking for employment opportunities during project implementation. • Abandonment of women by their male partners after receiving compensation from the project. • Child labor (e.g., children from Burundi) which is contributed mainly by poor living conditions amongst many families.
Mechanism to be considered to avoid GBV	Provision of education to the community through public meetings. The Police Force is also implementing a campaign called “Tuwaambie kabla hawajaaribiwa” (Let Us Inform Them Before They Are Harmed) which aims to educate students from primary schools to universities about the dangers of risky behaviors such as drug abuse, alcoholism, and same-sex relationships.
Risks that may contribute to GBV during project implementation	Risks cannot be avoided. These might be high or moderate due to the provision of education about GBV during project implementation.
Other organizations dealing with GBV	There are different organizations that are dealing with GBV incidences in the district. These are such as: • WoteSawa (an organization that is advocating for domestic workers and all issues related to child trafficking) • MUHUZA (an organization that provides legal aid to the victims of GBV)
Challenges in addressing GBV	There are several challenges in addressing GBV related incidences: These are such as: • Inadequate office facilities necessary in executing daily office activities related to GBV. • Lack of office dedicated solely on Gender Desk activities something which denies privacy in dealing with GBV related cases. • Lack of transport required to make follow-up of different GBV cases that are reported to the desk. Sometimes, personal transport is used for the same. • Lack of cooperation from some of the victims. Some do not want

	to provide evidence, hence their cases remain unsolved. • Many men who are victims of GBV are not ready to report to the authorities about such incidences for the reasons that they might be discriminated by the society. This is because men are required to be strong not weak.
Experience from other similar projects	Some GBV related incidences have also been reported from previous related projects. Examples of such cases include: • Family abandonment by men after receiving compensation. • Unfair distribution of compensation. This is done by men as they are considered as heads of household, thus getting large share compared to their female partners and the rest of family members. • There are also land conflicts, which, however, are being resolve by respective land committees.
Opinion on the management of GBV during project implementation.	• The Police Gender Desk should be involved in providing education in all matters related to GBV. • The Police Gender Desk should be empowered and facilitated so that it can be able to execute its daily activities. Facilities such as transport, and designated Gender Desk office. • There should also be capacity building to all officers in charge of the Gender Desk so as to enhance their GBV related skills so that they can be able to carry out their daily activities effectively.

Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) Tanzania Side

TANZANIA – ZAMBIA TRANSMISSION INTERCONNECTOR PROJECT (TAZA)

Undertaking of ESIA, Interconnector Project (UTIP) ESMP, RPF and other Safeguards Study under UTIP Tanzania Side

Complementary Field Work – Social Component

Stakeholder consultation and responses

Minutes of Meeting with Resident Mining Officer at Mining Office at Kagera Region		
MOM No. 21 November 2024	**Time: 10 – 11:00**	**Meeting Date: 06-11-2024**
Meeting Subject:	**i) Collection of pending Mapping of Small-Scale mining data in Kagera Region** **ii) Get information about the situation of the small-scale mining activities in the region including in the selected project areas.**	
Attendee Name	**Nobert John – AG. Resident Mining Officer Kagera Region**	
Consultant Team	**Mohamed Kassim – Social Expert** **Emmanuel Mkhai – Social Expert**	
Counterpart	**Grace Mwakisyombe – Sociologist (TANESCO)**	

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Discussion regarding the situation and operations of small scale mining in the project area

Type of mining present in the village/Ward/district?	There are different mining activities in the region, both small and large scale. Large scale mining activities are done by Tembo Nickel and Stamigold. The types of minerals available include gold, nickel, manganese, tin, tungsten, tantarite, and construction materials such as sand and gravel. Most of the mining activities take place in Biharamuro District, particularly in Isambala, Matwiga, Nyakabonde, and Kalikwete. Other areas include Busiri and Bugarama. There is large scale mining in Bugarama involving nickel. This is a strategic mining activity for the country. In Karagwe, most mining activities involve extraction of construction materials such as sand and gravel.
How is small-scale mining done?	Small-scale mining is done underground. Most small-scale miners use underground pits because they lack capital and necessary technology for them to engage in surface mining. underground mining in areas where small-scale mining activities take place.
How long has this activity been carried out in the village?	Most mining activities started during the colonial period. Though the exact date cannot be confirmed, but the activities started before 1960.
Location of the mining activities	Most mining activities are nearby villages. Usually the investor compensates the villagers so that he/she can proceed with mining activities in their areas. S
Land tenure where small-scale mining is taking place	In most cases the land is owned by villagers, particularly in small-scale mining.
Who are the owners of the mining camps	Mining camps are owned by the small-scale miners themselves, though some are owned by villagers and rent them to the miners.
workers in the mining activity? Are they from the village or from other places/ foreigners?	The workers in the mines come from different places in the country. However, the majority of them come from within Kagera and other nearby places.
Type of licenses or permits are required for small scale mining? Do the majority of miners have licenses?	Small-scale miners use Primary Mining License. Although there are other mining licenses such as Special Mining License, these are normally used by large scale miners. There are no Middle Mining License in Kagera. Primary Mining License is only used by small-scale miners who are of

	Tanzanian origin. No foreigner is allowed to hold such kind of license. Usually inspection is done to check whether there are foreigners in small-scale mining. The foreigners are only allowed at technical support, not otherwise.
The main challenges that face mining workers?	There are different challenges. These include: • Lack of mining equipment among the majority of the small-scale miners. Most of the miners use poor mining equipment . • Lack of power as most of the mining areas have not been connected with electricity. As such, the miners spent a lot of money for fuel (diesel), particularly when they drain water from the underground. This increases operational costs in mining activities. • Most of their mining areas are taken by other projects such as roads, which limits their mining activities. • Poor infrastructure facilities such as roads in the mining areas. • Lack of information on the availability of miners in many areas where small-scale mining activities take place. This is because most small-scale miners do not do research before starting their mining activities. • Traditional beliefs in mining activities.
What are the salaries of the mining workers? per day, per month? Lumpsum?	All payments are done based on what is agreed between the workers, license owner, and landowner. Usually payment is done using a certain formula in terms of percentage. Payment is done based on what is obtained from the mining activities. There are only few license owners who pay allowances to their workers. Others provide food and accommodation allowances, but these are later on deducted when minerals are obtained. In other words, the small-scale miners have to return back the money when the minerals are obtained and they receive their share from the license owner.
Do children work in mining?	Children are strictly restricted in the mining areas. There are strict rules which prohibit children under the age of 18 to be involved in mining activities.
Do women work in the mining activities? What kind of activities are performing?	Women are also engaging in mining activities. There are those who own licenses and thus engage directly in mining activities and those who are there as service providers, selling foods and other items to the miners. Other women are engaged in aggregating mineral stones ready for further processing.
Do Problem caused by small-scale mining activities in the village	There are no problems caused by mining activities to the villages.
The project could impact mining activities? In what way?	The implementation of this project is likely to contribute positively to mining activities. There is a potential for the miners to be connected with electricity something which will not only expand mining activities, but also attract other opportunities and services in the mining areas.

Do you consider people will accept the project to pass in the mining areas?, how the project will affect their livelihood?	It is likely that the miners will accept the project provided that they are fully informed about it.
Do you want to give any recommendation to the project?	• If the project passes through areas where there is active license, it is important that the license owner is consulted so that consensus can be reached between the two parties. • During project implementation, the Resident Mines Office should be consulted to identify areas with active licenses so as to check whether these licenses are impacted by the project or not. If these licenses are impacted or just part of it, then the license owner be advised to relocate to other areas to leave way for the project to be implemented. • Compensation should involve all parties. Consultation should be made to all parties involved. • If the project traverses through areas where there are many small-scale miners it is important that alternative route be considered to avoid disturbing their livelihood. • Also, it is advised that if possible the transmission line should pass far away from the mines as the mining activities involve explosions something which is not safe for the towers to be installed. In most cases these explosions causes weakness in the land and as such, the towers are likely to be affected. • If the project traverses nearby the mining areas, then technology should be used to detect underground mining activities in those areas. This will help to reduce all negative impacts that are likely to be caused by mining activities to the project.

Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) Tanzania Side

TANZANIA – ZAMBIA TRANSMISSION INTERCONNECTOR PROJECT (TAZA)

Undertaking of ESIA, Interconnector Project (UTIP) ESMP, RPF and other Safeguards Study under UTIP Tanzania Side

Complementary Field Work – Social Component

Stakeholder consultation and responses

Minutes of the meeting with Secretary of Tumaini Orphans Support Organization Biharamulo		
MOM No. 22 November 2024	Time: 15:00 – 16:00	Meeting Date: 09-11-2024
Meeting Subject:	i) Collection of pending information regarding GBV and VAC within the district. ii) Get information about the situation of gender violence in the district and available mechanism to address this kind of problem.	
Attendee Name	Subira Kansheba – Secretary, Tumaini Orphans Support Organization (TOSO) Dara Siha – CDO, Biharamulo Ladslaus Laurent - CDO	
Consultant Team	Susan Wagner – Gender and Social Expert Emmanuel Mkhai – Social Expert Asheri A. Mlimbila – Archeologist	
Counterpart		

Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) Tanzania Side

TANZANIA – ZAMBIA TRANSMISSION INTERCONNECTOR PROJECT (TAZA)

Undertaking of ESIA, Interconnector Project (UTIP) ESMP, RPF and other Safeguards Study under UTIP Tanzania Side

About TOSO

TUMAINI ORPHAN SUPPORT ORGANISATION (TOSO)
"Tumaini" is Swahili word meaning "hope"

TUMAINI ORPHAN SUPPORT ORGANISATION (TOSO) is a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) registered under NGO act number 24 of 2002 as amended time to time. The Organisation is currently operating within **KAGERA, GEITA** and KIGOMA Regions.
TOSO aims at empowering the orphans socially and economically, Promoting access to education for the orphans, Promoting better housing for the orphan families, promoting the well being of the orphans and their heads of family, Advocating basic health care to the orphans and Advocating the innovative approach for the development of the orphan families.

Tumaini Orphan Support Organisation (TOSO) work to support and hope for a better future to orphans regardless of their faith. The Government of TANZANIA has done much to mitigate the challenges faced by orphans, but Non-Governmental Organisation still plays a vital role to support Government initiatives in order to meet the basic needs of vulnerable group.

We are motivated by Jesus's words: *"Religion that God our Father accepts as pure and faultless is this: to look after orphans and widows in their distress and to keep oneself from being polluted by the world" (James 1:27)*

Introduction about the project

Introduction of Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) under – Zambia Transmission Interconnector Project (TAZA) to the TANESCO and the World Bank. The project proposed is 400V Power transmission line interconnector (550.8km) from Tanzania Via Geita Region at Bukombe district. The respective project will intercept in the villages of, Busonzo Kabagole, Nakayenze, Nalusunguti, Nampalahala, Bulega, Ibambilo and Butinzya. Together with other information we would like to get information on how the district is implementing the MTAKUWWA program and if there are other services providers on paralegal or phycho -social services on GBV/VAC in the project areas. The project will impact some properties including land. Also, might impact the small-scale miners and vulnerable groups. We have come here to introduce this national strategy project which will benefit the nation and the community in general and explain to them its impacts negative and positive and the means of mitigating the negative impacts also it is the policy of the NEMC and IYC that all big project like this one the respective community should be involved in all stages of project development and explain to them and seek their views and recommendations regarding the project.

Proceedings

Discussion regarding the situation of GBV/VAC and Vulnerable People in the project area

Brief information about TOSO	The acronym of TOSO is Tumaini Orphans Support Organization. This organization offers support to the orphans and widows. The organization provides support to children from age zero (0) until they are capable of taking care of themselves. The organization provides all educational materials to the orphans from primary to secondary school levels. It also provides transport and subsistence allowance, and enrolment support to the children. TOSO also provides support to the poor family by providing them with milk and an allowance of 5000 TZS as a transport allowance to enable them collect their medicines. These families are also provided with food such rice and maize. This kind of support is provided on a monthly basis to the families. TOSO receives fund different donors. The organization receives fund from Susan Wilson (UK) Founder and Scotland Board. The fund received is used to pay salaries for the organization's workers. The fund is also used for the construction of houses, particularly to the families living in poor conditions and providing them with water harvesting tanks of 2000 littlers. However, many donors seize to provide their support after the eruption of COVID – 19, which consequently affected the capacity of the organization to provide support to its beneficiaries. The organization is operating in all districts of Kagera, Chato in Geita, and Kaonko in Kigoma. About 4565 students have been supported from primary to university level in Biharamulo district. Similarly, 506 widows and 324 widowers have also been supported by the organization in Biharamulo. TOSO has also worked with Empowerment Through Skills Programme (ESP) to empower girls who have been denied chances to attend school after being pregnant. The organization also provides education related to gender equality and human rights. Skills such as carpentry and tailoring are also provided to children who do not have access to formal education.
Challenges	There are several challenges the organization faces. These include: • Unavailability of accommodation to all the children supported by

	the organization. As such, the organization is compelled to pay rent for that purpose. • Challenges associated with access to transport and fund to support different organization's activities.
What happened when GBV occur	When GBV or VAC occurs, it is first handled at family level. If this is not possible, an incident is reported to the police and a victim is sent to the hospital for treatment. An investigation is conducted to bring the suspect to justice. Sometimes GBV/VAC victims are sent to the foster house for their safety.
Issues to consider when implementing the project	Compensation to children without parents should be in-kind. No cash should be provided to them as they may not have financial skills to manage the provided fund. Education should be provided to the community to create awareness about the project. It is also important to gather opinions from the community about their acceptance of the project. Organizations such as TOSO can be involved in the provision of education to the community particularly in the areas where the project is crossing. There should also be capacity building to different NGO's to enhance their skills so that they can be able to engage in the provision of education to the community effectively. Different means of can be used to provide education including conducting general public meetings, use of mass media, brochures, social media, public announcements, and drama

LIST OF MINUTES SHINYANGA REGION

1. Minutes of RAS Shinyanga Region
2. Minutes of Resident Mining Officer
3. Minutes of Uzogole Village Shinyanga Municipal
4. Minutes of RDCDO. RSWO and TASAF Shinyanga Region
5. Minutes of KIWOHEDE - NGO
6. Minutes of Resident Mining Officer Kahama
7. Minutes of Buyanga Village – Msalala
8. Minutes of Mwongozo Village vulnerable groups
9. Minutes of DCDO, SWO and TASAF Msalala
10. Minutes of Meeting with Small-Scale Miners at Mwongozo Village, Mwenge Ward, Shinyanga District

Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) Tanzania Side

TANZANIA – ZAMBIA TRANSMISSION INTERCONNECTOR PROJECT (TAZA)

Undertaking of ESIA, Interconnector Project (UTIP) ESMP, RPF and other Safeguards Study under UTIP Tanzania Side

Complementary Field Work – Social Component

Stakeholder consultation and responses

Minutes of Meeting with Regional Administrative Secretary – Shinyanga Region		
MOM No. 01 (October 2024)	**Time: 9:10 – 10:50**	**Meeting Date: 25-10-2024**
Meeting Subject:	To pay a courtesy call and inform the Regional Government Authority about the mission and get permission to go to the villages because the Village leaders' operational services period has ended due to the next election which is supposed to take place on 27th November 2024. All the official meetings with the villagers must seek permission from the Regional Administrative Secretary.	
Attendee Name	**Salum Hamduni RC. Regional Administrative Secretary, Shinyanga Region**	
Consultant Team	**Susan Wagner – Gender Expert** **Mohamed Kasimu – Social Expert** **Emmanuel Mkhai – Social Expert** **Ashery Abdallah – Archaeologist**	
Counterpart	**Grace Mwakisyombe – Sociologist (TANESCO)**	

Proceedings

- The meeting started by introducing the team to the RAS. Followed the discussion about the envisaged UTIP project to the RAS. It happens that the RAS is new and did not know about this project. The team shared with him the alignment intercept of the project within the Shinyanga Region and its impacts negative and positive to the community and biodiversity in general.
- The RAS proposed to the team that due to the ongoing election of the local leaders, they must have an official letter that will introduce the team to the district levels and local leaders. He then drafted a letter to introduce the UTIP team to the district officials and Ward level to provide us with the necessary information required and allowed us to have meetings with the community.

Ongoing Project within the Region

The team wanted to know whether there are other developmental projects within the region. He mentioned the following ongoing projects within the region as follows:

- Road infrastructure:
  - Kahama to Msalala road which is upgraded to the tarmac road
- Oil pipelines from Tanzania to Uganda (ECOAP)

- SGR Railway line by Tanzania Railways Corporation

Opinion and Concerns

- He was wondering how the project will evaluate the small-scale mining sites which are in most places in the region.
- The TANESCO should be close with the small-scale miners to inform them about the implementation of the project to take their views and concerns to avoid conflicts in the future.
- For example, the mining activities are categorized as follows:
  i) Landowner
  ii) Licence owner
  iii) Investor (the operator of the shaft)
- When it comes to the compensation only the landowner is considered for the payment. But the rest are not considered. He proposed that the compensation should be paid to the rest because they are the ones affected the most. The owner has nothing to lose since he has not invested anything in the mining processes.

Challenges faced by small-scale miners

- Lack of technical know-how about identification of the existence of mining in the specific area
- Shortage of electricity in their mining operations
- Lack of capital for investment
- Lack of soft loans
- Lack of mining modern equipment and tools
- Practice belief in sorcery system due to lack of knowledge
- Prohibition of women to enter the mining pits
- Most small-scale miners don't have a license but the government knows them and collects taxes. There is a plan to facilitate them to include them in licenses by organizing them in small groups.

Remunerations

Payments are distributed on what has been accrued and not in terms of cash.

Recommendation

He recommended that all the affected candidates should be thoroughly identified and engaged through the project implementation and provided them with fair compensation. Local leaders should be consulted throughout the process since they are the ones who know their people within the project areas.

Responses

The TANESCO counterpart responded to all the questions and concerns raised.

