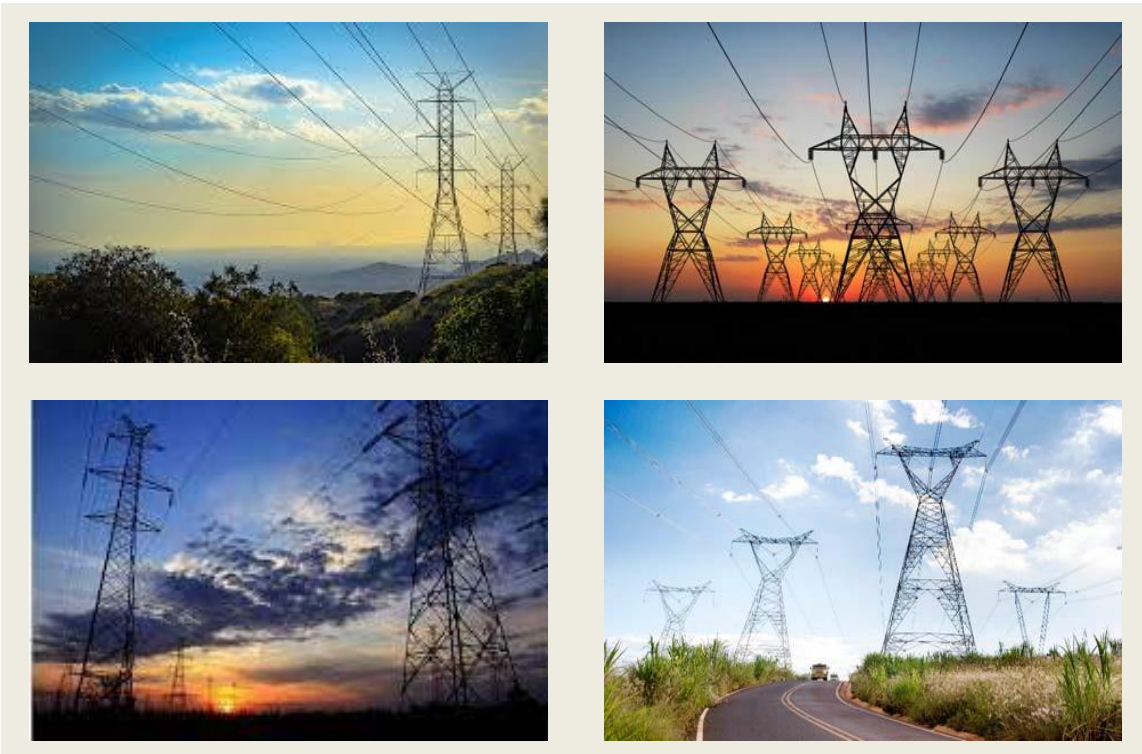


PROPOSED 400kV UGANDA-TANZANIA INTERCONNECTOR PROJECT (UTIP) FROM IBADAKULI SUBSTATION IN SHINYANGA REGION VIA GEITA REGION, NYAKANAZI AND KYAKA SUBSTATIONS IN KAGERA REGION TO MASAKA WEST IN UGANDA (548.91km)



P.12 - STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN (SEP)

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- UTIP project will develop a strategy to engage with different stakeholders, including institutions, authorities, members of the communities and People Affected by the Project. To do so, it will implement the Stakeholder Engagement Plan throughout the span of the project.
- The SEP has been elaborated following Tanzanian law, the ESS 10 of the World Bank and the recommendations received through the consultation process.
- The main goal of the SEP is to define a program for stakeholder engagement, including public information disclosure and consultation throughout the entire project cycle. This will facilitate the implementation of the project itself, will be one of the bases for the impacts' management and will help to ensure that the project is beneficial to the population.
- To achieve these goals, the SEP will map and analyse the stakeholders interested and affected by the Project; conduct consultations to ensure participation in the environmental and social issues that require stakeholders' involvement; inform the population and other stakeholders about the commitments and responsibilities of TANESCO and Contractors with respect to E&S issues; systematically identify the perceptions of affected parties or stakeholders regarding the Project and its impacts and risks; implement a mechanism to receive and respond the questions, concerns and grievances of affected parties.
- The SEP will pay special attention to vulnerable populations, such as single mothers, people with disabilities, the elderly, children, victims of violence, etc. It will make an especial effort to listen to them and incorporate their opinions in the decision-making process. To achieve this, the team will analyse and identify who are in a position of vulnerability; will find ways to reach them and bring them timely and pertinent information and will help them to be heard.
- A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be implemented. It will aim to listen to the population, to identify any problems that may be occurring in the implementation of the project and the EIA and to identify any potential conflict on an early stage. The GRM will help to identify the corrective measures that shall be implemented.
- The GRM will be implemented in a participatory manner, through the creation of Grievance Redress Committees, where members of the population will be elected to participate. The committee will receive grievances, discuss them and will coordinate with TANESCO and the contractor to solve the problems. It will help to channel disagreements within the community too.
- The SEP implementation will be accompanied by a monitoring and evaluation process that will help to demonstrate the achievements and identify any adjustments that may be necessary to reach the goals.