- TANESCO will always laisse with the community leaders and affected communities during the designing, construction and implementation of the project
- The compensations will based on the national Land use policy of the guidelines of World Bank and IFC guidelines.
- In the case of mining areas, compensation is paid to the land surface or owners only not the underground.

Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) Tanzania Side

TANZANIA – ZAMBIA TRANSMISSION INTERCONNECTOR PROJECT (TAZA)

Undertaking of ESIA, Interconnector Project (UTIP) ESMP, RPF and other Safeguards Study under UTIP Tanzania Side

Complementary Field Work – Social Component

Stakeholder consultation and responses

Minutes of Meeting with Resident Mining Officer at Mining Office at Shinyanga Municipal		
MOM No. 03 (October 2024	**Time: 9:30 – 10:45**	**Meeting Date: 28-10-2024**
Meeting Subject:	**i) Collection of pending Mapping of Small-Scale mining data in Shinyanga Municipal and Shinyanga District** **ii) Get information about the situation of the small-scale mining activities in the region including in the selected project areas.**	
Attendee Name	**Daniel Mapunda – Resident Mining Officer Shinyanga Region**	
Consultant Team	**Susan Wagner – Gender Expert** **Mohamed Kasimu – Social Expert** **Emmanuel Mghai – Social Expert** **Ashery Abdallah – Archaeologist**	
Counterpart	**Grace Mwakisyombe – Sociologist (TANESCO)**	

Proceedings

- The discussion was a follow-up of the Collection of pending Mapping of Small-Scale mining data in Shinyanga Municipal and Shinyanga District where the alignment intercept.
- The Residence Mines Officer (RMO) covers all the areas where the project is traversing that is, Shinyanga Municipal (Uzogole, Old Shinyanga, and Nyang'ombe) and Shinyanga DC (Mwongozo)
- Get information about the situation of the small-scale mining activities in the region

Discussion regarding the situation and operations of small scale mining in the project area

Type of mining present in the village/Ward/district?	The type of mining activities present in the district is small-scale mining, and mostly the types of minerals extracted are gold and building materials such as sand and gravel.
How is small-scale mining done?	This depends on the nature of the area, but in most cases it is done underground and in some cases there are some shallow pits.
How long has this activity been carried out in the village?	It was reported that the mining activities started in the villages since 1980s.
Location of the mining activities	The Villages were established after the introduction of mining activities. Therefore, most mining activities are performed within the villages.

	However, the mining policy requires that the mining operations should be conducted at least 200 meters away from people's residence.
land tenure where small-scale mining is taking place	The situation is that there are customary laws of occupancy. There are formalized mining activities of which licenses are provided to the miners and that the miners are supposed to seek consent from the landowners for them to begin mining activities.
Who are the owners of the mining camps	In most cases the mining camps are owned by the small-scale miners themselves. These are the ones who construct the mining camps to facilitate mining activities. However, there are some small-scale miners who rent the camps from those who own them.
workers in the mining activity? Are they from the village or from other places/ foreigners?	The workers in the mines come from different parts of the country. Most of them are Tanzanians. Also, the mining association SHIREMA provide them the strict working procedures in the mining. They must have national identity and where they come from.
Type of licenses or permits are required for small scale mining? Do the majority of miners have licenses?	Mining activities are guided by laws. The miners are supposed to get license for them to start mining operations. The small-scale miners have Primary Mining License (PML) which is owned only by Tanzanians. However, it may happen that the license is owned by only one small-scale miner who may also invite others to join in the mining activities.
The main challenges that face mining workers?	The miners face several challenges. Most of them use crude technology, they do not have enough capital to invest in the mining activities, and that they lack mining knowledge. The miners also have local beliefs which undermine mining activities. For instance, they have taboos which prohibit women to perform mining activities, particularly those that are underground. The small-scale miners also may face accidents, but these may be due to non-compliance safe mining procedures. Some may also fail to comply with the use of safety gears. There are also lack of loans which could otherwise help them in improving their mining activities.
What are the salaries of the mining workers? per day, per month? Lumpsum?	Remuneration for the mining workers is done indirectly. Payment is done in kind. What is being produced is shared in terms of percentage between the license owner, land owner, workers, government levies, and mining inspector. The distribution is as follows: 7% is given to the government as government levy, 1% is given to the mining inspector, 34% is given to the license owner, 20% is given to the workers, and 45% is given to the land owner. This is the procedure that applies in all small-scale miners. Miners are afraid of committing themselves in paying salaries to the workers to avoid risk of incurring cost because the mining activities performed are trial and error due to a lack of mining knowledge.

	Therefore, the investment risk is shared amongst the investor (the one owning a license) and the workers. Payment is done depending on what is obtained.
Do children work in mining?	There are children in the mines. However, they perform different activities other than mining activities. Most of them are engaging in providing different services such as selling bites, beverages, and cigarettes. Children are strictly prohibited to engage in mining activities and there are mining inspectors who are responsible for making sure that the prohibition is rigorously enforced.
Do women work in the mining activities? What kind of activities are performing?	Women do work in the mining activities. However, their engagement in mining activities is restricted to other activities other than the extraction of the minerals. In other words, women are not allowed to be involved in the extraction of minerals. Instead, they are involved in other activities such as reducing size of the stones and send them to the crusher. They are also involved in the amalgamation process of the minerals. Mostly, women are involved in surface work and not underground work. They are paid based on the work they perform. Some of the women are facing challenges such as lack of safety gears to protect them from the danger of or risk of mercury. Although some of them may own mining sites, they are not allowed to engage directly in the mining activities.
Do Problem caused by small-scale mining activities in the village	There are many problems associated with mining activities. For instance, the influx of people in the villages due to mining activities creates pressure in the available social services, e.g. education, and health service. Also, if mining operations do not follow proper procedures such as blasting, may cause problems. There is also cultural distortion due to high interaction caused by the immigration from people from other places. Mining activities may also cause child Labor as the children may be attracted to work in the mines.
The project could impact mining activities? In what way?	There are both positive and negative impacts of the project in mining activities. Positively, the project may provide power to the potential large-scale miners. However, for the small-scale miners their licenses will be affected as the mining areas will be reduced following the establishment of the buffer zone. It is also not clear as to whether the compensation provided will be of benefit to them since not all of them have mining licenses.
(Showing the alignment): Will the alignment intercept any mining activities? Please, describe (mineral extracted, if it is formal or informal, size, who work there).	The map and mining areas have presented to the Valuer
Do you consider people will accept the project to pass in the mining areas?, how the	They may accept the project since it is of national interest and if that they may be compensated based on the national's land laws. However, it is very important to provide education to the miners to avoid unnecessary

project will affect their livelihood?	resistance to the project. This will also help to ensure sustainability of the project.
Do you want to give any recommendation to the project?	The project implementation should go parallel with mining activities since they are both geared towards economic development of the country. A conducive environment should be created to support co-existence of both the project and the miners.

Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) Tanzania Side

TANZANIA – ZAMBIA TRANSMISSION INTERCONNECTOR PROJECT (TAZA)

Undertaking of ESIA, Interconnector Project (UTIP) ESMP, RPF and other Safeguards Study under UTIP Tanzania Side

Complementary Field Work – Social Component

Stakeholder consultation and responses

Minutes of Meeting with Uzogole Village Ibadakuli Ward, Shinyanga Municipal		
MOM No. 03 (October 2024	**Time: 3:30 – 5:45**	**Meeting Date: 25-10-2024**
Meeting Subject:	**Conduct Community Meeting with the village leaders, small scale miners, vulnerable groups and influential people to seek their views and concerns regarding the UTIP project**	
Participants	**A total of 59 people (46 female and13 male) attended the meeting**	
Facilitators	**Susan Wagner – Gender Expert Mohamed Kasimu – Social Expert Emmanuel Mghai – Social Expert Ashery Abdallah – Archaeologist**	
Counterpart	**Grace Mwakisyombe – Sociologist (TANESCO)**	

INTRODUCTION OF THE PROJECT

Introduction of Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) under – Zambia Transmission Interconnector Project (TAZA) to the TANESCO and the World Bank. The project proposed is 400V Power transmission line interconnector (550.8km) from Tanzania Via Shinyanga Region, Geita and Kagera Region to Masaka – Uganda. The respective project will intercept in this village and some properties including land of vulnerable group and mining areas will be impacted. Also seek information regarding the polygamy practices and GBV/Vac situation in this village. We have come here to introduce this national strategy project which will benefit the nation and the community in general and explain to them its impacts negative and positive and the means of mitigating the negative impacts also its the policy of the NEMC and IYC that all big project like this one the respective community should be involved in all stages of project development and explain to them and seek their views and recommendations regarding the project.

PROCEEDINGS

1. Interviews with Village Leaders

Polygamy practices	The Polygamy is practiced in high number in the village. More than 50% families are practising polygamy due to the Sukuma culture it is a prestige to have big family with a lot of children. **How do they live?** Each wife occupies separate household with her children and sometimes with other relatives like in-laws. However, to less extent other polygamy families do live into one household separated with different rooms within the same house.
Existence of Gender Based Violence in the village	GBV existing the village such as: • Men bitting their wives • Family abandonment • No division of labour (women work more than men) • Lack of matrimonial rights • Early marriages for girls • Girls dropped school and forced to be married • Women do not have decision making in the household level • Women do not own properties • Culture allows men to dominate all the source of income
Existence of GBV program in this village	The leaders were trained about the implementation of MTAKUWA but were not provided with resource to reach the community. Up to now it is more than two years since they were given the training but never implement it. Further there are no NGO that has GBV program in their village
Existence of Child Labour in the Village	• The child labour exists in the village due to the economic hardship. To some extent the children perform these activities during the week ends (Saturday and Sundays)

	• These children usually perform their activities like selling firewood, fruits, water, crushing stone etc. in the small-scale mining camps. • Other activities are pasturing the livestock, and during the farming seasons they do farming and be paid some money daily known as "*KUTWA*" **Program of protection of Child labour** Although there is no program for child labour or NGO but the government through village bylaws prohibit children from working in the mining areas. **School drops out** The school drop out is in two folds: Girls drop out to get marriage while boys drop out in order to be trained on how to keep livestock and go far away from their village during the crops season looking for pastures for their cattle.
Ecosystem services- existing of Medicinal Plants, grazing ground cattle troughs and fishing ponds	**Medicinal Plants:** The herbs are distributed all over the village land, these plants are: **Mnengonengo** (treats convulsion fever) **Mlonge (**Treats stomach ulcers) **Msana** (treats stomach diarrhoea) **Msungunuru (**treats German measles) **Mkalia** (treats convulsion fever) **Mbaba** (brings fortune and not to be rejected by women) **Grazing grounds** Uzogole village does not have an area demarcated from grazing but there is a plan to development one in the village land use plan management Lack of grazing ground brings a challenge for the livestock keeper especially during the farming seasons. **Cattle Troughs** The village does not have a cattle trough which make it a challenge to the livestock. However they depends on the hot springs (***Wajina Moto spring)*** which is located in 1.2k. east from transmission line (UTM 36 0553633/9603210) within Uzogole village and other small charcoal dams which dries during the dry season. **Fishing Ponds** There is no fishing pond in the village
Livelihood in the village	Agricultural and Livestock keeping activities

Situation of Agriculture	Agriculture (cash and food crops) **Cash crops:** Pads, Maize, Cotton and Millet **Food Crops:** Maize, Groundnuts, Beans, Cow peas and Sweet potatoes
Challenges in agriculture	- Weather – rainy dependants - Hand hole farming - Low acreages (farming few ha.) - Diseases and pests - Modern seeds - Fertilizers - Marketing - Poor economy (lack of capital)
Situation in livestock keeping	The livestock keeping is done in small scale few cattle. The types of livestock kept are mainly: Cattle, Goats, Pigs, Paltry, Sheep and donkey
Challenges in livestock keeping	- Lack of pasture ground especially during the farming seasons - Lack of water - Diseases - Lack of cattle troughs - Lack of extension officers
Existence of mining activities in the community	- The mining activities are conducted far away from their village and so far there is no problems
Impact per phases during the construction and implementation phase	**Construction phase** With active construction activities on site, access to these services is likely to be affected. Blockage of access to grazing areas, Firewood, charcoal making, farmlands **Implementation phase** - Blockage of access to grazing areas, Firewood, charcoal making, farmlands. Also, since there will be a construction of camp site may also block the access of the communities to the social services such as education, health and other social amenities. - Engage impacted communities, define all the potential access paths before construction starts, establish temporal crossings and community safety awareness during construction.

Possible Mitigation measures	Engage impacted communities, define all the potential access paths before construction starts, establish temporal crossings and community safety awareness during construction

2.Community meetings

Main Economic activities	Agricultural and Livestock keeping activities
Problem and Challenges	**Agriculture** - Weather – rainy dependants - Hand hole farming - Low acreages (farming few ha.) - Diseases and pests - Modern seeds - Fertilizers - Marketing - Poor economy (lack of capital)
Second Economic Activities	Livestock keeping activities
Problem and Challenges	- Lack of pasture ground especially during the farming seasons - Lack of water - Diseases - Lack of cattle troughs - Lack of extension officers

What are the seasons in this village and the economic activities perform

Month	Main Activities by gender		Other Activities		Remarks	Action
	Male	Female	Male	Female		

October	Farming/ planting	Farming/plating	Access to grazing areas, market, charcoal making	Access to water sources, grazing areas, Firewood, market, social amenities such as education and health facilities, charcoal making	With active construction activities on site, access to these services are likely to be affected.	Engage impacted communities, define all the potential access paths before construction starts, establish temporal crossings and community safety awareness during construction
November	Weeding	Weeding	As above	Vegetable harvesting and drying	As above	As above
December	Farming	Farming	As above	Farming	As above	As above
January	Farming	vegetable harvesting and drying	As above			
February	Weeding paddy	Weeding paddy	farming potatoes			
March	Watching birds in he paddy	Watching birds in the paddy				

April	Watching birds in he paddy	Watching birds in the paddy				
May	Harvesting	Harvesting	Crops storing	Crops storing		
June	Harvesting	Harvesting	Crops Storing	Crops Storing		
July			Selling of crops/leisure	Firewood collection/leisure		
August			Selling of crops/leisure	Firewood collection/leisure		
September	Preparations of farms	Preparations of farms	leisure	leisure		

	-
Season for cultural activities	Cultural activities such as (Maswezi rituals and drama are performed with both male and female) mostly in the months of July, August and September.
Cemetery in the Village	At Uzogole village there is no cemetery but burial are made at the individual compounds. **Challenges:** Because the burial are made within their compound it brings memorials with their loved ones and give them sorrows and sadness always once they see the toms.
Child Labour	During the farming, weeding and harvesting its when involve child labour. Livestock keeping is throughout the year
Vulnerable groups livelihood activities according to the season	**Child headed household** At Uzogole village in Ugwandege sub village there is one household headed by children who can carry out all the activities such as farming for their livelihood. It happens that, these four children who are below 18 years old, were abandoned by their parents. Their father divorced their mother and get marriage to other women and live somewhere. Their mother left the village and despaired to unknown places. The

	older child in order to sustain life he decided to get married to a girl at the tender age to help each other and take care of his siblings. The family do not get any support from anyone. **Elderly, ailing, widows and PWD** The rest (Elderly, ailing, widows and PWD) are unable to carry out economic activities and depends on their livelihood from relatives and other good Samaritans within the village. Very few gets assistance from the safety net (TASAF) since some have graduated from getting assistants. For those who graduated still facing poverty conditions and unable to meet the livelihoods including medical services and food security. Other problems they are facing include paying the school fees (uniform and stationaries) for their children.
Polygamy practices in the village	The polygamy is highly practiced in this village. It is extending especially for men when they get money from the mining activities and farming.
Polygamy home organisation	The husband is in charge to all wives. Usually, each wife occupies separate household with her children and sometimes with other relatives like in-laws. However, to less extent other polygamy families do live into one household separated with different rooms within the same house.
Who lives in the houses apart from the parents and children	In Sukuma culture they practices extended families and embarrasses living with relative and extended families such as grandparents and relatives.
Main tribe	**Tribe** The main tribe at Uzogole village are Sukuma tribe. T**heir characters** - Agroeconomic - Value cattle - Still perform rituals - Embraced the culture of having big families and children - Have early marriages for both boys and girls - Practice polygamy

Vulnerable people in the DAI village [women who are head of their households, children who are heading households, elderly people who are heading household who are ailing]

Women who are head of their households, children who are heading households, elderly people who are heading household who are ailing	**Daily Life** - Difficult life because they can not produce as much due to their poor condition - They can not have farms because their land is dominated by male - They are using hand hole and can not farm big chank of land some time just half an acre **What they do during the day** At Uzogole such women collect firewood and charcoal for sale in the factor at Ibadakuli area. They practice small gardens for vegetable and sale the products around the village and sometime take them to Ibadakuli which is 6km away from their village.
People live in the household	The average people live in the households especially for the poor people sometimes they are alone or with 1 to 2 relatives who are also poor.
Anybody else working	Most of the people interviewed mentioned that they are poor because of lack of support from other people live in the household.
Situation and problem that they are facing	- Lack of capital - Lack of proper shelter - Lack of food - Lack of medical services and susceptible to diseases - Lack of school attendance
Support from other members of your family, community or government or NGOs	Do not reserve any sort of support.
Owner of the house	They own the house they live but the house is in poor condition since they have locally contracted those house
Land Tenure	They do not have title of the house they live in.
How is the health situation	In health wise their health due to economic hardship is poor and when they get sick, they use herbs. The

	village does not have health facilities, and they are using the one located at Kolandoto which is about 10km away from their village and sometime in the complication they are referred to go to the District hospital which is located in the Shinyanga Municipal. For those who are not covered with TASAF do not have health insurance and even the insurance does not cover major diseases illnesses. For them is difficult to pay for the medical charges.
Studies of the member of the family	Very few manages to take their family to the study. For those managed to take their children to further studies those kids do not come back to support them they disappeared in the big cities.
People in the village with similar situation	Yes they are but each one fight by themselves by their situations
Concerns about the project	If will be impacted by the project they will not be able to manage the compensation.
Recommendation	They are recommending to the government to compensate them by assisting them to build the new houses instead of being paid cash. If possible, the houses should be constructed within their village because they are used to the neighbourhood and environment.
Access to public services	**Education:** There is no Pre-primary school within the village. Therefore, most of the children failed to go to school. They are requesting the proposed project to construct the pre primary school within the village **Health:** There are no health facilities in the village it is under construction. Due to these pregnant women use traditional birth attendant (TBAs) services which is very risks and sometimes causes maternal death. They are requesting the project to assist them to finish the dispensary in their village **Water supply** The village have only one hand pump borehole which is far from the entire village. They are requesting the project to assist them to lay down the pipes close to their households.

Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) Tanzania Side

TANZANIA – ZAMBIA TRANSMISSION INTERCONNECTOR PROJECT (TAZA)

Undertaking of ESIA, Interconnector Project (UTIP) ESMP, RPF and other Safeguards Study under UTIP Tanzania Side

Complementary Field Work – Social Component

Stakeholder consultation and responses

Minutes of Meeting with Municipal and District Social Welfare Officer, Municipal and District Community Development officer Shinyanga District		
MOM No. 04 (OCTOBER 2024)	**Time: 9:30 – 11:15**	**Meeting Date: 26-10-2024**
Meeting Subject:	**1) Vulnerability assessment supported by engagement with vulnerable groups** **2) GBV/VAC issues** **The interview covered the Shinyanga Municipal and District Councils**	
Attendee Name	**Mrs. Octavina Kuwome – Regional Community Development Officer** **Elizabeth Mweyo – Regional Social Welfare Officer**	
Consultant Team	**Susan Wagner – Gender Expert** **Ashery Abdallah – Archaeologist** **Mohammed Kasimu- Sociologist** **Emmanuel Mkhai- Sociologist**	
Counterpart	**Grace Kisyombe- Sociologist**	

Introduction

Introduction of Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) under – Zambia Transmission Interconnector Project (TAZA) to the TANESCO and the World Bank. The project proposed is 400V Power transmission line interconnector (550.8km) from Tanzania Via Shinyanga Region, Geita and Kagera Region to Masaka – Uganda. The respective project will intercept in the villages of Seseko, Ihapa, Ibadakuli, Uzogole, and Old Shinyanga in Shinyanga Municipal. In Shinyanga District, the project will intercept in the villages of Mwasenge, Nyang'ombe, Nzonza, Mwasekaje, Mwiseme, Solwa, Mwabuki, Mwamakaranga, Ichongo, Iselemaganzi, Pandekichiza, Shilabela, Mwongozo, Zunzuli, Ipango, Mwajiji, Lwabusalu, Bukamba, Mwabagehu, and Mwangosha respectively. The project will impact some properties including land. Also, might impact the small-scale miners and vulnerable groups. Also we would like to know on how you implementing the TASAF and MTAKUWWA program on GBV/VAC in the project areas. We have come here to introduce this national strategy project which will benefit the nation and the community in general and explain to them its impacts negative and positive and the means of mitigating the negative impacts also it is the policy of the NEMC and IYC that all big project like this one the respective community should be involved in all stages of project development and explain to them and seek their views and recommendations regarding the project.

Proceedings

Gender Based Violence (GBV and VAC)

Implementation of MTAKUWWA / NPAVAWC (National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children) in the Municipal	• The Five-year National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children (NPAVAWC 2017/18 – 2021/22), has been developed by consolidating eight different action plans addressing violence against women and children to create a single comprehensive, National Plan of Action to eradicate violence against women and children in the country. • Violence against women and children is a daily reality for a large number of women and children. In Tanzania its prevalence is high hence addressing it, is a central development goal in its own right and key to achieving other development outcomes for women, their families, communities and the nation. • The NPA-VAWC emphasizes the actions needed for both preventing and responding to violence and recognizes that investing in violence prevention initiatives has a positive. • MTAKUWWA at Shinyanga Municipal and District is implemented by having a gender desk, which is managed by the Municipal/District Community Development Officers and Municipal Social Welfare Officers. • MTAKUWWA is implemented by Municipal officials with the support of service providers such as PASESH NGO and Police Gender Desk. • The Municipal officials and district implement the MTAKUWWA through an awareness campaign on GBV/VAC in village meetings, schools (primary and Secondary), in public gatherings such as marketplaces, and health centers. • The awareness campaign is conducted once they know there is a meeting in the villages and there are no regular programs for disseminating the knowledge to the communities. • At the village level, they have formed community committees that include youths and children in schools where they have trained them on how to report the cases once they happen in the suggestions boxes that are installed in the schools. These boxes are opened by the Community Development Officer at the village level once a week. Village leaders also are trained on how to handle the GBV once the cases appear. • MTAKUWWA at the region is implemented in four ways I. Through providing education, to increase awareness for gender-based violence. II. Through improvement of the economy to the community. III. Through the implementation of various committees from village level, ward, and Municipal, level. In the poor household community we

	have, a gender focal person 170 people were appointed in gender based violence committee male and female. IV. Provision of awareness about education and relationships by bringing together parents to be close to their children through various groups and use meetings in a quarter every year through district community development officers and District Social Welfare Officers
Situation of GBV/VAC	The situation of GVB/VAC is high in the Municipal/District and could be attributed to the existing mining and farming of crops such as rice and other cereals, which brings the influx of business people in the entire area. **Polygamy practices** Polygamy practices are very high in the project areas. According to the Sukuma culture, it is quite normal for a man to have more than one wife with several children which is a sign of prosperity to them. Usually, the wives stay in different houses with their children and farmland. The husband is the head of those houses and a decision maker of the household including the division of the properties and other economic resources. **Violence Against Children** • There are reported cases of the incidence of immoral practices where a father defiles his girl child or a girl stepchild regardless of their ages, they can be as small as 5 years old and above. This kind of practice happens several times to some families in the project areas. • The children are discouraged from attending school in order to assist the parents with domestic work such as grazing livestock and girls are forced to leave school in order to get married which is prepared by the parents. • The early marriages started at the age of 14 years old and above. • Early marriage it's too high in project areas thus through bylaws and in cooperation with service providers such as NGOs - Agape Center which deals with those girls which affected through cooperation with KKKT church in cooperation with social welfare, community development, gender desk and community development. Through the efforts of this intervention, there are about 157 students who benefited from this program and returned to school.
What is done when GBV/VAC occurs	Once the GBV/VAC happens the case is reported to the village leaders. The village leaders together with the Community Development officer of the Gender desk report the case to the Auxiliary Community police which are located in each ward. Then the victim case is referred to the Gender Desk (one-stop center) which is located at a police station in Shinyanga Municipal. The victim's statement is taken by the police gender desk and forwarded the victim to the forensic officer for inspection of the magnitude of the harm to the victim. The forensic officer refers the victim to the Police Gender Desk officer who refers the victim to the counsellor at the health centre who is the nurse and social worker for the medical diagnosis. After that, the victim is referred to the court for resolution, and the convict is found

	and sentenced. If the victim case is serious, they retain the victim at the One Stop Center for safety at Shinyanga Hospital at the municipal center before releasing the victim to go back to his convict.
Call center	Shinyanga Municipal has no call center and one stop center is used on Shinyanga Municipal hospital. The communities are trained on how to use the call number which is 116. • The community social service providers of paralegals which have representatives at the village levels do have numbers that the village leaders who the victims can use to report any GBV/VAC that occurs. Such social services providers are SHIDEPH+, KIWOHEDE, Children on Disability Development Programme (CHIDEP) and PASESH as well as community development officers, social welfare and police gender desk.
Impact of the project	The project if not managed properly regarding the impact of GBV/VAC by using the local government officers and the existing community social providers and the Police gender desk may cause a lot of unwelcomed circumstances such as: - Unwanted pregnancies - Child abandonment - Communicable disease (HIV/AIDS) - Psychological and immoral torture - Incidence of rapping - Increase in child labor - Use of drugs for children - Conflict - Sexual harassment - Prostitution
Mechanism to avoid GBV/VAC	The project should involve the Municipal and Shinyanga district Gender Desk official, Police Gender Desk, and existing NGOs from the stages of designing the project and construction phases. All these stages will be used to provide an awareness campaign on GVB/VAC on the project implementation. It is envisaged that the project will engage the existing service providers within the district and Municipal since they are conversant with the GBV/VAC in the respective location and not engage other service providers outside the region.
Risks during the construction	- Unwanted pregnancies - moderate - Child abandonment - Moderate - Communicable disease (HIV/AIDS) – Low - Psychological and immoral torture - Moderate - Incidence of rapping - moderate - Increase in child labor - moderate - Use of drugs for children – low
What to be done	Provision of education and awareness campaigns by engaging service providers at Municipal and district councils.

Experience with GBV/VAC in a similar project	They have experience with similar projects such as Urban local government Support projects and Standard Gauge Railway of Tanzania Railways Corporation. During the construction of these projects issues of Gender based violence were highly reported but through collaboration with the local government authority and provided education to the community and workers in the construction, the cases GBV and VAC decreased hence, they recommended this project to collaborate with the existing NGOs and local government authority in order to minimize GBV and VAC.
Challenges face in addressing the GBV/VAC	The challenges faced while addressing the GBV/VAC are: • The family resolves the case before being taken to court • Victims are threatened by the convict • The cases are associated with a shameful act and stigma • Cultural interference • There is a problem of cultural interference • Shortage of staff in the council to manage GBV/VAC cases. • Lack of knowledge of the victim leads them to get used to the situation and think it's normal practice. • Lack of means of communication such as transportation to enable them to reach the victim on time • Lack of a proper place to hold a case with confidentiality and privacy • Budget for implementation of MTAKUWWA program eg 50% cases are reported but the government doesn't impose budget for GBV and VAC intervention.
What to be considered during project implementation	Provision of education by using the existing service providers on GBV/VAC
Opinions and Recommendations	• The project should have a close collaboration with the existing NGOs, District Council and Police Gender Desk during the implementation of the project. • The GBV/VAC should be a continuous program during the project implementation to support the existing intervention by the district council and other service providers.

Discussion regarding the situation of vulnerable people in the project area

Categories of vulnerable people in the area of influence	Different groups of vulnerable people are available in the district. These include: • unemployed youths • children living with difficulties (orphans)

<table>
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- elderly people who are unable to care for themselves, and women without employment.
- Those with disabilities (PWD) are also categorized as vulnerable people.

</td></tr>
<tr><td>Main economic activities</td><td>Most are involved in small-scale business, farming (gardening), petty trade, small-scale livestock keeping, and poultry keeping. Their incomes are mainly for subsistence.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Difficulties vulnerable people face</td><td>These people several challenges including:

- Unable to get healthcare they depend mostly on traditional medicines (herbs).
- Inadequate capital to enable them to engage in various economic activities to support their livelihood.
- Failure to cope with climate change may negatively impact their different economic activities such as farming.
- Failure to get national identity cards, poses a significant obstacle for them to seek loans from various financial institutions.
- Others live in poor conditions due to poverty.

</td></tr>
<tr><td>Available programs to assist the vulnerable group</td><td>Different programs are in place to assist the vulnerable groups. These are as follows:

- Some individuals in this group are recipients of the Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF). In partnership with the municipal council, TASAF identifies potential beneficiaries of the grant, particularly those who are vulnerable.
  - Recently, TASAF has introduced a new initiative known as the Public Work Program (PWP), which focuses on establishing various projects that allow beneficiaries to earn wages rather than receive direct financial assistance. These projects encompass activities such as rainwater collection and preservation, road construction, and tree planting. Such initiatives aim to reduce dependency among vulnerable populations by offering them meaningful employment opportunities.
- Some programs focus on loans and savings, designed to provide financial assistance to vulnerable individuals.
- The District Community Development office, in partnership with representatives from financial and agricultural institutions, offers entrepreneurship training aimed at assisting vulnerable individuals in participating in various entrepreneurial ventures. This training includes instruction on marketing strategies as well as diverse production techniques. The following is the list of TASAF beneficiaries which covers Shinyanga Municipal and District Council from the Productive Social Safety Net Coordinator 2024.

TABLE 1: TASAF BENEFICIARIES IN EACH VILLAGE IN THE PROJECT AREAS FOR SHINYANGA MUNICIPAL AND SHINYINGA DISTRICT COUNCIL IN 2024

District	Ward	Village	Beneiciaries
Shinyanga MC	Ibadakuli	Uzogore	138
Shinyanga MC	Ibadakuli	Ibadakuli	110
Shinyanga MC	Mwamalili	Seseko	99
Shinyanga MC	Old Shinyanga	Ihapa	134
Shinyanga MC	Old Shinyanga	Old Shinyanga	117

</td></tr>
</table>

	Shinyanga Municipal Council Total | | | **598**

District	Wards	Village	Beneficiaries
Shinyanga DC	Iselamagazi	Mwamakaranga	146
Shinyanga DC	Iselamagazi	Iselamagazi	208
Shinyanga DC	Mwakitolyo	Mwakitolyo	85
Shinyanga DC	Mwakitolyo	Nyang'ombe	35
Shinyanga DC	Mwenge	Mwongozo	90
Shinyanga DC	Mwenge	Zunzuli	130
Shinyanga DC	Mwenge	Ipango/Ichongo	101
Shinyanga DC	Nyamalogo	Mwang'osha	90
Shinyanga DC	Pandagichiza	Pandagichiza	74
Shinyanga DC	Pandagichiza	Shilabela	116
Shinyanga DC	Salawe	Nzoza	71
Shinyanga DC	Solwa	Mwasekagi	92
Shinyanga DC	Solwa	Mwiseme	114
Shinyanga DC	Solwa	Solwa	91
Shinyanga DC	Solwa	Mwabuki	55
Shinyanga Total			**1,498**

Level of organization	Some of the vulnerable people have established groups with designated leadership roles, including chairs, secretaries, and treasurers. Additionally, there are organizations that consist of various committees for leadership functions. This type of organization facilitates easier access for those seeking assistance and enables them to communicate their concerns to the authorities effectively.
Possible impact of the project on the vulnerable group	There are several potential impacts of the project on the vulnerable group. These are as follows: • If the project results in the acquisition of their land, the majority of the vulnerable people, particularly those affected will face significant difficulties, as it will require considerable time for them to secure alternative land to substitute for what has been taken. • Many projects require a significant amount of time for implementation, even after the valuation process has been finalized. This situation leads to a persistent sense of uneasiness amongst the vulnerable people. • Marriage break-up, especially in cases where compensation is awarded, often leads to men departing from their spouses following the receipt of such compensation

	from relevant institutions. Positively, the project may contribute to development in the district and at individual level. We expect that the project will improve availability of power to both the nation and at the district level as well. This will help people, including the vulnerable, to increase their production.
Measures to address potential impact of the project to the vulnerable group	Different measures can be taken to address potential project impacts. These include: • Providing education to the vulnerable people and the community in general regarding the project. It is important for the communities surrounding the project to be informed of what will be the possible impact of the project and how to address such impact in case it may happen. Different stakeholders may be involved in providing such kind of education including TANESCO, contractor, and the office of the District Community Development. • To empower the vulnerable people economically to make them more independent than being dependent by providing them skills such as entrepreneurship, modern agriculture, livestock keeping and bookkeeping. • The vulnerable people, including those who are sick and those who cannot care for themselves, should be consulted regarding the type of compensation they want. When consulted, all the agreement must be documented to form evidence of what has been agreed between the two parties. • The project must ensure that justice is achieved, guaranteeing that even the most vulnerable individuals receive fair compensation. It is essential for the project to establish an appropriate mechanism to assist these vulnerable individuals in obtaining justice during the compensation phase.
Experience from other similar project	Compensation varied among different categories of vulnerable people, with some receiving cash payments while others were being provided with houses.
Recommendations	• Valuation should only be done when there is assurance that funds for compensation are available. This will reduce anxiety for the vulnerable people living in the area where the project might pass. • Information regarding the implementation of the project should be communicated regularly. This will also help to reduce anxiety among the vulnerable people especially when the project stops its operation. • There should be timely and fair compensation to those vulnerable groups which will be affected by the project. • Education about the project should also be provided to vulnerable groups.

Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) Tanzania Side

TANZANIA – ZAMBIA TRANSMISSION INTERCONNECTOR PROJECT (TAZA)

Undertaking of ESIA, Interconnector Project (UTIP) ESMP, RPF and other Safeguards Study under UTIP Tanzania Side

Complementary Field Work – Social Component

Stakeholder consultation and responses

Minutes of Meeting with Executive Director of KIWOHODE – Shinyanga Region		
MOM No. O5 (November 2024)	**Time: 9:10 – 10:50**	**Meeting Date: 2-11-2024**
Meeting Subject:	To discuss about the operation of an NGOs regarding the GBV/VAC and Vulnarability in Shinyanga Region	
Attendee Name	**Justa Mwaituka – KIWOHEDE Executive Director** **Contact: +255 754694107 Email. Justa.mwaituka@gmail.com** **The meeting was done through telephone conversations with the Executive Director. The responses were sent by email**	
Consultant Team	**Susan Wagner – Gender Expert** **Ashery Abdallah – Archaeologist**	
Counterpart	**-**	

Introduction about the project

Introduction of Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) under – Zambia Transmission Interconnector Project (TAZA) to the TANESCO and the World Bank. The project proposed is 400V Power transmission line interconnector (550.8km) from Tanzania to Masaka Uganda. The transmission line will intercept the regions of Shinyanga, Geita and Kagera respectively. Together with other information we would like to get information on how you NGO is implementing the MTAKUWWA program and if there are other services of phycho -social services on GBV/VAC in the project areas. The project will impact some properties including land. Also, might impact the small-scale miners and vulnerable groups. We have come here to introduce this national strategy project which will benefit the nation and the community in general and explain to them its impacts negative and positive and the means of mitigating the negative impacts also it is the policy of the NEMC and IYC that all big project like this one the respective community should be involved in all stages of project development and explain to them and seek their views and recommendations regarding the project.

Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) Tanzania Side

TANZANIA – ZAMBIA TRANSMISSION INTERCONNECTOR PROJECT (TAZA)

Undertaking of ESIA, Interconnector Project (UTIP) ESMP, RPF and other Safeguards Study under UTIP Tanzania Side

Proceedings

About KIWOHEDE AND AREAS OF OPPERATIONS

1.0. INTRODUCTION

Kiota Women's Health and Development (KIWOHEDE) is a non- government organization with focus to promote reproductive health, children's rights, education, social development and advocacy. The organization was founded in 1998 by health and social worker activists and got her registration in 1999. Since her inception KIWOHEDE has been engaged in rights promotion, social economic and development intervention's as the organizing principle of her strategical approaches to serve women, children, youth and the community. The main activities and priorities includes fighting child sexual abuse, violence and exploitations, teen pregnancy, early marriages and school dropouts, youth joblessness, poverty and injustice among girls and boys across the country. The primary target group of our programs includes children, youth and young women aged 10-25 years all over the country. The secondary targets include, Parents, Religious leaders, Local leaders, Local government authorities, Government departments, Institutions, Other NGOs' and Civil Societies, Association of Employers, Trade Unions and Private sector

The organization with her long term existence it has developed instrument's and manuals to guide the board, management, staff and volunteer's and target beneficiaries .Thus for example in the Human rresource manual it contains the basic principles, policies and regulations that are to guide the KIWOHEDE operations. KIWOHEDE has a board of 7 board members who seats three times a year, currently the chairperson is Prof. Hosea Rwegoshora. The main organization office is in Buguruni Malapa House number 22, Block 40 KIWOHEDE street, Ilala Municipal, P.O.Box 10127 Dar es salaam, email katri@kiwohede.or.tz ,justa.mwaituka@gmail.com. Also the organization has 51 staff members in the year 2024. Every staff is required to discharge the duties entrusted to him/her with the highest degree of

excellence, professionalism, intelligence and loyalty to the nation, target beneficiaries, community and KIWOHEDE.

More over the current organization Executive Director is Ms. Justa Mwaituka who provides overall conceptual and strategic leadership to the management and staff directs and manage the overall programs and operations of KIWOHEDE Manages preparation of annual work-plans, reports and accounts. She guide and approves activity plans, budgets and expenditures. She also ssupervises and support Officers to undertake their roles. She mmonitor and evaluate the overall progress of programs, operations and signs all contracts on behalf of KIWOHEDE. She reports to the Board of Trustee.

The executive director is assisted by the Finance and Accounts Mr. Eric Edward Mwamule. The other key management staff includes Emmanuel Yohana who is the Head of Programs who overseer project implementation with the program with support from 51 staff across the country. The Head of the Program Prepare annual, quarterly and activity reports, work plans, budgets and reports of the Government at Ministerial, Regional, District, ward and Village levels, Supervise and support junior staffs/interns to implement project work plans and achieve project objectives and results and he report to Director for projects consolidation. The organization administrator is Eddah Kawala including other Project managers and coordinators and staff, community leaders, members, youth, young women and, children themselves and volunteers/interns. KIWOHEDEs work is guided with her constitution, Human resources, administrative and financial manuals, child safe guarding policy, gender policy, logistic and procurement policies, and a strategic plan for 2020-2025.The organization produces the annual narrative and audited financial reports annually which is shared by the Government and other partners including donors. The annual turnover is in the range of 850,000 -1,000,000 US $. The organization financial year reckoned from 15th - 31st December.

Staff Meetings are conducted at each KIWOHEDE office and shelter ,there are two types of regular staff meetings at KIWOHEDE: i. The weekly staff meeting conducted every Monday Morning for a maximum of one hour. To enable staff to update each on progress and upcoming activities, events and expectations. The meetings are chaired on a rotational basis by any staff member nominated on such days. ii. The general staff meeting is conducted on the last Fridays which provide a forum to discuss matters affecting overall staff well-being, share concerns and ideas for enhancing staff morale and functioning.

1.1 Organization Vision

KIWOHEDE envisions a society where children, youth and women are free from all forms of abuse, sexual violence and exploitation.

1.2 Organization Mission

KIWOHEDE exists to contribute to the elimination of all forms of abuse, sexual violence, and exploitation through policy and community engagement, reproductive health and institutionalization of strategies to provide education, health services, social economic and development empowerment and improve vulnerable children's and youth livelihood and alleviate poverty...

KIWOHEDE provides a youth oriented training and skills enhancement, which teaches reading and writing skills, vocational education and training skills to tailoring, tie and dye, embroidery, agriculture, agrobusiness ,shoes making, food processing, cookery, carpentry, sculpturing, small scale mining, weaving and other important vocational skills such as phone, computer, bicycle and motorcycles repair ,driving, welding and mechanics. . The program also teaches life skills and soft schools on matters of children and youth concerns such as reproductive health and family planning, prevention of HIV/AIDS, teen pregnancies, early forced marriages, and school drop outs, youth idleness, and youth unemployment .emphasis is put on primary and secondary abstinence. Also organizes the outreach program and theatre art, to sensitize children youth and community at large on various issues. All centers established by KIWOHEDE as well they provide child psychosocial counseling and reproductive health education programs for young people at the age of 10-24 years in all districts where KIWOHEDE works. The organization works to contribute to a national development plans and strategies of the country(2025-2030). They include the following:

1.2.1 National Plan of Action to End Violence against Women and Children, 2017/18 – 2021/22

Different projects implemented by KIWOHEDE aim at contributing to the National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children in Tanzania for the period of 2017/18 – 2021/22. The main goal of the plan is to eliminate violence against women and children in Tanzania and improve their welfare. Through projects such as KITE II in Dar es salaam which is child protection project and UWEZO TUNAO in Mwanza which is countering gender based violence among girls and children are all evidence that the organization is supporting the implementation of the plan of action to realize its planned vision which wants Tanzanian Women and Children to live free from violence and enjoy their rights in safe communities. And provide social economic empowerment ,mobilise young women groups, register them and provide grants.

1.2.2 The Tanzania Development Vision 2025

KIWOHEDE's works is in supporting the Tanzania vision of 2025 whereby the country envisages being a nation whose people are ingrained with a developmental mindset and competitive spirit. The organization is supporting the realization of the five areas of the vision 2025 including High quality livelihood, Peace, stability and unity, Good governance, a well-educated and learning society; and a competitive economy capable of producing sustainable growth and shared benefits. Different projects are implemented inline of improving the livelihood of children, girls, young women, youth and their parents and guardians by improving the health and education aspects of the people in the community through the project ASRH in Mslala ,Kahama ,Rural Shinyanga .

1.2.3 The Tanzania Five Years Development Plan 2015-2020

In 2016, Tanzania launched its five-year development plan, the Second Five Year Development Plan (FYDP II), 2016/17 – 2020/21, which integrated frameworks of the first Five Year Development Plan (FYDP I, 2011/2012-2015/2016) and the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP/MKUKUTA II, 2010/2011-2014/2015) further extended to 2015/2016). KIWOHEDE through its projects such as child protection and Gender based violence related projects; we are complimenting the efforts of the government towards achieving the indicators under the Social protection indicators in the

development plan. Also different projects that are undertaken by the organization are aiming at improving the education, health and vocational skills to take the country to the middle income industrialized country.,In Singida,Kigoma and Dodoma,Mbeya and Mtwara

1.2.4 International conventions and treaties

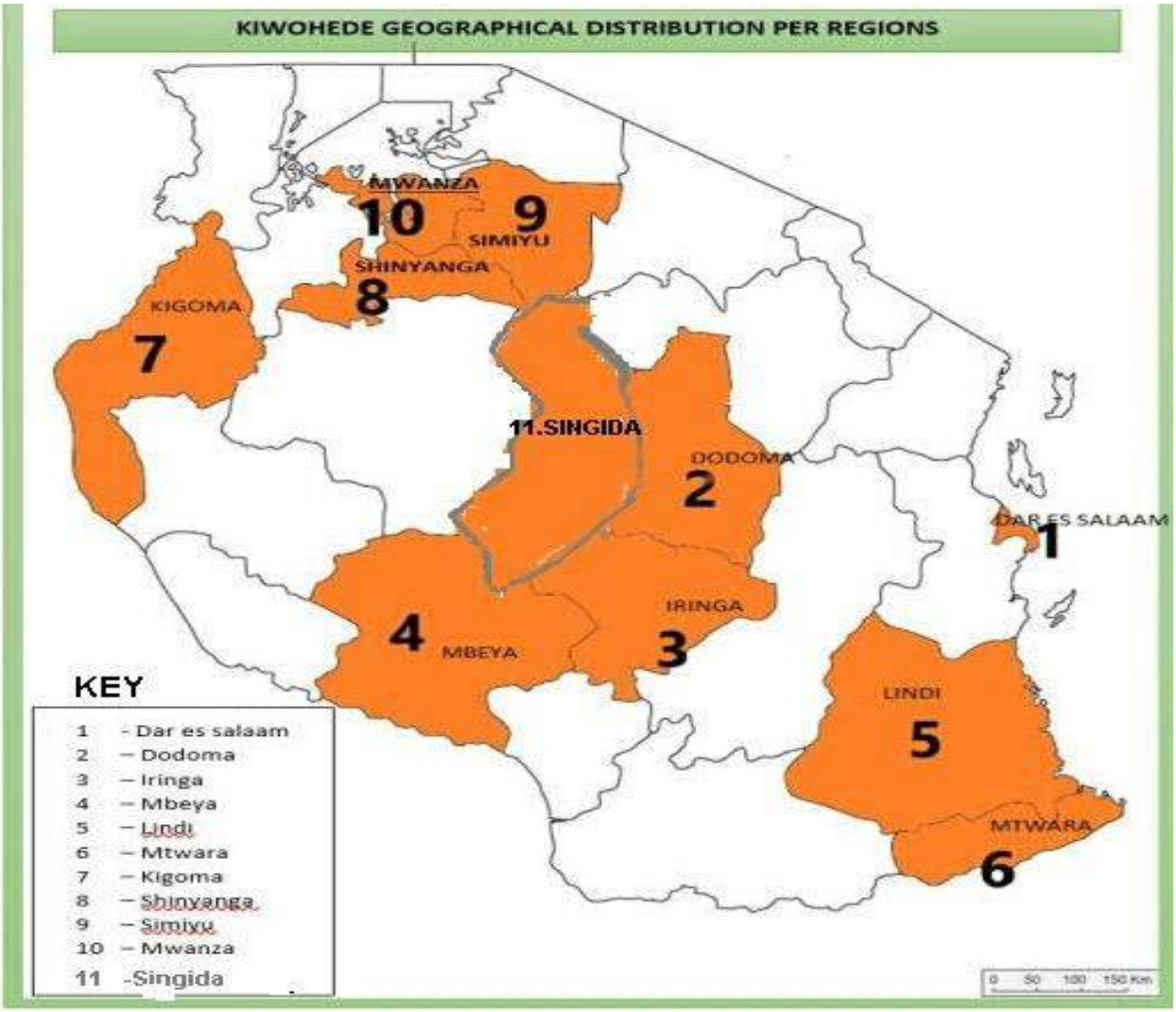
At international level, the organization is supporting the government in the implementation of different signed protocol, conventions and treaties for child protection. KIWOHEDE works in the best interest of children and a child is our most important consideration. According to United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) article 1,2, 10, 23, 30,31, 32,33,34,35, and 39, and the ILO convention of 138 and 182 makes the organization to put more emphasis that every child has the right to develop to his or her full potential, to quality education, participation and non-discrimination. We also believe that everybody has the responsibility to protect children from all forms of abuse, abandonment, exploitation, violence and discrimination. In our child protection policy, specific attention is focused on internal mechanisms to prevent and respond to child abuse within our Organisation.

1.2.5 The Sustainable Development Goals 2030

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals, were adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by 2030. Tanzania is among the country which is implementing these goals. KIWOHEDE as a non-governmental organization is supporting the government in achieving some of these goals in the areas of Good health and wellbeing (Goal 3), Quality education (Goal 4), Gender equality (Goal 5), Decent work and economic growth (Goal 8), Reduced Inequalities (Goal 10), Sustainable Cities and Communities (Goal 11) and Peace, Justices and strong Institutions (Goal 16). Most of our programmes have been focusing on these goals. Projects such as Bunju multipurpose center, SRHR projects, UWEZO TUNAO Projects, KITE II project and Child Trafficking projects for Domestic works all compliment the attainment of the mentioned above sustainable Development goals in Msalala, Nyegezi, Nyamagana, Misungwi, Sengerema, Geita Katolo, Simiyu in six councils .

1.3 KIWOHEDE Coverage areas

Since its inception, KIWOHEDE has been working in more than fourteen regions but currently the organization is working in eleven regions covering more than 40 districts as shown in the map below.



1.4 How do we select working areas?

The selection of the areas of working normally depends on the context of the problem that the projects want to solve in particular areas. For instance in the lake zone, most of our projects have been aiming at combating social cultural norms that hinder the rights of the girl child and youth including early pregnancy, early marriage which leads to school dropouts to most of the girls. And youth unemployment and lack of opportunities to social and economic development. But also the selection of these working areas depends on the donor's interests that reconcile with the government plans and priorities. Currently selection of the working areas are basing on the scope of the problem, government priorities as well as the donor's interest.

2.0 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Kiwohede Works in align with national, regional and international legal framework. Most of our activities are guided by different laws, policies, regulations and guidelines from the government level. Tanzania has an impressive legal and policy framework for tackling the problem of child labour, child trafficking as well as health issues among children and youth. There is however, weak coordination across government and between sectors at some levels on child protection and safeguarding along with poor referrals both within the legal system and to other departments such as health, police and social services. Tanzania also has ratified most major international human rights instruments on children.

These include the UN Convention on the Rights of Child (CRC) which was ratified on 10th July, 1991, (including the 3 optional protocols)an Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, an Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict, and an Optional Protocol on a communications procedure. The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of Children (ACRWC) which was ratified on 9th May 2003 and the UN Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) which was ratified on 21st August 1985. Since then, Tanzania has been working to improve the legislative and policy environment on children's rights. Through government private sector partnership, KIWOHEDE is working through the government legal framework and all the regional and international ratified laws, regulations and policies as tabulated below:

National Level	Regional Level	International Level
1. The Law of the Child Act (2009) 2. The Sexual Offence Special Provision Act (1998) protects the rights of children against sexual and gender violence. 3.Child development policy, 4.Employment and Labor Relation Act 2004 5.The Human Anti-Trafficking Act of 2008	1. African Charter on the rights and Welfare of the child (ACRWC,1990) 2. Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (2003), 3. African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (1990) 4. African Youth Charter (2 July 2006),	1.United Nations Convention on the rights of the child (UNCRC, 1989 2.The ILO convention of No.138 on the minimum age of child working 3.Convention No. 182 on the list of worst forms of child labor 4.Sustainable Development Goals (SDGS 2030) 5.Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of

6.The Public Care and support guidelines 2013 7.Education and vocational Training Policy 2014 8.The National HIV/AIDs framework 2015-2020		Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)

3.0. MAIN AREAS OF ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED

- Combating sexual exploitation for children and youth aged 9-24 years
- Assisting victims of human trafficking and gender based violence
- Promoting rights and protecting hazardous child domestic work and child labour
- Creating awareness against teen pregnancy and child forced marriages and assisting young mothers to return to school and social economic empowerment
- Fighting HIV/AIDs to Key population and vulnerable youth including drug users
- Empowering Adolescent and Young women against GBV and HIV/AIDs and un wanted pregnancies through establishment of economic empowerment groups and knowledge centres
- Improving adolescent sexual reproductive health rights by establishing youth friendly comers services in health facilities
- Increase GBV victim assistance and services by constructing 6 one stop centres in IKungi and Msalala districts and one police gender desk friendly services

4.0. PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED AND BEST PRACTICES

Best practice is a process or methodology that is ethical, fair, and replicable, has been shown to work well, succeeds in achieving its objective(s), and therefore can be recommended as practices are procedure that has been shown by research and experience to produce optimal results and that is established or proposed as a standard suitable for widespread adoption. According to Wikipedia ; "A best practice is a method or technique that has been generally accepted as superior to any alternatives because it produces results that are superior to those achieved by other means, or because it has become a standard way of doing things, e.g., a standard way of complying with legal or ethical requirements. Best practices are used to maintain quality as an alternative to mandatory legislated standards and can be based on self-assessment or benchmarking. The following parts of this report explain on the Good Best practices that KIWOHEDE has attained through implementing different projects:-

4.1. Child Protection Project KITE II

Child protection project; KITE II is a child protection project implemented by KIWOHEDE in collaboration with Weworld Tanzania. The project is implemented in 10 schools in the two municipals of Temeke and Kinondoni in Dar es Salaam. The project is three years project which started in 2019 and will come to an end in 2021. The direct project beneficiaries are pupils, teachers and parents from the ten project schools. The objectives of the project include:

ii Strengthen the awareness of students about child rights
iii Increase skills and competencies of teachers, school committees and parents about child protection and child rights
iiii Creation of a school code of conduct, with focus on child protection and prevention of violence
iiv Support the children to open up in case of violence and to speak up about their rights
iv Creation of Mtaa Committees for child protection

Project Name	Best Practices	Remarks

Child protection Project KITE II	Empowering children to speak out about their rights has contributed to increase of reporting child abuse cases at both school and community level.	Children should be empowered with knowledge on their rights and responsibilities so as to help them build self-confidence and speak out on the issues affecting them.
	Creation of the child protection committees at community level has been a best practice.	The committees have played a role of raising awareness on child rights and child protection to community members. Child protection ccommittee members at Mtaa level in collaboration with defense and security committees have increased security in hazardous areas such as Play Stations (PS), gambling sites and betting sites. Children are not allowed to enter into those places.