DEFINITIONS

Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM): A Grievance Redress Mechanism is an accessible and inclusive system, process or procedure that receives and acts upon complaints and suggestions in a timely fashion and facilitates the resolution of concerns and grievances arising in connection with the project.

Personal with Disability: any person with any physical, sensory, mental, psychological or other impairment, condition or illness that has, or is perceived by significant sectors of the community to have a substantial or long-term effect on an individual's ability to carry out ordinary day-to-day activities.

PAP: Persons Affected by the Project. Refers to all persons who are affected by the different impacts that the project may bring, including displacement, environmentally induced social impacts, those related to health and safety, among others.

Stakeholder. Any individual, organization or group that has a participation or an interest, directly or indirectly from a project, a change in a policy or other activity.

Stakeholder engagement. The continuing and iterative process by which a two-way dialogue is facilitated. It takes into account the different access and communication needs of various groups and individuals, specially the most disadvantaged.

Vulnerable or disadvantaged populations. Those who may be more adversely affected by the project impacts and/or more limited than others in their ability to take advantage of a project's benefits. They are also more likely to be excluded from or unable to participate fully in the mainstream consultation process. Due to this, require specific measures and assistance.

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
dB	decibel
DAI	Direct Area of Influence
DC	District Council
DSWO	District Social Welfare Officer
ECOP	Early Career Ocean Professional
E&S	Environmental and Social IAI – Indirect Area of Influence
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
EWURA	Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GOT	Government of Tanzania
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICNIRP	International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection
kV	kilovolt
LMP	Labour Management Plan
MAPEC	Missenyi AIDS & Poverty Eradication Crusade
NELICO	New Light Children Organization
NEMC	National Environment Management Council
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PAP	Population Affected by the Project
PAS	Public Address System
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RAS	Regional Administrative Secretary
RMO	Resident Mining Officer
ROW	Right of way
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SHDEPHA+	Service, Health, and Development for People living positively with HIV/AIDS
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
SWO	Social Welfare Officer
TAA	Tanzania Airport Authority
TANESCO	Tanzania Electric Supply Company Limited
TANROADS	Tanzania National Roads Agency
TARURA	Tanzania Rural Roads Agency
TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Fund
TFS	Tanzania Forest Service
TL	Transmission Line
TOSO	Tumaini Orphans Support Organization
UTIP	Uganda-Tanzania Interconnector Project
VAC	Violence Against Children



VEO	Village Executive Office
WB	World Bank
WEO	Ward Executive Office

1.0 Introduction

This document describes the Stakeholder Engagement Plan that will be implemented as part of the UTIP Project. It also explains the activities that have been previously carried out for its design.

1.1 Project description

The Governments of the East Africa Community Member States agreed to interconnect their power systems by implementing the 400 kV Uganda-Tanzania Interconnector Project (UTIP), which consists of the construction of a high voltage transmission line system. To implement it, UTIP will require the establishment of an easement in a strip 52 meters width and the acquisition of land in the places where the towers will be emplaced. Although UTIP is structured as a regional project spanning both Uganda and Tanzania, this Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) applies exclusively to the portion of the project located within Tanzanian territory. All land acquisition and resettlement considerations presented in this document refer solely to the physical investments planned in Tanzania.

The main objectives of the 400 kV Uganda-Tanzania Interconnector Project (UTIP) are to: (i) enhance electricity trade; (ii) improve security and reliability of electricity supply; (iii) foster economic development and regional integration. To reach these, the project will establish a 400 kV Transmission Line of 548.8 kilometres of extension. It will cross three regions (Shinyanga, Geita and Kagera) and, within them, twelve districts and forty-seven wards.

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

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

The easement strip will be 52 meters wide, totalling around 2,855 ha along the entire length of the three T-lines segments. Considering an average distance between towers of around 400 meters and a footprint per tower of around 100 square meters, this gives an approximate area of 14 ha to be permanently occupied by the base of the towers.

UTIP transmission line is divided into three main segments:

- Mutukula to Kyaka (31 km): This segment follows Option B, covering a route close to the Uganda border and requiring approximately 161.2 hectares of land for the right-of-way (ROW).
- Kyaka to Nyakanazi (235.8 km): This segment adopts Option A, which is 235.8 km long, requiring approximately 1,226.2 hectares for ROW. It traverses primarily rural areas in northwest Tanzania, passing through sparsely populated regions and forested zones.
- Nyakanazi to Ibadakuli (282 km): The longest segment, this route follows Option 1, stretching 282 km and requiring 1,466.4 hectares of ROW.

Right-of-Way (ROW) Requirements

The ROW, according to TANESCO standards, must be 52 meters wide throughout, with a total ROW footprint of 2,853.8 hectares. This corridor will be cleared of vegetation and maintained to ensure safe operation of the line.

Tower Distribution and Footprint

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

- Suspension towers (50.07 m high), light angle towers (49.69 m), heavy angle towers (49.17 m), and dead-end towers are designed for stability in varied terrains.
- Each tower's base occupies roughly 100 square meters, totalling about 13.62 hectares of permanent land occupation for tower bases.
- Foundations: Tower foundations vary according to soil type, employing methods such as rock anchors in hard rock areas and raft or piled foundations in areas with soft, water-logged soil. The excavation depth and type depend on the load-bearing capacity required, with foundations engineered for durability and stability.

Environmental Considerations

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

Construction Logistics

- **Camp Sites:** The project includes nine camp sites distributed along the transmission line route, providing facilities like administrative offices, worker accommodation, storage yards, and workshops. Major camps are located near substations in Kyaka, Nyakanazi, and Ibadakuli, and others are set up approximately every 70-80 km along the route.
- **Access Roads:** Construction will require both new and existing access roads, specifically built or enhanced to facilitate transport of heavy equipment and materials. Roads will be designed with a maximum width of 4 meters.

Budget and Timeline

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

1.2 Project Location

The project crosses the regions of Shinyanga, Geita and Kagera.

The area of influence identified for the preferred alignment so far is presented in the following **Table 1.2.a**.

Table 1.2.a
Indirect and Direct Area of Influence

Region	District	Ward	Villages
<u>Shinyanga</u>	Shinyanga Municipal Council (former Shinyanga Urban)	Mwamalili	Seseko
		Ibadakuli	Uzogore
		Ibadakuli	Ibadakuli
		Old Shinyanga	Ihapa
			Old Shinyanga
	Shinyanga District Council (former Shinyanga Rural)	Solwa	Mwasekagi
			Mwiseme
			Solwa
			Mwabuki
		Mwakitoloo	Mwasenge
			Nyang'ombe
		Salawe	Nzoza
		Iselemagazi	Mwamakaranga
			Ichongo
			Iselemagazi
		Nyamalogo	Mwang'osha
		Pandagichiza	Pandagichiza
			Shilabela
		Mwenge	Mwongozo
			Zunzuli
			Ipango

Table 1.2.a
Indirect and Direct Area of Influence

Region	District	Ward	Villages		
Geita	Shinyanga DC (former Shinyanga Rural)	Lyabusalu	Mwajiji		
			Lyabusalu		
			Bukamba		
			Mwabagehu		
		Msalala	Bugarama	Igwamanoni	
				Ilogi	
				Buyange	
		Geita DC	Lunguya (Runguya)	Kalole	
			Bulyan'hulu	Busulwangili	
			Nyang'hwale	Bukoli	Ntono
		Butobela		Shahende	
		Kafita		Kayenze	
					Bukulu
				Nyugwa	Isonda
			Nundu	Igeka	
		Mbogwe DC	Bukwimba	Kasubuya	
				Bukwimba	
			Ikobe	Kagongo	
					Bugalagala
				Busabaga	
Lulembela			Kashelo		
Ilolangulu			Ilolangulu		
Mbogwe			Nambubi		
				Bwendansekko	
				Mwanza	
Ngemo			Nyitundu		
				Bwendamwizo	
		Bulongo			
Bukombe DC	Ushirika	Kadoke			
		Busonzo	Nampalahala		
				Nalusunguti	
				Busonzo	
				Kabagole	
		Nakayenze			
	Butinzya	Butinzya			
Chato DC	Bulega	Ibambilo			
			Bulega		
		Iparamasa	Mnekezi		
	Mwabasabi				
	Songambebe				
Kagera	Karagwe DC	Kihanga	Katanda		
				Kihanga	
				Kishoju	
				Mulamba	
		Kayanga	Miti		
		Bugene	Omurushaka		
				Nyakahanga	
				Chagati	
				Bujuruga	
				Kishao	
	Ihembe	Ihembe I			