4.2. Countering child trafficking for Domestic Labour in Mwanza, Tanzania

Countering child trafficking for Domestic Labour project was implemented in Mwanza, Tanzania from 2015 to 2022 by KIWOHEDE with partnership of Terre Des Hommes –NL. The main goal of this project is to reduce child trafficking (CT) for domestic labour mining and fishing in 30 wards across 5 districts of Mwanza region in Tanzania, namely; Nyamagana (6 wards), Ilemela (6wards), Misungwi (6 ward), Sengerema (6 wards), and Magu (6 ward). Mwanza region is not only a hub for commerce, transport, regional cooperation and economic development in the Lake Zone, but also one of the regions identified by trafficking reports as a source, transit and destination region for trafficking of children and adolescents for child labour and sexual exploitation .

Project Name	**Best Practices**	**Remarks**
Countering child trafficking for child Domestic Labour, sexual exploitation ,fisheries, mining in Mwanza, Tanzania	• Partnership between KIWOHEDE and Ant human trafficking secretariat (ATS) and IOM has encouraged a sustainable return/reunification of victims of trafficking in the countries of origin. • The involvement of wide group of service providers as well as community, school administration, village leaders and parents were very effective in	The project came to an end in December 2020.

	identification, reporting and reintegration of children victims of trafficking. • Local government authorities and child protection teams (NPA-VAWC Protection committee) have been instrumental in organising activities including identification and reporting case, mobilizing community and young domestic workers to participate in open dialogue and awareness sessions. • Networking is essential for policy influencing and for overcoming individual partner limitations such as funding, lack of equipment and lack of technical expertise. Currently KIWOHEDE Mwanza is networking with Tanzania coalition for domestic workers, Tanzania crickets association, THRD lake zone chapter • Radio program, TV as well as printed media outreaches is essential in order to reach out a wide range of community especially the victims of trafficking in different localities. • Through life skills children victims of trafficking built up confidence (self-esteem), participation on activities , interaction with other children in the center, built trust to the staffs as they are revealing incidence and share experience to other children victims of CT • Mining is one of the worst forms of child labor the project prevent child miners to engage in unsafe methods to use tools to collect raw materials, extract metal and sell through informal channels, prevention of child exposure to mercury to return them to school, improve their livelihood ,health and provision of vocational training skills	

4.3. Countering Child Trafficking and Migration for Child Labour in Ukerewe District-Mwanza Region

The project is funded by Terre des Hommes-Netherlands with aims to reduce child trafficking and migration for child labour in Ukerewe district. Ukerewe is one of 8 districts in Mwanza Region. This project is an extension of an already successfully running project , to be expanded to an additional source area basing on the fact that 10% of the identified victims in Mwanza coming from Ukerewe district .This project proposes to address the key drivers of child trafficking using Terre des Hommes-Netherlands strategies includes Prevention, Prosecution, Provision, Promotion, Partnership and participation. The project targets to reach 5000 children (3000girls, 2000boys), 20000 community members, 10 Civil Society Organizations, 50 government leaders and 25 private sectors. The project was implemented for the period of three years from 1st August 2019 to 30th August 2022.

Project Name	Best Practices	Remarks
Countering Child Trafficking and Migration For Child Labour in Ukerewe District-Mwanza Region	• Participatory mechanism with key actor of the project in planning and implementation has strengthened project ownership and cooperation. • Adopting the government admission procedure of children at the center as per national standard requirement has strengthened networking and partnership with government entities that has ensured close collaboration in implementing the project.	Continue working with existing social structures to build up project sustainability.

4.4. Bunju Multipurpose Center for Protection, Education and Empowerment of Highly Disadvantaged Children and Youth (BMC)

The general objective of the project is to contribute to the integration of high disadvantaged children and youths in the intellectual and productive Tanzanian society through formal and informal education. The specific objective of the project is to ensure that 200 (90% F, 10% M) high disadvantaged and vulnerable children and youths aged 10-21, are identified and rescued at the Bunju center, attend school or vocational trainings in order to graduate and attain basic skills for life, for further studies and/or self-employment and jobs. The project is under support of WeWorld and KIOTA London. The project identifies, rescue, shelter at Bunju centre rehabilitation, and do Family reunification.

Project Name	Best Practices	Remarks
Bunju Multipurpose Center for Protection, Education and Empowerment of Highly Disadvantaged Children and Youth	Provision of multiple programs and services to the vulnerable children at the Center has provided a wider range of options for the identified children and youth to opt for their endeavor life	The program provides alternative ways of acquiring knowledge and skills for the identified vulnerable children and youth

4.5. Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health Project in Simiyu-UNFPA

KIWOHEDE in partnership with UNFPA is implementing Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health project which target girls with the age of between ten (10) to nineteen (19) years out of school due various factors. The Factors include early pregnancies, early marriages and prolonged absenteeism. The project aims at providing information and creating demands to access and utilization of youth friendly services corners (YFSCs) so as to help youths and young women to have the access for accurate information and the safe, effective, affordable and acceptable contraception methods of their choice. Main objective of the project is to provide information and creating demands to access and utilization of established youth friendly services corners (YFSCs) so as to help youths and young women to have the access to accurate information, effective, affordable and acceptable contraception methods of their choice, and strengthening knowledge on puberty among young women and adolescents.

Project Name	Best Practices	Remarks
Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health Project in Simiyu-UNFPA	Involving girls in the designing and implementation of the project creates a sense of	To continue involving project beneficiaries and designing and implementing projects.

	project ownership hence it is a gear to project sustainability	
	Effective use of existing structures throughout its implementation and this has provided an easy take off and promoted ownership of the project by the Local government authority.	Priorities of the projects (provision of SRH/FP information and services to adolescent girls and youth have been incorporated into the district plans.
	The use of community radio has been one of the best approaches for community awareness raising targeting adolescents on reproductive health and contraceptives methods.	KIWOHEDE to continue using community radio and other social media forums for community awareness and mobilization.

4.6. Ujana Wangu Nguvu Yangu Project: Empowering Adolescent girls to exercise their sexual and reproductive health and rights and to realize their potential in Kigoma-UNFPA

The project goal is to ensure adolescents, young people and those furthest behind are empowered to exercise their sexual and reproductive health and rights and fulfill their potential. The project is implemented in Kigoma region in 5 districts of Kasulu Dc, Kasulu Tc, Kibondo, and Kakonko and Uvinza Dc

Project Name	**Best Practices**	**Remarks**
Ujana Wangu Nguvu Yangu Project: Empowering Adolescent girls to exercise their sexual and reproductive health and rights and to realize their potential in Kigoma-UNFPA	Community involvement and the use of local resources are essential in enhancing ownership and support, has contributed to the increase of SRH knowledge and information to adolescents. .	Continue with provision of comprehensive SRH information to ensure that people take charge of their health and mitigate against entrenched, unhealthy cultural practices. Institutionalize continuous consultation and briefing among the various line ministries to ensure integration and continuity of the ASRHR program.

4.7.. Realizing Gender Equality through Empowering Women and Adolescent Girls (Singida and Shinyanga).

Project Goal is to contribute towards gender equality and empowerment of women and adolescent girls in Shinyanga and Singida Regions. The objective of the project is to enhance social and economic status of women and adolescent girls in Singida and Shinyanga Regions and is managed by UNFPA and UN Women in collaboration with the Government including Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development; and Non-Government Organizations including KIWOHEDE as an implementing partner.

The project has two main expected Outcomes:

Outcome 1: Women and female youth farmers empowered economically; and Outcome 2: Enhanced capacity of Sub-national and community to prevent and respond to Gender Based Violence (GBV) including harmful practices. The outputs of the project include Strengthened capacities of local institutions and service providers to prevent and respond to gender-based violence including harmful practices; and Women and adolescent girls have the entrepreneurship skills and capabilities to prevent and respond to gender-based violence including harmful practices. The targeted direct beneficiaries: 2,350 women and adolescent girls; 6,000 village male and female residents for land certificates and Indirect beneficiaries includes 40,000 District Residents. The target Districts are Ikungi District in Singida Region & Msalala District in Shinyanga Region and the Project Period was April 2020 – March 2023.

Project Name	Good Practices	Remarks
Realizing Gender Equality through Empowering Women and Adolescent Girls (Singida and Shinyanga). (KOICA_UNFPA)	contribute towards gender equality and empowerment of women and adolescent girls in Shinyanga and Singida Regions. The objective of the project is to enhance social and economic status of women and adolescent girls in Singida and Shinyanga Regions	We must invest in community ownership and let girls lead the changes in their life and own the established structures such as the Knowledge centres and social economic registered group because we believe that lasting change can only come about when who are affected by the problem are driving action for change.
	Directly involvement and engagement of the project beneficiaries in the planning process rather than plan for them.Girls participated in mobilizing 5000 girls for	Listening to project beneficiaries' (girls) needs is very important in programing hence it gives the priority to the project that fulfill beneficiaries' needs and transformative project.

	vocational training skills and economic gaining groups formation in villages and subvillages (Vitongoji) in Mslala 2,900 and Ikungi 2,100	
	Working as the cluster and learn from each other with the same goal of building the power for girls. Through 12 established knowledge centres in Segese, Shilela, Lunguya, Bugarama, Bulyanhuru and Ntobo were they select their leadership and run session to challenge poverty and GBV	Working directly with girls can help us improve how we do programs for girls and continue to learn from our work and use evidence to inform program, policy and practice.Engaging men as supportive structures has accerelated in reduction of teen preganancies
Establish community supportive structures to a girl child social and development strategies and reduce high rate of GBV and HIV	Orienting group leaders before starting their duties in the safe space is very important hence after the training all leaders got mutual understanding on their roles and responsibilities regarding to the project activities.	This has created easy implementation of the project in the clusters.
	Holding talk show on social media houses particularly radio session is the best strategies of creating public awareness and reaching both direct and indirect project beneficiaries hence all group representatives admitted that most of people in their communities had appreciated and they are more interested in listening radio program.	Will continue using different social media in awareness raising campaign has shown positive impact to the community in changing their attitudes and perceptions on cultural practices that hinders girl's rights in the community.hold public rally in the villages using community public announcements during school meetings,village open meetings and village and ward councils including districts councils MTAKUWA quarterly meetings where all matters of the

Engage multiple stakeholders to improve lively hood of girls , their families and people closer to them	Establishing small business in regards to girls skills and expertisim as in agriculture products, tailoring selling in make shift markets, food vending in open markets, tender for school uniforms and working as electricians in councils projects Train community members on the national policy on GBV through establishing Mtakuwa committees in 44 wards in Msalala, Shinyanga rural and Kahama town Establish services through construction of One stop centres Police gender desk for friendly integration services Establish girls knowledge centres for their skills sharing and meeting for development Establish girls clubs for social economic empowerment	projects are discusses and monitored for success Increased working partnership with the government the DAS and DED through direct consultation and quarterly reporting meetings Working together to register girls clubs for the possibility of loans from Mslala, Kahama and Shinyanga rural councils Girls identification and nurturing of the groups is conducted by the village, ward and district councils to effect sustainability Trainings are conducted with facilitators both from KIWOHEDE and from Community development, social welfare, education, Agriculture department

4.8.. Girls Voice Power Project-Dar es Salaam (Children Rights and Violence Prevention Fund (CRVPF)

This project is being implemented with partnership of Dar Es Salaam cluster which comprise the four girls group namely Jitambue group (Temeke), Social empowerment group (Kigamboni), Juhudi girls (Ilala) and Wadada wa leo (Kinondoni) and KIWOHEDE as lead organization. The project beneficiaries are Adolescent Girls age (14-19) targeted to reach 100 girls directly and 900 adolescent girls indirectly, project time frame is two years 2020 to 2021. This project is funded by Children Rights and Violence Prevention Fund. (CRVPF)

The main objective of the project is to give adolescent girls power to transform and change the structures that denies them their rights and decision to make better choice especially by listening to what their needs are. The project has the following three specific objectives; Building a very strong relationship among partners members (clusters); Conducting mapping exercise to identify assets/resources and document what local assets that can be taped in and used for the project and asses status of girls in the community; and Adolescent girls Power analysis (Tool).The project targeted directly 100 Adolescent Girls and Young Women age; 14-24 years.

The project covered four districts which are Ilala, Temeke, Kigamboni and Kinondoni, and has been implemented in sixteen wards, four wards from each district. In Ilala district the project covered Buguruni, Vingunguti, Kiwalani and Gongolamboto ward, In Temeke district the project covered Azimio, Sandali, Tandika and Mbagala ward, In Kigamboni district the project covered Tungi, Mjimwema, Vijibweni and Kigamboni ward and in Kinondoni district the project covered Bunju, Mabwepande, Kunduchi and Kawe ward.

Project Name	**Good Practices**	**Remarks**
Girls Voice Power Project-Dar es salaam(Children Rights and Violence Prevention Fund (CRVPF)	Centering girls in work and letting them be part/lead the advocacy during project implementation has shown good results in achieving the project goal	We must invest in community ownership and let girls lead the advocacy because we believe that lasting change can only come about when who are affected by the problem are driving action for change.
	Directly involvement and engagement of the project beneficiaries in the planning process rather than plan for them.	Listening to project beneficiaries' (girls) needs is very important in programing hence it gives the priority to the project that fulfill beneficiaries' needs and transformative project.
	Working as the cluster and learn from each other with the same goal of building the power for girls.	Working directly with girls can help us improve how we do programs for girls and continue to learn from our work and use evidence to inform program, policy and practice.
	Orienting group leaders before starting their duties in the safe space is very important hence after the training all leaders got	This has created easy implementation of the project in the clusters.

	mutual understanding on their roles and responsibilities regarding to the project activities.	
	Holding talk show on social media houses particularly radio session is the best strategies of creating public awareness and reaching both direct and indirect project beneficiaries hence all group representatives admitted that most of people in their communities had appreciated and they are more interested in listening radio program.	Will continue using different social media in awareness raising campaign has shown positive impact to the community in changing their attitudes and perceptions on cultural practices that hinders girl's rights in the community.

4.9. UWEZO TUNAO Project-Kigoma (WFT)

Kiota Women Health and Development Organization with the support from Women Fund Tanzania have been implementing a project of Adolescent Girls and Young Women (AGYW) Movement and Activism Strategy to Enhance Girls Power in 8 wards in 2 regions of Kigoma Ujiji and Mwanza. In Mwanza the project is implemented in Buhongwa, Buzuruga, Kisesa and Mhandu wards and in Kigoma region is being implemented in Katubuka, Buzebazeba, Gungu and Kibirizi wards.

The project targets 15,000 direct beneficiaries 1,000 Adolescent Girls and Young Women aged (14-24) and 500 male and indirect beneficiaries include 7,000 females and 3,000 males. The main goal of this project is geared to engage and equip girls with the skills, upraise, and elevate their conscience to exercise the power of their voice, feminism and enhance their ability to Fight Gender based violence and Sex Corruption and Sextortion.

The Project objectives includes building the capacity of AGYW, network in 8 wards in 2 regions of Kigoma Ujiji and Mwanza to catalyze community-driven efforts to Increase participation of adolescent girls, and young women leadership roles and position sensitization 60 girls; Fostering adolescent-girl, youth and young women led initiatives movement and local strategies for activism strategies with an emphasis on the involvement and empowerment of Adolescent Girls, and Young Women as an integral part of the process; and Utilizing project experience to support

evidence-based advocacy. Project duration is two years from July 2019 to July 2021 and is funded by Women Fund Tanzania.

Project Name	Good Practices	Remarks
UWEZO TUNAO Project-Kigoma(WFT)	Making champion girls and young reporters as the key implanters and voice of the project in their localities to fight Gender Based Violence, sex corruption and Sextortion.	Investing in community ownership and leadership made project implementation to run smoothly and productively hence community members, government authorities and other non-government organization in Kigoma region and Mwanza appreciated KIWOHEDE implementation strategies and approach particularly seeing girls from their communities are empowered and currently they are change makers, champions and main implementer in this project.
	Creating awareness on the Gender Based Violence, Sextortion and sex corruption to community members through conducting evening sessions at ward level in the identified satellites.	Conducting evening sessions at ward level in the identified satellites should be endless process purposely for the project sustainability since evening session that has been conducted by champion girls provided platform to project beneficiaries and other actors to discuss all issues related to GBV, sex corruption and Sextortion in Mwanza and Kigoma region
	Door to door visitation it has been used as the useful approach for reaching targeted GBV victims and conducting open discussion with them at family level	Fighting against Gender Based Violence should start at family level hence Most of the violence episodes identified in this project the main actors were family members. Hence door to door visit it is a participatory and interactive discussion with family members and gives them a

		unique opportunity to get knowledge, free discussion and diverse opinions in the process of communal problem solving around issues of GBV, Sextortion and sex corruption.

4.9.. Nguvu ya Kijana (Feed the Future)

Kiota Women Health and Development Organization (KIWOHEDE) in partnership with Feed the Future Tanzania Advancing Youth courtesy of the United States of America (USAID) is implementing a NGUVU YA KIJANA Project in two Iringa Regional Councils namely; - Kilolo DC within four (4) wards which are; - Ilula, Nyalumbu, Mlafu and Ukumbi and Iringa Rural within four (4) wards which are; - Mlowa, Kiwele, Nzihi and Idodi.

The project aimed to reach at least 2,000 youth from both Districts. And those young people are aged from 15-35 years. The project was for a period of only 9 months according to a contract entered into between KIWOHEDE and DAI. This project has two main objectives which are; -

- Improving the health of young people and raising awareness about reproductive health education through life skills education and counselling.
- Provide life skills education to young people and teach them self-employment techniques and independence.