Table 1.2.a
Indirect and Direct Area of Influence

Region	District	Ward	Villages
		Nyaishozi	Rukale
			Nyakayanja
		Rugu	Kasheshe
		Nyakasimbi	Nyakasimbi
			Bujara
			Kahanga
			Muungano
		Nyakahanga	Rwandaro
			Bisheshe
	Biharamulo DC	Nyakahura	Nyabugombe
			Ngararambe
			Busiri
			Mabare
			Rugese
		Lusahunga	Nyakanazi
			Kabale
			Lusahunga
			Kikoma
			Nyakasenga
		Kaniha	Mavota
			Mkunkwa
		Nyantakara	Mgera
			Nyantakara/Iyengamulilo
			Nyakayenze
	Ngara	Kasulo	Rwakalempera
	Missenyi	Mutukula	Byeju
			Mutukula
		Kassambya	Bunazi
			Nyabihanga
			Omudongo
		Nsunga	Byamutemba
			Ngando
		Kyaka	Kyaka

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

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

1.3 Purpose of the SEP

This Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) identifies stakeholders and describes how TANESCO and the contractor will engage with them throughout the entire project's cycle, to involve their participation. The SEP will ensure that stakeholders receive the information they require to better engage with the project; are able to participate in

dialogues and be consulted when pertinent and have access to channels where they can express their concerns, grievances, suggestions, among others, and are heard. In this way, the project will be responsive and able to incorporate changes when necessary. The SEP specifically emphasizes methods to engage groups considered most vulnerable and that are at risk of being left out of project benefits.

The Plan describes how the project will provide information, implement consultations and channel grievances. In this way the Project will be able to consider the stakeholders' interests in a balanced manner and establish a continuous flow of information exchange. The Plan should ensure that any disputes related to project impacts are properly managed.

1.4. Objectives of the SEP

The main goal of the SEP is to define a program for stakeholder engagement, including public information disclosure and consultation throughout the entire project cycle.

Specific objectives:

- Map and analyse the stakeholders interested and affected by the Project, periodically updating this map.
- Conduct consultations to ensure participation in the environmental and social issues that require stakeholders' involvement.
- Inform the population and other stakeholders in the area of IAI of the Project about the commitments and responsibilities of TANESCO and Contractors with respect to E&S issues and ensure that potentially affected people access the information they need regarding potential impacts and actions taken. Systematically identify the perceptions of affected parties or stakeholders regarding the Project and its impacts and risks, as well as prevention, mitigation, monitoring and compensation measures and control plans, so that, where possible, they can be adapted and revised to adequately respond to local demands and needs.
- Establish a formal channel for receiving stakeholder consultations and complaints, as well as develop specific review procedures and a formal response mechanism.

Monitor, evaluate and report on communication and stakeholder engagement activities.

1.5 Stakeholder Engagement Principles

The SEP will follow these principles in general:

- *Transparency*: Promote a culture where information is shared on a transparent manner, as a basis for a relationship of trust.
- *Inclusiveness*: The SEP will promote the participation of different stakeholders, for which they will be identified. This identification will be progressive during the project, and will consider that groups are not homogeneous and that they may have imbalances of power within them, due to which participation spaces and activities will intend to be as ample as possible.
- *Respect*: The SEP, and the project in general terms, will be respectful of the local

cultures, taking into consideration how they communicate, how they are organized, the times they require to process their decisions, etc. At the same time, this should not imply not addressing issues such as the low participation of women in the decision-making processes.

- *Meaningful:* Information and communication in general will be based on an understanding of what the stakeholders need to know and to understand in order to be able to participate and to interact with the project. The project will identify what information is relevant for the population as it affects their daily lives or their access to opportunities, benefits and resources, among other issues.
- *Timely:* Stakeholders will be engaged with the project throughout the different phases and since an early stage. PAPs should always receive information on a timely manner, with enough time to process decisions and to get prepared.

The principles that must be followed when implementing this GRM to meet ESS1 are:

- Accessibility and inclusion - it should be easily accessible to everyone in the community, including vulnerable groups (women, indigenous peoples, people with disabilities, etc.), free of charge and without language or cultural barriers.
- Transparency and clarity - the community must be informed about how the mechanism works, how to submit complaints and what the deadlines are for a response.
- Confidentiality and protection against retaliation - people should be able to file complaints anonymously if they wish, and there should be guarantees against reprisals.
- Independence and impartiality - the process must be conducted in a fair and neutral manner, without favouring specific stakeholders.
- Efficiency and timely resolution - complaints must be processed quickly and efficiently, avoiding excessive bureaucracy and ensuring that problems are resolved in a timely manner.
- Based on dialogue and mediation - whenever possible, complaints should be resolved through dialogue and mediation, promoting acceptable solutions for all parties involved.
- Monitoring and continuous improvement - the mechanism should be reviewed regularly to identify shortcomings and improve its effectiveness based on feedback from communities.
- Alignment with legislation and human rights - it must respect national laws, human rights and international principles of community participation.

2.0 Legal requirements for stakeholder engagement

2.1 Tanzanian requirements for stakeholder engagement for projects

The requirements for stakeholder engagement and public consultation are guided by national laws and policies. According to the Tanzanian Environmental Management Act (EMA, No. 20 of 2004) and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Audit Regulations (No. 349 of 2005) and its amendments, the proposed Project falls under type “A” requiring a full EIA. The First Schedule of the EMA under category 7 (a) states that energy projects including the transmission of electricity require a mandatory EIA.

The EIA and Audit Regulations is the major legislation in Tanzania defining the process of stakeholder engagement when undertaking projects that requires EIA. Part 1 of the Regulation, Article 17 (Public Participation) requires the developer to seek views of any person who is or is likely to be affected by the Project. It further explains that in seeking the views of the public, the following shall be done:

- Publicize the Project and its anticipated effects and benefits by.
- Posting posters in strategic public places near the site of the proposed project informing the affected parties and communities of the proposed project.
- Publishing a notice on the proposed project for two successive weeks in a newspaper that has a nationwide circulation.
- Making an announcement of the notice in both Kiswahili and English languages in a media with a nationwide coverage for at least once a week for two consecutive weeks.
- Hold, where appropriate, public meetings with the affected parties and communities to explain the project and its effects, and to receive their oral or written comments.
- Ensure that appropriate notices are sent out at least one week prior to the meetings and that the venue and times of the meetings are convenient for the affected communities and the other parties concerned.
- Ensure that a suitably qualified coordinator is appointed to receive and record both oral and written comments and any translations of it as received during the public meetings.

Nowadays, newer and faster means of communication are employed (e.g. mobile phones) to inform the public. Generally, meetings are organized locally through the village leadership unless a project covers the whole country, and the meetings are at a national level.

According to the EMA, the review of the Environmental Impact Statement needs to also be conducted through public participation. In this context, all relevant reports, documents and written submissions need to be made publicly available during and after the period of review until the public participation is finalized.

2.2 International Requirements

World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESS)

The Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) set out the requirements for Borrowers relating to the identification and assessment of environmental and social risks and impacts associated with projects supported by the Bank through Investment Project Financing. The Bank believes that the application of these standards, by focusing on the identification and management of environmental and social risks, will support Borrowers in their goal to reduce poverty and sustainably increase prosperity for the benefit of the environment and their citizens.

Stakeholder engagement requirements are outlined in EES 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure. The key requirements for stakeholder engagement and disclosure through the life of the project are summarized below.

- To establish a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement that will help Borrowers identify stakeholders and build and maintain a constructive relationship with them, in particular project-affected parties.
- To assess the level of stakeholder interest and support for the project and to enable stakeholders' views to be considered in project design and environmental and social performance.
- To promote and provide means for effective and inclusive engagement with project-affected parties throughout the project life cycle on issues that could potentially affect them.
- To ensure that appropriate project information on environmental and social risks and impacts is disclosed to stakeholders in a timely, understandable, accessible and appropriate manner and format.
- To provide project-affected parties with accessible and inclusive means to raise issues and grievances and allow Borrowers to respond to and manage such grievances.

EBRD Guidance Note on Grievance Management

The EBRD Guidance Note on Grievance Management is considered a benchmark for good practice regarding defining grievance mechanisms and managing grievances. The Guidance Note advocates that managing grievances is essential for a robust stakeholder engagement strategy and, implicitly, for successful project implementation. The Guidance Note outlines how the grievances process should be set up, with human resources allocated to it, as well as arrangements made by the project developer around maintaining confidentiality and keeping timelines defined for resolving grievances.

The timeline indicated as best practice in the Guidance Note provides for 7 days for acknowledging grievances and overall, 30 days for resolving them. The Guidance Note also provides best practice templates for the grievance forms and database, outlines the type of information to be captured in these tools, and how grievances are generally to be managed.