4.10. Sauti Mpya Project

Sauti Mpya project is a co-funded by the European Union project, implemented by We World Tanzania, in partnership with Kiota Women Health and Development (KIWOHEDE), Bora Initiative (TBI), Tanzania Data Lab (d-Lab), Tanzania Development Information Organization (TADIO).The project associates: The department of journalism and media studies (DJMS), Open university of Tanzania (OUT), Union of Tanzania Press Clubs (UTPC) and local Government Authorities (LGAs). SAUTI MPYA is two year project. The target population of the project are Youth (15-25), Young women (15-25), Secondary and primary students and Parents.

The project is implemented in three regions of Mbeya region; (Kyela District Council, Mbeya City Council, Mbeya District Council); Mtwara region; (Masasi District Council, Masasi Town Council, Mtwara District Council, Mtwara Municipal Council); and Kigoma region; (Kakonko District Council, Kasulu District Council, Kasulu Town Council, Kibondo District Council, Kigoma-Ujiji Municipal Council under advocacy (raising awareness on human rights).

The overall objective: To contribute to strengthen CSOs role in promoting women's and youth's freedom of expression, access to information and awareness on fundamental freedoms (SDG 5 and 16). The specific objective of the project is to promote CSOs-media partnerships and dialogue with Local Government Authorities (LGAs) to increase media coverage of human rights issues and quality of reporting, with particular focus on challenges to women and youth's rights.

5.0. PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP

KIWOHEDE works closely with other national supportive structures such as women child protection teams, ant trafficking secretariat, child labor unit, national and international networks, private sector, FBOs, communities and Donors as an instrumental to KIWOHEDEs local and international partnership activities.

KIWOHEDE as a longtime partner to a government (Through the MOU 2010-2015, 2016-2020), UN agencies (7 years 2016-2022 June UNFPA) Terres des Hommes-NL (2013- 2021) Embassies, Private sector ,Trade unions, Employers Local and International NGOs and Councils/Authorities in the country , has been able to fulfill her goals and mission to oversee the society which is free from violence abuse and exploitation . The Executive Director of the Organization currently seats in the Board of ECPAT International, representing ECPAT Members in East and South Africa is also in a national consultative group for USAID, Was the former chairperson of children's agenda coalition, Tanzania End Child Marriage Network, (TECMN) Tanzania Child Rights, Forum, (TCRF) Former Board Member of CUSO-Canada.

6.0. IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

There are several strategies which have been used to implement the above projects. These strategies include the following:

a) Engagement of different stakeholders such as the Government
b) The use of social mobilization committees
c) Advocacy, lobbying and awareness raising
d) Education and training
e) Information provision and experience sharing
f) The use of edutainment
g) Mass media engagement
h) Establishment of supportive groups(Peer educators, young reporters etc)
i) Community Mobilization and sensitization
j) Establishment of community based rehabilitation centers
k) Organizing public forums on matters affecting children and youth in the country

7.0. KEY DONORS TO THE ORGANIZATION

KIWOHEDE over decades from time to time have been working with Norwegian Peoples AID, UNICEF, Save the Children International, Save The Children-Sweden, UNDP,UNICEF, ILO, UNFPA, UNHCR, WB, IMF, IOM, US Embassy, French Embassy, Belgium Embassy, Stifting Norman Foundation, OAK Foundation, IRC, FHI, PACT, WE World, USAID, Women Funds Tanzania, Terre's des Hommes, (Swiss/NL) AMREF,CUSO, Jhpiego and Engender Health, also has strong links with

KIOTA LONDON and proved eligibility and strong partnership with all partners of which mostly are still in touch to date.

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Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) Tanzania Side

TANZANIA – ZAMBIA TRANSMISSION INTERCONNECTOR PROJECT (TAZA)

Undertaking of ESIA, Interconnector Project (UTIP) ESMP, RPF and other Safeguards Study under UTIP Tanzania Side

Complementary Field Work – Social Component

Stakeholder consultation and responses

Minutes of Meeting with Resident Mining Officer at Mining Office at Kahama Municipal		
MOM No. 06 (October 2024	**Time: 9:30 – 10:45**	**Meeting Date: 28-10-2024**
Meeting Subject:	**i) Collection of pending Mapping of Small-Scale mining data in Shinyanga Municipal and Shinyanga District** **ii) Get information about the situation of the small-scale mining activities in the region including in the selected project areas.**	
Attendee Name	**Daniel Mapunda – Resident Mining Officer Shinyanga Region**	
Facilitators	**Susan Wagner – Gender Expert** **Mohamed Kasimu – Social Expert** **Emmanuel Mkhai – Social Expert** **Ashery Abdallah – Archaeologist**	
Counterpart	**Grace Mwakisyombe – Sociologist (TANESCO)**	

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- The discussion was a follow-up of the Collection of pending Mapping of Small-Scale mining data in Shinyanga Municipal and Shinyanga District where the alignment intercept.
- The Residence Mines Officer (RMO) covers all the areas where the project is traversing that is, Shinyanga Municipal (Uzogole, Old Shinyanga, and Nyang'ombe) and Shinyanga DC (Mwongozo)
- Get information about the situation of the small-scale mining activities in the region

Discussion regarding the situation and operations of small scale mining in the project area

Type of mining present in the village/Ward/district?	The type of mining activities present in the district is small-scale mining, and mostly the types of minerals extracted are gold and building materials such as sand and gravel.
How is small-scale mining done?	This depends on the nature of the area, but in most cases it is done underground and in some cases there are some shallow pits.
How long has this activity been carried out in the village?	It was reported that the mining activities started in the villages since 1980s.
Location of the mining activities	The Villages were established after the introduction of mining activities. Therefore, most mining activities are performed within the villages.

	However, the mining policy requires that the mining operations should be conducted at least 200 meters away from people's residence.
land tenure where small-scale mining is taking place	The situation is that there are customary laws of occupancy. There are formalized mining activities of which licenses are provided to the miners and that the miners are supposed to seek consent from the landowners for them to begin mining activities.
Who are the owners of the mining camps	In most cases the mining camps are owned by the small-scale miners themselves. These are the ones who construct the mining camps to facilitate mining activities. However, there are some small-scale miners who rent the camps from those who own them.
workers in the mining activity? Are they from the village or from other places/ foreigners?	The workers in the mines come from different parts of the country. Most of them are Tanzanians. Also, the mining association SHIREMA provide them the strict working procedures in the mining. They must have national identity and where they come from.
Type of licenses or permits are required for small scale mining? Do the majority of miners have licenses?	Mining activities are guided by laws. The miners are supposed to get license for them to start mining operations. The small-scale miners have Primary Mining License (PML) which is owned only by Tanzanians. However, it may happen that the license is owned by only one small-scale miner who may also invite others to join in the mining activities.
The main challenges that face mining workers?	The miners face several challenges. Most of them use crude technology, they do not have enough capital to invest in the mining activities, and that they lack mining knowledge. The miners also have local beliefs which undermine mining activities. For instance, they have taboos which prohibit women to perform mining activities, particularly those that are underground. The small-scale miners also may face accidents, but these may be due to non-compliance safe mining procedures. Some may also fail to comply with the use of safety gears. There are also lack of loans which could otherwise help them in improving their mining activities.
What are the salaries of the mining workers? per day, per month? Lumpsum?	Remuneration for the mining workers is done indirectly. Payment is done in kind. What is being produced is shared in terms of percentage between the license owner, land owner, workers, government levies, and mining inspector. The distribution is as follows: 7% is given to the government as government levy, 1% is given to the mining inspector, 34% is given to the license owner, 20% is given to the workers, and 45% is given to the land owner. This is the procedure that applies in all small-scale miners. Miners are afraid of committing themselves in paying salaries to the workers to avoid risk of incurring cost because the mining activities performed are trial and error due to a lack of mining knowledge.

	Therefore, the investment risk is shared amongst the investor (the one owning a license) and the workers. Payment is done depending on what is obtained.
Do children work in mining?	There are children in the mines. However, they perform different activities other than mining activities. Most of them are engaging in providing different services such as selling bites, beverages, and cigarettes. Children are strictly prohibited to engage in mining activities and there are mining inspectors who are responsible for making sure that the prohibition is rigorously enforced.
Do women work in the mining activities? What kind of activities are performing?	Women do work in the mining activities. However, their engagement in mining activities is restricted to other activities other than the extraction of the minerals. In other words, women are not allowed to be involved in the extraction of minerals. Instead, they are involved in other activities such as reducing size of the stones and send them to the crusher. They are also involved in the amalgamation process of the minerals. Mostly, women are involved in surface work and not underground work. They are paid based on the work they perform. Some of the women are facing challenges such as lack of safety gears to protect them from the danger of or risk of mercury. Although some of them may own mining sites, they are not allowed to engage directly in the mining activities.
Do Problem caused by small-scale mining activities in the village	There are many problems associated with mining activities. For instance, the influx of people in the villages due to mining activities creates pressure in the available social services, e.g. education, and health service. Also, if mining operations do not follow proper procedures such as blasting, may cause problems. There is also cultural distortion due to high interaction caused by the immigration from people from other places. Mining activities may also cause child Labor as the children may be attracted to work in the mines.
The project could impact mining activities? In what way?	There are both positive and negative impacts of the project in mining activities. Positively, the project may provide power to the potential large-scale miners. However, for the small-scale miners their licenses will be affected as the mining areas will be reduced following the establishment of the buffer zone. It is also not clear as to whether the compensation provided will be of benefit to them since not all of them have mining licenses.
(Showing the alignment): Will the alignment intercept any mining activities? Please, describe (mineral extracted, if it is formal or informal, size, who work there).	This was prepared and shared with the valuer
Do you consider people will accept the project to pass in the mining areas?, how the	They may accept the project since it is of national interest and if that they may be compensated based on the national's land laws. However, it is very important to provide education to the miners to avoid unnecessary

project will affect their livelihood?	resistance to the project. This will also help to ensure sustainability of the project.
Do you want to give any recommendation to the project?	The project implementation should go parallel with mining activities since they are both geared towards economic development of the country. A conducive environment should be created to support co-existence of both the project and the miners.

Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) Tanzania Side

TANZANIA – ZAMBIA TRANSMISSION INTERCONNECTOR PROJECT (TAZA)

Undertaking of ESIA, Interconnector Project (UTIP) ESMP, RPF and other Safeguards Study under UTIP Tanzania Side

Complementary Field Work – Social Component

Stakeholder consultation and responses

Minutes of Meeting with Buyange Village Bugarama Ward, Msalala District		
MOM No. 07 (October 2024	**Time: 3:30 – 5:45**	**Meeting Date: 29-10-2024**
Meeting Subject:	**Conduct Community Meeting with the village leaders, small scale miners, vulnerable groups and influential people to seek their views and concerns regarding the UTIP project**	
Participants	**A total of 77 people (57 female and 20 male) attended the meeting**	
Facilitators	**Susan Wagner – Gender Expert** **Mohamed Kasimu – Social Expert** **Emmanuel Mghai – Social Expert** **Asheri Abdallah – Archaeologist**	
Counterpart	**Grace Mwakisyombe – Sociologist (TANESCO)**	

INTRODUCTION OF THE PROJECT

Introduction of Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) under – Zambia Transmission Interconnector Project (TAZA) to the TANESCO and the World Bank. The project proposed is 400V Power transmission line interconnector (550.8km) from Tanzania Via Shinyanga Region, Geita and Kagera Region to Masaka – Uganda. The respective project will intercept in this village and some properties including land will be impacted. Also the situation of polygamy, Vulnerability and GBV/VAC in this village. We have come here to introduce this national strategy project which will benefit the nation and the community in general and explain to them its impacts negative and positive and the means of mitigating the negative impacts also its the policy of the NEMC and IYC that all big project like this one the respective community should be involved in all stages of project development and explain to them and seek their views and recommendations regarding the project.

PROCEEDINGS

1. Interviews with Village Leaders

Polygamy practices	The Polygamy is practiced in high number in the village. More than 50% families are practising polygamy due to the Sukuma culture it is a prestige to have big family with a lot of children. **How do they live?** Each wife occupies separate household with her children and sometimes with other relatives like in-laws. However, to less extent other polygamy families do live into one household separated with different rooms within the same house.
Existence of Gender Based Violence in the village	GBV existing the village such as: • Men bitting their wives • Men defiling their own children or children of their wives • Family abandonment • No division of labour (women work more than men) • Lack of matrimonial rights • Early marriages for girls • Girls dropped school and forced to be married • Women do not have decision making in the household level • Women do not own properties • Culture allows men to dominate all the source of income
Existence of GBV program in this village	The leaders were trained about the implementation of MTAKUWA . The MTAKUWA is implemented in the village by having MTAKUWA village community and school committee. At the village level the MTAKUWA is implemented by the community development officer who is representing the MTAKUWA at the district level. At school they do have a suggestion box in each school and they open it every week. **Case study** The MTAKUWWA person who is the community development officer within the village assisted some victims who were affected by their own father. It happens that their father separated from their mother and instead their father tormented them by defiling them one by one. This ill action of shame was reported by neighbours to the community development officer who attended their case by reporting the case to the Police Gender Desk. These children were taken to police for investigation and for medical care and counselling. These children acknowledged that

	their father has doing this awful act to them for several time and tell them not to disclose the incidence to anyone otherwise he would kill them. However, the kids were sick and tired of the ill action from their father and revealed the secret to one of their neighbours who reported the case to the Community Development Officer. The father was caught and taken to the police for the further investigations. This man it happens was drug edict of bang. Therefore he was kept on custody and the kids were taken to one of the relatives for custodian. The Community Development Officer was training by the one NGO known as KIWOHEDE and they do have children and girls clubs within the village. The officer mentioned that the although they have provided awareness on the whole issue of GBV/VAC but still some incidence of VAC and it happens that there are some children who are sodomised **Challenges** • The Community Development officer lack resources to implement the program. • There is no one stop centre where the victim can stay • The MTAKUWA program is impinged by existing of Sukuma culture on GBV. Women are tortured and tormented physically and psychologically by their spouses, but they take it as a custom. It is a shame and unculturable to report the marital issues into a public.
Existence of Child Labour in the Village	• The child labour exists in the village due to the existence of small scale mining in their village. • To some extent the children perform these activities during the week ends (Saturday and Sundays) • These children usually perform their activities like selling firewood, fruits, water, crushing stone etc. in the small-scale mining camps. For the girls are assisting processing food and washing dishes at the restaurants in the mining camps. For boys are assisting of hauling the poles for the mining shafts and crushing stones. • Other activities are pasturing the livestock, and during the farming seasons they do farming and be paid some money daily known as "*KUTWA*" **Program of protection of Child labour** Although there is a program to protect child labour from the government throughout village and bylaws prohibit children from working in the mining areas. But this practice still exists due to the economic hardship. **School drops out** The school drop out is in two folds: Girls drop out to get marriage while boys drop out in order to be trained on how to keep livestock and go far away from their village during the crops season looking for pastures for their cattle.

Ecosystem services- existing of Medicinal Plants, grazing ground cattle troughs and fishing ponds	**Medicinal Plants:** The herbs are distributed all over the village land, these plants are: **Mnengonengo** (treats convulsion fever) **Mlonge (**Treats stomach ulcers) **Msana** (treats stomach diarrhoea) **Msungunuru (**treats German measles) **Mkalia** (treats convulsion fever) **Mbaba** (brings fortune and not to be rejected by women) **Grazing grounds** Buyange village does not have an area demarcated from grazing but there is a plan to development one in the village land use plan management. Lack of grazing ground brings a challenge for the livestock keeper especially during the farming seasons. **Cattle Troughs** The village does not have a cattle trough which make it a challenge to the livestock. **Fishing Ponds** There is no fishing pond in the village
Livelihood in the village	Agricultural and Livestock keeping activities
Situation of Agriculture	Agriculture (cash and food crops) **Cash crops:** Pads, Maize, Cotton and Millet **Food Crops:** Maize, Groundnuts, Beans, Cow peas and Sweet potatoes
Challenges in agriculture	- Weather – rainy dependants - Hand hole farming - Low acreages (farming few ha.) - Diseases and pests - Modern seeds - Fertilizers - Marketing - Poor economy (lack of capital)
Situation in livestock keeping	The livestock keeping is done in small scale few cattle. The types of livestock kept are mainly: Cattle, Goats, Pigs, Paltry, Sheep and donkey
Challenges in livestock keeping	- Lack of pasture ground especially during the farming seasons - Lack of water - Diseases - Fack medicines for the livestock - Lack of cattle troughs - Lack of extension officers

Existence of mining activities in the community	- The mining activities are conducted near to their village. - To some extent the village was formed from the presence to the mining activities
Changes brought by the presence of mining activities	**Positively** - Improvement of social services (Education and Health) - Improvement of road infrastructure - Establishment of the village - Modernisation of the household in the village - Provision of tape water supply - Availability of markets for their crops - Increase of small business in the village **Negative** - Marriage breakage - Diseases outbreak (communicable diseases) - Increase of child labour - Family conflicts
Impact per phases during the construction and implementation phase	**Construction phase** With active construction activities on site, access to these services is likely to be affected. Blockage of access to **mining areas,** grazing areas, Firewood, charcoal making, farmlands **Implementation phase** - Blockage of access to mining areas, grazing areas, Firewood, charcoal making, farmlands. Also, since there will be a construction of camp site may also block the access of the communities to the social services such as education, health and other social amenities. - Engage impacted communities, define all the potential access paths before construction starts, establish temporal crossings and community safety awareness during construction.
Possible Mitigation measures	Engage impacted communities, define all the potential access paths before construction starts, establish temporal crossings and community safety awareness during construction

2.Community meetings

Main Economic activities	Agricultural and Livestock keeping activities
Problem and Challenges	**Agriculture** The average size of farms ranges to 2 ha. and some rent from induviduals are the rate of two hundred thousand per hector. **Challenges**