3.0 Impacts

According to the phases of the project, the main impacts that can be faced by the population are:

Previous to construction

- Physical displacement: permanent loss of homes, or partial loss. Potential loss of social networks and access to services (if the displacement is to another village).
- Economic displacement: permanent or temporary loss of land and livelihoods; of sources of income (rentals) or of jobs.
- Risks of increase in gender-based violence due to access to discussions around family access to compensations.
- Loss of communal assets, including affectation to public institutions.
- Loss of natural resources, such as medicinal herbs, due to clearance of vegetation.
- Risks of conflict within the communities due to land acquisition.

During construction

- Potential impacts on health due to dust emissions and noise.
- Impacts on quality of life due to dust emissions and noise.
- Risks of accidents due to increase of traffic.
- Risk of damages to infrastructures.
- Risks of increase of insecurity due to influx of workers.
- Risk of unwanted pregnancies and sexual work among vulnerable women and of gender-based violence, sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment in general.
- Risk of increase of child labour, and of increase of dropouts.
- Economic opportunities: creation of jobs and provision of services.
- Risk of transmission of communicable diseases.
- Occupational health and safety labour risks.
- Community expectations with respect to electrification.
- Risks to cultural heritage and gravesites.

Operation

- Risks of accidents.
- Impacts due to noise.

The main social impacts will happen during the land acquisition and establishment of the wayleave. During construction, they will be mainly related to how the population is affected by the environmental impacts. During operation the impacts will be minimal.

The SEP will take into consideration these impacts, and any other that may surge, to manage the engagement of the stakeholders.

4.0

Stakeholder identification and analysis

4.1

Methodology

The stakeholders mapping will be a continuous process. It will consist on identifying who are those who have any interest on the project and on analysing their level of knowledge and understanding of the project, their position regarding the project and the reasons for it.

Identification of stakeholders

Project stakeholders will be mapped, including persons or groups who are directly or indirectly impacted by the Project; persons who may influence the outcomes of the Project or the operations of TANESCO; and persons who have an interest in or who may be affected in some way by the Project. Stakeholder groups to be considered include:

- Authorities of the villages, wards and districts of the IAI.
- Local organisations and organisations with influence in the Project area.
- E&S NGOs active in the Project's IAI.
- Academics, including specialists in local fauna and flora, among others.
- Governmental institutions (National Environment Management Council - NEMC, Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority – EWURA, others).
- Population of the villages in the DAI, especially those affected by the establishment of the wayleave easement and those closest to the work fronts and construction sites.
- Vulnerable stakeholders affected by the Project.
- Miners, mining companies and mining organizations.
- E&S entities in the public sector.
- Potential local suppliers.
- Media.
- Entities representing workers.
- Other stakeholders.

Identification and description information (name, title or position in relation to the Project, institution, contact address) should be organised for all stakeholders, allowing direct contact with them.

Building on the stakeholder mapping already carried out as part of the ESIA for the social baseline, the TANESCO Management Team will expand the contacts and carry out a complete and detailed stakeholder inventory. This inventory will guide the communication and consultation activities.

The stakeholder inventory should be updated quarterly during the construction phase.

Analysis of stakeholders

Stakeholders should be analysed to know their experiences with the project, opinions and expectations and determine the level of acceptance of the project and the risks associated. From this analysis, the team will be able to determine:

- If the stakeholders know and understand the project. Any gap of information, misinformation or distortion of information will be identified to be dealt with.
- What are the opinions and postures regarding the project. Any negative opinion will be identified and the causes for that will be analysed to determine to if it constitutes a risk and possible actions to be taken. Understanding the reasoning behind the posture will be essential.

The risks of conflict with the Project will be mapped and analysed, this analysis should be updated systematically. The following are some potential conflicts with stakeholders of this Project:

- Temporary interference with activities of the population near the Project (accesses closures, etc.).
- Social tensions during construction works (conflict between workers and community, others).
- Discomfort caused by construction activities (noise, dust, vibration, etc.);
- Impacts on culturally important sites for communities.
- Air and water pollution.
- Increased local traffic volume and risk of accidents.
- Overloading of local infrastructure and public services, especially health services.
- Increased crime.
- Increase in crimes of a sexual nature, sexual harassment, aggressive and abusive behaviour against women.
- Increase in sexually transmitted infections and diseases.
- Other direct social and environmental impacts caused by the construction and operation of the Project.
- Unmet expectations with respect to local job creation.
- Unmet expectations regarding electrification.
- Unfulfilled expectations with regard to the contracting of local suppliers.
- Unmet expectations with respect to compensation/indemnisation measures for lands, housing and other improvements affected by the Project for easement institution.