	- Weather – rainy dependants - Hand hole farming - Low acreages (farming few ha.) - Diseases and pests - Modern seeds - Fertilizers - Marketing - Lack of official initial prices - Poor economy (lack of capital)
Second Economic Activities	Livestock keeping activities
Problem and Challenges	- Lack of pasture ground especially during the farming seasons - Lack of water - Diseases - Lack of proper animal medicines (most of them do not cure the diseases) - Lack of cattle troughs - Lack of extension officers
Season for cultural activities	Cultural activities such as (Maswezi rituals and drama are performed with both male and female) mostly in the months of July, August and September.
Cemetery in the Village	At Buyange village there is no cemetery but burial are made in the individual compounds. **Challenges:** Some people do not have land and makes it difficulty to find a place to burry them when they die.
Child Labour	The child labour is most practiced in the mining areas by the immigrants. They perfoms the activivitis such as food venders and dish washing. Usually they move around to different mining camps with their children and do not settled down for their children to go to school instead they engage them in the mining activities. But within the village child labour is practiced during the farming season, weeding and harvesting, this practice is carried out during the weekends. However, child labour in livestock keeping is throughout the year.
Vulnerable groups livelihood activities according to the season	**Child headed household** At Buyange village there is no child headed household. **Elderly, ailing, widows and PWD** The rest (Elderly, ailing, widows and PWD) are unable to carry out economic activities and depends on their livelihood from relatives and other good Samaritans within the village. Very few gets assistance from the safety net (TASAF) since some have graduated from getting assistants. For those who graduated still facing

	poverty conditions and unable to meet the livelihoods including medical services and food security. Other problems they are facing include paying the school fees (uniform and stationaries) for their children.
Polygamy practices in the village	The polygamy is highly practiced in this village. It is extending especially for men when they get money from the mining activities and by selling cash crops.
Polygamy home organisation	The husband is in charge to all wives. Usually, each wife occupies separate household with her children and sometimes with other relatives like in-laws. However, to less extent other polygamy families do live into one household separated with different rooms within the same house.
Who lives in the houses apart from the parents and children	In Sukuma culture practices extended families and embarrasses living with relative and extended families such as grandparents and relatives.
Main tribe	**Tribe** The main tribe at Buyange village are Sukuma tribe. T**heir characters** - Agroeconomic - Value cattle - Still perform rituals - Embraced the culture of having big families and children including polygamy. - Have early marriages for both boys and girls - Practice polygamy

Vulnerable people in the DAI village [women who are head of their households, children who are heading households, elderly people who are heading household who are ailing]

Women who are head of their households, children who are heading households, elderly people who are heading	**Daily Life** - Difficult life because they can not produce as much due to their poor condition - They can not have farms because their land is dominated by male - They are using hand hole and can not farm big chank of land some time just half an acre **What they do during the day**

household who are ailing	At Buyange such women collect firewood and charcoal for sale in the mining camps. Others mentioned that they can not do any activities due to their disabilities.
People live in the household	The average people live in the households especially for the poor people sometimes they are alone or with 1 to 2 relatives who are also poor.
Anybody else working	Most of the people interviewed mentioned that they are poor because of lack of support from other people live in the household.
Situation and problem that they are facing	- Lack of capital - Lack of proper shelter - Lack of food - Lack of medical services and susceptible to diseases - Lack of school attendance
Support from other members of your family, community or government or NGOs	Do not reserve any sort of support.
Owner of the house	They own the house they live but the house is in poor condition since they have locally contracted those house
Land Tenure	They do not have title of the house they live in.
How is the health situation	They do have dispensary within the village but treat normal illness. For the complicated diseases they travel to Bugarama Hospital which is about far away from their village. Not everyone can afford to go to that hospital due to lack of money and medical insurance
Studies of the member of the family	Very few manages to take their family to the study.
People in the village with similar situation	Yes they are but each one fight by themselves by their situations
Concerns about the project	They mentioned that although the compensations are made but do not reach to the targeted people and in most case the compensation is very low and can not replace the destroyed property. **Mitigation measure** During the compensation phase the government should engage the affected people and private proper education about the rights.
Recommendation	They are recommending to the government to compensate them by assisting them to build the new houses other to be by paid cash. The choices of the PAPs should respected and followed.

	If possible, the houses should be constructed within their village because they are used to the neighbourhood and environment.
Access to public services	**Education:** The do have a primary and secondary school in their village **Water supply** There is no water supply in their village they use water from unreliable sources which are not clean and safe They are requesting the project to provide them with water supply of any kind.

Annex 1

What are the seasons in this village and the economic activities perform

Month	Main Activities by gender		Other Activities		Remarks	Action
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
October	Farming/planting	Farming/plating	Access to grazing areas, market, charcoal making	Access to water sources, grazing areas, Firewood, market, social amenities such as education and health facilities, charcoal making	With active construction activities on site, access to these services are likely to be affected.	Engage impacted communities, define all the potential access paths before construction starts, establish temporal crossings and community safety awareness during construction
November	Weeding	Weeding	As above	Vegetable harvesting and drying	As above	As above
December	Farming	Farming	As above	Farming	As above	As above
January	Farming	vegetable harvesting and drying	As above			

Februa ry	Weeding paddy	Weeding paddy	farming potatoe s			
March	Watching birds in he paddy	Watching birds in the paddy				
April	Watching birds in he paddy	Watching birds in the paddy				
May	Harvestin g	Harvesting	Crops storing	Crops storing		
June	Harvestin g	Harvesting	Crops Storing	Crops Storing		
July			Selling of crops/l eisure	Firewood collection/leisure		
Augus t			Selling of crops/l eisure	Firewood collection/leisure		
Septe mber	Preparati ons of farms	Preparations of farms	leisure	leisure		

Note: Mining Activities is throughout the year

Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) Tanzania Side

TANZANIA – ZAMBIA TRANSMISSION INTERCONNECTOR PROJECT (TAZA)

Undertaking of ESIA, Interconnector Project (UTIP) ESMP, RPF and other Safeguards Study under UTIP Tanzania Side

Complementary Field Work – Social Component

Stakeholder consultation and responses

Minutes of Meeting with Mwongozo Village Mwenge Ward, Shinyanga District		
MOM No. 08 (October 2024	**Time: 3:30 – 5:45**	**Meeting Date: 26-10-2024**
Meeting Subject:	**Conduct Community Meeting with the village leaders, small scale miners, vulnerable groups and influential people to seek their views and concerns regarding the UTIP project**	
Participants	**A total of 49 people (39 female and10 male) attended the meeting**	
Facilitators	**Susan Wagner – Gender Expert** **Mohamed Kasimu – Social Expert** **Emmanuel Mghai – Social Expert** **Ashery Abdallah – Archaeologist**	
Counterpart	**Grace Mwakisyombe – Sociologist (TANESCO)**	

INTRODUCTION OF THE PROJECT

Introduction of Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) under – Zambia Transmission Interconnector Project (TAZA) to the TANESCO and the World Bank. The project proposed is 400V Power transmission line interconnector (550.8km) from Tanzania Via Shinyanga Region, Geita and Kagera Region to Masaka – Uganda. The respective project will intercept in this village and some properties including land of vulnerable groups will be impacted. We would like also to know the situation of polygomy and GBV/VAC in this village. We have come here to introduce this national strategy project which will benefit the nation and the community in general and explain to them its impacts negative and positive and the means of mitigating the negative impacts also its the policy of the NEMC and IYC that all big project like this one the respective community should be involved in all stages of project development and explain to them and seek their views and recommendations regarding the project.

PROCEEDINGS

1. Interviews with Village Leaders

Polygamy practices	The Polygamy is practiced in high number in the village. More than 50% families are practising polygamy due to the Sukuma culture it is a prestige to have big family with a lot of children.

	How do they live? Each wife occupies separate household with her children and sometimes with other relatives like in-laws. However, to less extent other polygamy families do live into one household separated with different rooms within the same house.
Existence of Gender Based Violence in the village	GBV existing the village such as: • Women beaten by their husbands • Family abandonment • Economic - No division of labour (women work more than men) • Lack of matrimonial rights • Early marriages for girls • Girls dropped school and forced to be married • Women do not have decision making in the household level • Women do not own properties • Culture allows men to dominate all the source of income
Existence of GBV program in this village	The leaders were trained about the implementation of MTAKUWWA . And the program of MTAKUWA is implemented in the village due to the existence of the small-scale mining in the area. The program however it is assisting the resident's communities but not the immigrants in the small scale mining camps. Further there are no NGO that has GBV program in their village
Existence of Child Labour in the Village	• The child labour exists in the village due to the existence of small scale mining in their village. • To some extent the children perform these activities during the week ends (Saturday and Sundays) • These children usually perform their activities like selling firewood, fruits, water, crushing stone etc. in the small-scale mining camps. • Other activities are pasturing the livestock, and during the farming seasons they do farming and be paid some money daily known as "*KUTWA*" **Program of protection of Child labour** Although there is a program to protect child labour from the government throughout village and bylaws prohibit children from working in the mining areas. But this practice still exists due to the economic hardship. **School drops out** The school drop out is in two folds: Girls drop out to get marriage while boys drop out in order to be trained on how to keep livestock and go far away from their village during the crops season looking for pastures for their cattle.
Ecosystem services-existing of Medicinal Plants, grazing ground	**Medicinal Plants:** The herbs are distributed all over the village land, these plants are: **Mnengonengo** (treats convulsion fever) **Mlonge (**Treats stomach ulcers)

cattle troughs and fishing ponds	**Msana** (treats stomach diarrhoea) **Msungunuru (**treats German measles) **Mkalia** (treats convulsion fever) **Mbaba** (brings fortune and not to be rejected by women) **Grazing grounds** Mwongozo village does not have an area demarcated from grazing but there is a plan to development one in the village land use plan management. Lack of grazing ground brings a challenge for the livestock keeper especially during the farming seasons. **Cattle Troughs** The village does not have a cattle trough which make it a challenge to the livestock. **Fishing Ponds** There is no fishing pond in the village
Livelihood in the village	Agricultural and Livestock keeping activities
Situation of Agriculture	Agriculture (cash and food crops) **Cash crops:** Pads, Maize, Cotton and Millet **Food Crops:** Maize, Groundnuts, Beans, Cow peas and Sweet potatoes
Challenges in agriculture	- Weather – rainy dependants - Hand hole farming - Low acreages (farming few ha.) - Diseases and pests - Modern seeds - Fertilizers - Marketing - Poor economy (lack of capital)
Situation in livestock keeping	The livestock keeping is done in small scale few cattle. The types of livestock kept are mainly: Cattle, Goats, Pigs, Paltry, Sheep and donkey
Challenges in livestock keeping	- Lack of pasture ground especially during the farming seasons - Lack of water - Diseases - Lack of cattle troughs - Lack of extension officers
Existence of mining activities in the community	- The mining activities are conducted near to their village. - To some extent the village was formed from the presence to the mining activities
Changes brought by the presence of mining activities	**Positively** - Improvement of social services (Education and Health) - Improvement of road infrastructure

	- Establishment of the village - Modernisation of the household in the village - Provision of tape water supply - Availability of markets for their crops - Increase of small business in the village **Negative** - Low capacity of social service to accommodate the influx of people such as education (The village has one primary school which was supposed to accommodate only 100 pupils but currently there are 900 pupils). To rescue the situation the pupils are going to school by shifts. But still a big problem with 4 classrooms. - Marriage breakage - Diseases outbreak (communicable diseases) - Increase of child labour - Family conflicts
Impact per phases during the construction and implementation phase	**Construction phase** With active construction activities on site, access to these services is likely to be affected. Blockage of access to **mining areas,** grazing areas, Firewood, charcoal making, farmlands **Implementation phase** - Blockage of access to mining areas, grazing areas, Firewood, charcoal making, farmlands. Also, since there will be a construction of camp site may also block the access of the communities to the social services such as education, health and other social amenities. - Engage impacted communities, define all the potential access paths before construction starts, establish temporal crossings and community safety awareness during construction.
Possible Mitigation measures	Engage impacted communities, define all the potential access paths before construction starts, establish temporal crossings and community safety awareness during construction

2.Community meetings

Main Economic activities	Agricultural and Livestock keeping activities
Problem and Challenges	**Agriculture** The average size of farms ranges to 2 ha. and some rent from induviduals are the rate of two hundred thousand per hector. **Challenges** - Weather – rainy dependants

	- Hand hole farming - Low acreages (farming few ha.) - Diseases and pests - Modern seeds - Fertilizers - Marketing - Lack of official initial prices - Poor economy (lack of capital)
Second Economic Activities	Livestock keeping activities
Problem and Challenges	- Lack of pasture ground especially during the farming seasons - Lack of water - Diseases - Lack of proper animal medicines (most of them do not cure the diseases) - Lack of cattle troughs - Lack of extension officers
Season for cultural activities	Cultural activities such as (Maswezi rituals and drama are performed with both male and female) mostly in the months of July, August and September.
Cemetery in the Village	At Mwongozo village there is no cemetery but burial are made in the individual compounds. **Challenges:** Because the burial is made within their compound it brings memorials with their loved ones and give them sorrows and sadness always once they see the toms.
Child Labour	The child labour is most practiced in the mining areas by the immigrants. Usually, they move around to different mining camps with their children and do not settled down for their children to go to school instead they engage them in the mining activities. But within the village child labour is practiced during the farming season, weeding and harvesting, this practice is carried out during the weekends. However, child labour in livestock keeping is throughout the year.
Vulnerable groups livelihood activities according to the season	**Child headed household** At Mwongozo village there is no child headed household. **Elderly, ailing, widows and PWD** The rest (Elderly, ailing, widows and PWD) are unable to carry out economic activities and depends on their livelihood from relatives and other good Samaritans within the village.

	Very few gets assistance from the safety net (TASAF) since some have graduated from getting assistants. One vulnerable person through TASAF support was able to educate her son up to university education and the boy is studying medicine. Although her son does not get all the necessities still struggling. For those who graduated still facing poverty conditions and unable to meet the livelihoods including medical services and food security. Other problems they are facing include paying the school fees (uniform and stationaries) for their children.
Polygamy practices in the village	The polygamy is highly practiced in this village. It is extending especially for men when they get money from the mining activities and selling cash crops such as cotton.
Polygamy home organisation	The husband is in charge to all wives. Usually, each wife occupies separate household with her children and sometimes with other relatives like in-laws. However, to less extent other polygamy families do live into one household separated with different rooms within the same house.
Who lives in the houses apart from the parents and children	In Sukuma culture they practice extended families and embarrasses living with relative and extended families such as grandparents and relatives.
Main tribe	**Tribe** The main tribe at Mwongozo village are Sukuma tribe. T**heir characters** - Agroeconomic - Value cattle - Still perform rituals - Embraced the culture of having big families and children - Have early marriages for both boys and girls - Practice polygamy

Vulnerable people in the DAI village [women who are head of their households, children who are heading households, elderly people who are heading household who are ailing]	
Women who are head of their households, children who are heading households, elderly people who are heading household who are ailing	**Daily Life** - Difficult life because they can not produce as much due to their poor condition - They can not have farms because their land is dominated by male - They are using hand hole and can not farm big chank of land some time just half an acre **What they do during the day** At Mwongozo such women collect firewood and charcoal for sale in the mining camps. Others mentioned that they can not do any activities due to their disabilities.
People live in the household	The average people live in the households especially for the poor people sometimes they are alone or with 1 to 2 relatives who are also poor.
Anybody else working	Most of the people interviewed mentioned that they are poor because of lack of support from other people live in the household.
Situation and problem that they are facing	- Lack of capital - Lack of proper shelter - Lack of food - Lack of medical services and susceptible to diseases - Lack of school attendance
Support from other members of your family, community or government or NGOs	Do not reserve any sort of support.
Owner of the house	They own the house they live but the house is in poor condition since they have locally contracted those house
Land Tenure	They do not have title of the house they live in.
How is the health situation	In health wise their health due to economic hardship is poor and when they get sick, they use herbs. The village does not have health facilities, and they are

	using the one located at Kakola Dispensary which is about 20km away from their village and sometime in the complication they are referred to go to the District hospital which is located in the Shinyanga District. For those who are not covered with TASAF do not have health insurance and even the insurance does not cover major diseases illnesses. For them is difficult to pay for the medical charges.
Studies of the member of the family	Very few manages to take their family to the study. Only one person who can take her child to the higher learning level and is studying medicine in Dar es Salaam and was supported by TASAF.
People in the village with similar situation	Yes they are but each one fight by themselves by their situations
Concerns about the project	They mentioned that although the compensations are made but do not reach to the targeted people and in most case the compensation is very low and can not replace the destroyed property. **Mitigation measure** During the compensation phase the government should engage the affected people and private proper education about the rights.
Recommendation	They are recommending to the government to compensate them by assisting them to build the new houses other to be by paid cash. The choices of the PAPs should respected and followed. If possible, the houses should be constructed within their village because they are used to the neighbourhood and environment.
Access to public services	**Education:** The existing primary school is overloaded by the pupils and not enough due to the influx of miners in their village. They are requesting the proposed project to construct the primary school within the village to suit the ever-increasing population in their village **Health:** There are no health facilities in the village it is under construction. Due to these pregnant women use traditional birth attendant (TBAs) services which is very risks and sometimes causes maternal death.

	They are requesting the project to assist them to finish the dispensary in their village **Water supply** The village has water supply from the pipes from the Lake victoria

Annex 1

What are the seasons in this village and the economic activities perform						
Month	**Main Activities by gender**		**Other Activities**		**Remarks**	**Action**
	Male	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**		
October	Farming/planting	Farming/plating	Access to grazing areas, market, charcoal making	Access to water sources, grazing areas, Firewood, market, social amenities such as education and health facilities, charcoal making	With active construction activities on site, access to these services are likely to be affected.	Engage impacted communities, define all the potential access paths before construction starts, establish temporal crossings and community safety awareness during construction
November	Weeding	Weeding	As above	Vegetable harvesting and drying	As above	As above
December	Farming	Farming	As above	Farming	As above	As above
January	Farming	vegetable harvesting and drying	As above			

Februa ry	Weeding paddy	Weeding paddy	farming potatoe s			
March	Watching birds in he paddy	Watching birds in the paddy				
April	Watching birds in he paddy	Watching birds in the paddy				
May	Harvestin g	Harvesting	Crops storing	Crops storing		
June	Harvestin g	Harvesting	Crops Storing	Crops Storing		
July			Selling of crops/l eisure	Firewood collection/leisure		
Augus t			Selling of crops/l eisure	Firewood collection/leisure		
Septe mber	Preparati ons of farms	Preparations of farms	leisure	leisure		

Note: Mining Activities is throughout the year

Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) Tanzania Side

TANZANIA – ZAMBIA TRANSMISSION INTERCONNECTOR PROJECT (TAZA)

Undertaking of ESIA, Interconnector Project (UTIP) ESMP, RPF and other Safeguards Study under UTIP Tanzania Side

Complementary Field Work – Social Component

Stakeholder consultation and responses

Minutes of Meeting with and District Social Welfare Officer and District Community Development officer Msalala District		
MOM No. 09 (November 2024)	**Time: 2:30 – 10:15**	**Meeting Date: 12-11-2024**
Meeting Subject:	**1) Vulnerability assessment supported by engagement with vulnerable groups** **2) GBV/VAC issues**	
Attendee Name	**Mr. Judica J Sumari – District Community Development Officer** **Veronica C. Mfuko – District Social Welfare Officer**	
Consultant Team	**Susan Wagner – Gender Expert** **Ashery Abdallah – Archaeologist**	
Counterpart	**-**	

Introduction

Introduction of Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) under – Zambia Transmission Interconnector Project (TAZA) to the TANESCO and the World Bank. The project proposed is 400V Power transmission line interconnector (550.8km) from Tanzania Via Shinyanga Region, Geita and Kagera Region to Masaka – Uganda. The respective project will intercept in these villages of Buyange, Busulwangili, Kalole, Igwamanoni, and Ilogi respectively. The project will impact some properties including land. Also, might impact the small-scale miners and vulnerable groups. We have come here to introduce this national strategy project which will benefit the nation and the community in general and explain to them its impacts negative and positive and the means of mitigating the negative impacts also its the policy of the NEMC and IYC that all big project like this one the respective community should be involved in all stages of project development and explain to them and seek their views and recommendations regarding the project.

Proceedings

Gender Based Violence (GBV and VAC)

Implementation of MTAKUWA / NPAVAWC (National	• The Five-year National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children (NPAVAWC 2017/18 – 2021/22), has been developed by consolidating eight different action plans addressing violence against women

Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children) in the District	and children to create a single comprehensive, National Plan of Action to eradicate violence against women and children in the country. • Violence against women and children is a daily reality for large number of women and children. In Tanzania its prevalence is high hence addressing it, is a central development goal in its own right and key to achieving other development outcomes for women, their families, communities and the nation. • The NPA-VAWC emphasizes the actions needed for both preventing and responding to violence and recognizes that investing in violence prevention initiatives has a positive. • MTAKUWA at Msalala District is implemented by having a gender desk which is managed by the District Community Officer and District Social Welfare Officer. • MTAKUWA is implemented by the district officials with the support of service providers such as KIWAHODE, SHIDEPHER +, RAFIKI SDO- SOLIDARIDAD, and Police Gender Desk. • Msalala district is very lucky to have a vehicle-specific for the GBV/VAC surveillance in the district. The vehicle was sponsored by UNFPA and Korea Organisation. • The district officials implement the MTAKUWA through an awareness campaign on GBV/VAC in village meetings, schools (primary and Secondary), in public gatherings such as marketplaces, and health centers. • The awareness campaign is conducted once they know there is a meeting in the villages and there are no regular programs for disseminating the knowledge to the communities. • At the village level, they have formed community committees that include youths and children in schools where they have trained them on how to report the cases once they happen in the suggestions boxes that are installed in the schools. These boxes are opened by the Community Development Officer at the village level once a week. Village leaders also are trained on how to handle the GBV once the cases appear.
Situation of GBV/VAC	The situation of GVB/VAC is high in the district, and this could be attributed to the existing mining and farming of crops such as rice and other cereals which brings the influx of businesspeople in the entire district and Sukuma culture. **Polygamy practices** Polygamy practices is very high in the district. According to the Sukuma culture it is quite normal for a man to have more than one wife with several children to them that is a sign of prosperity. Usually, the wives stay in the different houses with their children. The husband is the head of those houses, and a decision maker of the households includes the division of the properties and other economic resources. **Violence Against Children**

	• There is incidence of immoral practices where a father defiles his own girl child or a girl stepchild regardless their ages, they can be as small between 5 years old and above. This kind of practices happens several times to some families in the district. They reported a case happened recently of a father who gave pregnant to his own girl child and the father was caught and reported to the court. • The children are discouraged to attend school in order to assist the parents for the domestic works such as grazing livestock and for girls are forced to leave school in order to get married which is prepared by the parents. • The early marriages started at the age of 14 years old.
What is done when GBV/VAC occurs	Once the GBV/VAC happens the case is reported to the village leaders. The village leaders together with the Community Development officer of the Gender desk report the case to the Auxiliary Community police. Then the victim case is referred to the Gender Desk (one-stop center) which is located at Bugarama police station. The victim's statement is taken by the police gender desk and forwarded the victim to the forensic officer for inspection of the magnitude of the harm to the victim. The forensic officer refers the victim to the Police Gender Desk officer who refers the victim to the counsellor at the health centre who is the nurse and social worker for the medical diagnosis. After that, the victim is referred to the court for resolution, and the convict is found. If the victim cases is serious they retain the victim at the One Stop Center for safety at Bugarama before releasing the victim to go back to his convict.
Call center	Msalala is endowed with having one-stop center located in Bugarama area. The community is trained on how to use the call number which is 116. • The community social service providers of paralegals which have representatives at the village levels have numbers that the village leaders who the victims can use to report any GBV/VAC that occurs. Such social services providers are KIWOHEDE, SHIDEPHER +, RAFIKI SDO- SOLIDARIDAD, and the Police Gender Desk at Bugarama center.
Impact of the project	The project if not managed properly regarding the impact of GBV/VAC by using the existing community social providers and District gender desk may cause a lot of unwelcomed circumstances such as: - Unwanted pregnancies - Child abandonment - Communicable disease (HIV/AIDS) - Psychological and immoral torture - Incidence of rapping - Increase in child labor - Use of drugs for children
Mechanism to avoid GBV/VAC	The project should involve the District Gender Desk official, Police Gender Desk, and existing NGOs from the stage of designing the project and construction

	phases. All these will be used to provide an awareness campaign on GVB/VAC on the project implementation. It is envisaged that the project will engage the existing service providers within the district since they are conversant with the GBV/VAC in the respective location and not engage other service providers outside the district.
Risks during the construction	- Unwanted pregnancies - moderate - Child abandonment - Moderate - Communicable disease (HIV/AIDS) – Low - Psychological and immoral torture - Moderate - Incidence of rapping - moderate - Increase in child labor - moderate - Use of drugs for children – low
What to be done	Provision of education and awareness campaign by engaging service providers and district council.
Experience with GBV/VAC in a similar project	They do not have experience in such a project but the existing project on road construction is new and has been operating for the past six months since started and there are no cases of GBV/VAC reported to them yet.
Challenges face in addressing the GBV/VAC	• Family resolves the case before taken to court • Victims are threatened by the convict • The cases to be associated with a shame act • Cultural interference
What to be considered during project implementation	Provision of education by using the existing service providers on GBV/VAC
Opinions and Recommendations	• The project should have a close collaboration with the existing NGOs, District Council and Police Gender Desk during the implementation of the project. • The GBV/VAC should be a continuous program during the project implementation to support the existing intervention by the district council and other service providers.

Discussion regarding the situation of vulnerable people in the project area

Categories of vulnerable people in the area of influence	Different groups of vulnerable people are available in the district. These include: • unemployed youths • children living with difficulties (orphans) • elderly people who are unable to care for themselves, and women without employment. • Those with disabilities (PWD) are also categorized as vulnerable people.

<table>
<tr><td>Main economic activities</td><td>Most are involved in small-scale business, farming (gardening), petty trade, small-scale livestock keeping, and poultry keeping. Their incomes are mainly for subsistence.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Difficulties vulnerable people face</td><td>These people several challenges including:
Unable to get healthcare they depend mostly on traditional medicines (herbs).
Inadequate capital to enable them to engage in various economic activities to support their livelihood.
Failure to cope with climate change may negatively impact their different economic activities such as farming.
Failure to get national identity cards, poses a significant obstacle for them to seek loans from various financial institutions.
Others live in poor conditions due to poverty.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Available programs to assist the vulnerable group</td><td>Different programs are in place to assist the vulnerable groups. These are as follows:
Some individuals in this group are recipients of the Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF). In partnership with the municipal council, TASAF identifies potential beneficiaries of the grant, particularly those who are vulnerable.
Recently, TASAF has introduced a new initiative known as the Public Work Program (PWP), which focuses on establishing various projects that allow beneficiaries to earn wages rather than receive direct financial assistance. These projects encompass activities such as rainwater collection and preservation, road construction, and tree planting. Such initiatives aim to reduce dependency among vulnerable populations by offering them meaningful employment opportunities.
Some programs focus on loans and savings, designed to provide financial assistance to vulnerable individuals.
The District Community Development office, in partnership with representatives from financial and agricultural institutions, offers entrepreneurship training aimed at assisting vulnerable individuals in participating in various entrepreneurial ventures. This training includes instruction on marketing strategies as well as diverse production techniques. The following is the list of TASAF beneficiaries from the Msalala Productive Social Safety Net Coordinator 2024.
<table>
<tr><th>District</th><th>Ward</th><th>Village</th><th>Beneficiaries of TASAF</th></tr>
<tr><td>Msalala</td><td>Bugarama</td><td>Ilogi</td><td>33</td></tr>
<tr><td>Msalala</td><td>Bugarama</td><td>Buyange</td><td>44</td></tr>
<tr><td>Msalala</td><td>Bugarama</td><td>Igwamanoni</td><td>57</td></tr>
<tr><td>Msalala</td><td>Bugarama</td><td>Bugarama</td><td>44</td></tr>
<tr><td>Msalala</td><td>Bulyanhulu</td><td>Busulwangili</td><td>50</td></tr>
<tr><td>Msalala</td><td>Bulyanhulu</td><td>Kakola</td><td>185</td></tr>
<tr><td>Msalala</td><td>Lunguya</td><td>Kalole</td><td>154</td></tr>
<tr><td>Msalala Total</td><td></td><td></td><td>567</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Level of organization</td><td>Some of the vulnerable people have established groups with designated leadership roles, including chairs, secretaries, and treasurers. Additionally, there are organizations that consist of various committees for leadership functions. This type of organization</td></tr>
</table>

	facilitates easier access for those seeking assistance and enables them to communicate their concerns to the authorities effectively.
Possible impact of the project on the vulnerable group	There are several potential impacts of the project on the vulnerable group. These are as follows: • If the project results in the acquisition of their land, the majority of the vulnerable people, particularly those affected will face significant difficulties, as it will require considerable time for them to secure alternative land to substitute for what has been taken. • Many projects require a significant amount of time for implementation, even after the valuation process has been finalized. This situation leads to a persistent sense of uneasiness amongst the vulnerable people. • Marriage break-up, especially in cases where compensation is awarded, often leads to men departing from their spouses following the receipt of such compensation from relevant institutions. Positively, the project may contribute to development in the district and at individual level. We expect that the project will improve availability of power to both the nation and at the district level as well. This will help people, including the vulnerable, to increase their production.
Measures to address potential impact of the project to the vulnerable group	Different measures can be taken to address potential project impacts. These include: • Providing education to the vulnerable people and the community in general regarding the project. It is important for the communities surrounding the project to be informed of what will be the possible impact of the project and how to address such impact in case it may happen. Different stakeholders may be involved in providing such kind of education including TANESCO, contractor, and the office of the District Community Development. • To empower the vulnerable people economically to make them more independent than being dependent by providing them skills such as entrepreneurship, modern agriculture, livestock keeping and bookkeeping. • The vulnerable people, including those who are sick and those who cannot care for themselves, should be consulted regarding the type of compensation they want. When consulted, all the agreement must be documented to form evidence of what has been agreed between the two parties. • The project must ensure that justice is achieved, guaranteeing that even the most vulnerable individuals receive fair compensation. It is essential for the project to establish an appropriate mechanism to assist these vulnerable individuals in obtaining justice during the compensation phase.
Experience from other similar project	Compensation varied among different categories of vulnerable people, with some receiving cash payments while others were being provided with houses.

Recommendations	• Valuation should only be done when there is assurance that funds for compensation are available. This will reduce anxiety for the vulnerable people living in the area where the project might pass. • Information regarding the implementation of the project should be communicated regularly. This will also help to reduce anxiety among the vulnerable people especially when the project stops its operation. • There should be timely and fair compensation to those vulnerable groups which will be affected by the project. • Education about the project should also be provided to vulnerable groups.

Annex 1

Meeting with Msalala District Community Development Officer and District Social Welfare Officer

A boy caught grazing cows at Msalala District

Uganda – Tanzania Transmission Interconnector Project (UTIP) Tanzania Side

TANZANIA – ZAMBIA TRANSMISSION INTERCONNECTOR PROJECT (TAZA)

Undertaking of ESIA, Interconnector Project (UTIP) ESMP, RPF and other Safeguards Study under UTIP Tanzania Side

Complementary Field Work – Social Component

Stakeholder consultation and responses

Minutes of Meeting with Small-Scale Miners at Mwongozo Village, Mwenge Wardi Ward, Shinyanga.		
MOM No. 10 November 2024	**Time: 10:00 – 11:00**	**Meeting Date: 11-11-2024**
Meeting Subject:	**i) Collection of pending Mapping of Small-Scale mining data in Shinyanga region** **ii) Get information about the situation of the small-scale mining activities in the region including in the selected project areas.**	
Attendee Name	**Listed in the attendance sheet and attached as annex.**	
Consultant Team	**Emmanuel Mkhai – Social Expert**	
Counterpart	**Grace Mwakisyombe – Sociologist (TANESCO)**	

Introduction

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Proceedings

Discussion regarding the situation and operations of small scale mining in the project area

Type of minerals present in	Although other minerals might be available in the area, currently the

the village/Ward/district?	miners are extracting gold only.
Where are the small-scale miners coming from?	The miners come from different places in the country.
How is small-scale mining done?	Small-scale mining is done underground. There are underground pits of which all mining activities are conducted.
How long has this activity been carried out in the village?	Mining activities started in 2021.
Decision to work on the mines?	The decision to work in the mines was influenced by the need to sustain and increase income.
Working conditions?	
Whether mining activities have license?	The available license is the Primary Mining License (PML) 145 Shinyanga.
Other activities apart from mining	Other miners are also engaging in other activities such as livestock keeping and agriculture.
Owner of the land	The land is owned by three people namely Hamis Peter, Shija Masende, and Lutubija Mpendaji.
Owners of the mining camps	Mining camps are owned by the miners themseleves.
Procedures in mining	The miners are registered before going underground for mineral extraction. After the extraction, the produce are distributed to those involved in mining on a percentage basis. The government gets 7% of the total production, license owner gets 30% of the remaining, 10% is given to the land owner, 70% is given to the pit owner (the one invested in mining), 2% is used as tax, and 9.3% as service levy. 1000 TZS per bag is provided is provided to all involved in the processing of the minerals.
Situation in mining	The situation in mining is difficult. Minerals are not easy to find. Most of those working in the mining are just laborers and do not have permanent contract, so they may leave any time. The pits owners are responsible for making sure that the laborers get food and they are safe so that they can proceed with mining activities. One pit may have 6 to 50 laborers. However, the work is done by shift with each one of them spending 12 hours a day. The government is involved in the mining activities under the Regional Mines Office (RMO). The RMO ensures that there is safety in the mining activities and that mineral are not smuggled. The RMO also ensure that the miners get all their rights and that the mining activities are operating under proper licenses. The village government collects levies from all the mining activities.
Challenges faced by small-scale miners?	High amount of tax. The miners pay more than one tax in all the mining activities thus increasing operational cost.
Whether children are	Children are not allowed in the mining areas. Only people from 18 years

working in the mines	and above are allowed in the mining areas. If children are in the mines, then they are not involved directly with mining activities. Most of them are there to provide services such as in the restaurants.
Measures taken to prevent child labour in the mines	Information is provided to the communities nearby the mining areas that children are not allowed in the mines. Labor laws of the country are also strictly adhered.
Presence of schools in mining areas	There is a presence of school nearby the mines called Ngadoro Primary School. There are school dropouts but these are not associated with mining activities as children are not allowed in the mines.
Presence of women in the mining areas	Women are available in the mines. While some own mining pits, others are involved in small-scale business such as selling foods and other products to the miners.
Impact of mining activities to the villages	Mining activities have several impacts to the villages both positive and negative. Positively, these activities have the following impact: • Creation of employment opportunities • Increasing socialization • Connection of the village to electricity • Construction of the village school. • Negatively, the mining activities have the following impact: • Overpopulation • Increasing cost of living • Environmental pollution. • Marriage conflicts caused by mining activities, and • Abandonment of children.
Whether there are complaints from the villagers	There are no complaints from the villagers.
If the miners will be ready to accept the project	Consultation should be conducted between the miners and the government to reach consensus on how this can be resolved. The miners have invested a lot of money in the mining activities.
Experience with other similar project	No any project has crossed the mining activities.
Concern regarding the project	The project will affect mining activities as the miners have invested a lot.
Recommendations	Compensation should take into consideration all the affected people in the mines. This should be just and fair. If possible, the project should consider an alternative route so that the mining activities cannot be affected. The government should establish guidelines for small-scale miners.