4.2

Identified stakeholders

A first identification of stakeholders has been done. As previously mentioned, this will be developed and updated throughout the lifespan of the project, and especially during the preparation and implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and at the commencement of the construction.

4.2.1

Affected parties

In general terms, affected parties are the members of the villages identified in **Table 1.2.a** where the components of the project will be installed (towers and easements). In principle, this also includes the location of roads and other auxiliary components; however, this must be defined once these are defined. These villages are in rural areas, where the main economic activities are agriculture, livestock keeping and mining. More specifically, the affected parties include:

- Farmers, who can be landowners, tenants, leaseholders or extra-legal land users.
- Miners, who can be small scale or artisanal, with or without licenses.
- Livestock keepers.
- Residents, who can be homeowners, leaseholders, tenants or extra-legal users.
- Large-scale industries.
- Public institutions, such as schools.
- Communities, as their assets may be impacted.
- Ritual sites, including churches

Businesses have not been identified and it is unlikely that they will be affected by the project.

The specific individuals/households who will be directly affected will be identified during the RAP preparation.

4.2.2

Other interested parties

The stakeholders also include those who, despite not being directly affected, hold an interest in the project. They are presented in **Table 4.2.2.a**.

Table 4.2.2.a

List of identified stakeholders and their relevance to the Project

Stakeholder Groups	Stakeholder	Relevance to project
Central government	President Office – RALG	Overall supervision
	Vice President Office – Division of Environment	Meeting the requirements of country's environmental policy during the implementation of the Project.
	Ministry of Energy	Client and beneficiary
	Ministry of Water (especially Lake Tanganyika and Lake Victoria Basin Water Board)	Water use issues related to implementation of the proposed project and management of water resources.
	Ministry of Land, Housing and Human Settlement	Land acquisition and land rights (titles); Resettlement issues
	Ministry of Minerals (especially Resident Mining Offices)	Land acquisition issues and mining licenses; resettlement issues.
	Ministry of Finance and Planning.	Coordination of financial and economic issues related to project implementation
	Ministry of Natural Resources and	Natural resource base (water, land, wildlife,

Table 4.2.2.a**List of identified stakeholders and their relevance to the Project**

Stakeholder Groups	Stakeholder	Relevance to project
	Tourism	forest) use, management and issues
	Tanzania Airport Authority (TAA)	Defines security measures for the airports.
Regional and local government: administrative and technical	Shinyanga Regional Secretariat, Geita Regional Secretariat, Kagera Regional Secretariat, Shinyanga Municipal Council, Msalala District Council, Nyang'wale District Council, Geita Municipal Council, Mbogwe District Council, Bukombe District Council, Chato District Council, Biharamulo District Council, Karagwe District Council and Misenyi District Council.	Beneficiaries from employment and direct and indirect economic opportunities.
Government agencies	Tanzania Forest Service (TFS) Tanzania Rural Roads Agency (TARURA) Tanzania Roads Agency (TANROADS) TANAPA (Tanzania National Parks)	Natural resource base (water, land, wildlife, forest) use, management and issues.
	Occupational Safety and Health Authority (Lake zone office) Firefighter and Rescue Management Regional Police Commander of Shinyanga, Geita and Kagera Regions	Responsible for worker safety during all stages of the project
Ward, Villages and Mtaa	Ward, Village Executive Officers and Communities from proposed project site.	Local government Leaders (Ward and Village leaders and communities from proposed project areas
Civil Society	National and regional NGO's Shinyanga Region (NELICO, KIWOHEDE, TOSO, Green Community Initiatives, SHDEPHER+ and Thubutu Africa Initiative) Geita Region (NELICO, BULAO, TOSO, Mbogwe Legal Aid, SHEDPHER+, KIWOHEDE) Kagera Region (MAPEC, SHEDPHER+, KKKT, TOSO, KIWOHEDE, Compassion International Tanzania (CITZ)).	Protection of rights of residents of local communities and environment during project implementation. Education and raising awareness

Elaboration: JGP/BENE. Sources: Fieldtrips (2023 and 2024).

4.2.3**Disadvantaged/vulnerable individuals or groups**

Within the Project, the vulnerable or disadvantaged groups may include but are not limited to the following:

- Female headed households including widowers, separated and single women.

- Women with no participation in the property of the land and buildings.
- Persons living with HIV/AIDS or other serious health issues.
- People living in poverty.
- Extra-legal land users.
- Children who are heads of families.
- Persons with disabilities.
- The elderly.

They may not find opportunities to access information as they may not be the direct representatives of the family (such as women), or they may not have the possibility to participate due to their multiple activities. Those who participate may feel intimidated to express their opinions.

To manage this, the actions to be taken include:

- Identify who, specifically, are in situation of vulnerability.
- Identify if their participation is necessary to preserve their own interests.
- Invite them directly to the meetings.
- Hold one-to-one interviews with them to better know and understand their interests.
- Organize meetings exclusively for their sole participation (focus group discussions).
- Verify that they are accessing all the information they need and that it is clear to them through direct meetings.

Annex 9 of the ESIA enlists the different NGOs that have been identified in the area of influence of the project and with whom interactions could be established to implement the works with vulnerable groups.

5.0 Stakeholder Engagement Program

5.1 Summary of stakeholder engagement done during project preparation

As reported in **Section 7.5.5** of the ESIA, a first round of consultations has already been held during one of the field visits carried out for the social baseline. These consultations/meetings were held by TANESCO, JGP and BENE Consult teams between October 2023 to November 2023 and were attended by 39 stakeholders. The results obtained are presented in **Table 1.0** in **Annex 1**.

The second phase was conducted between May 27th to July 13th, 2024, and it counted with the participation of the consultant (BENE team) and TANESCO representatives, a total of 93 consultation meetings in the villages were implemented, with the participation of the villages that are part of the Direct Area of Influence. Most meetings were carried out with the participation of one village only, while in one meeting participated 3 villages and in others 2 villages were present. This organization was defined in dialogue with the WEOs and VEOs with whom a previous coordination took place. A total of 5,250 persons participated. The results obtained are presented in **Table 2.0** in **Annex**.

A third phase was carried out in October-November 2024 by BENE team, with the participation of TANESCO and the World Bank. A total of 57 meetings were held, with the participation of 646 persons (432 female and 214 male and 52 authorities). The minutes of these meetings are presented in **Annex**.

During the consultations, information was provided on the elaboration of the EIA and on the plans that it will contain. It was informed that public disclosure will be carried to all the stakeholders including the general public in order to share the survey finds and get more opinions from them.

The key issues discussed in these meetings included:

- *Access to electricity*: In general terms, participants valued positively the project as they considered it will attend the population's necessities (more energy and more stability in its provision) and bring development, as industries require more power. However, one expectation was that villages in rural areas, specifically those of the DAI, would be able to access electricity through the connection to the grid. It was necessary to clarify that this is not the case, as this is only a transmission and not a distribution project.
- *Concerns regarding resettlement*: The most feared impact is displacement, loss of lands, assets and homes. In concrete, due to previous experiences, potentially affected population fears they will be displaced without receiving their compensation and that the price to be paid will not be fair. They are also afraid, especially women, regarding the displacement itself as it may mean they will lose their social networks, and will find resources, as water, more difficult to access. Authorities and leaders fear the compensations will raise conflicts, as land's

ownership is not always clear, and that delays on payments or unfair prices may also create conflicts. They demanded that the resettlement should be carefully handled. They also pointed out that resettlement may be complex due to problems such as conflicts between farmers and livestock keepers, problems due to the lack of delineation of village boundaries and conflicts with artisanal miners. Both authorities and villagers advised that financial education prior to compensation payment shall be provided to the population affected by the project so that they can make the most of the compensations that will be received. In some cases, they expressed that it will be better to receive a house instead of cash compensation.

- *Impacts on livelihoods:* The participants expressed concern regarding the loss of crops and agricultural land, potential impacts on livestock keeping and on mining activities. Authorities advised that the project may consider bypassing areas and camps sites of miners, since compensations will be complex and costly.
- *Information about the project:* They demanded to receive information about the alignment. Different stakeholders also mentioned that local leaders should be consulted in the different stages of the project.
- *Influx of workers:* The influx of workers raised concerns among villagers regarding public security. They also expressed that because of the influx of immigrant workers interacting with locals, STDs and HIV/AIDS would increase. Also, construction crews and drivers can cause social upheaval in nearby communities. Large gatherings of workers can potentially spread STDs and HIV/AIDS among workers and communities if preventive measures are not taken. Unwanted pregnancies are also a concern that was raised by different villages. They demanded to know what measures will be taken.
- *Use of local labour:* The creation of jobs was perceived as a benefit, including both skilled and unskilled workers. Stakeholders also expect that local businesses will be contracted to provide services. In the consultations, the members of the communities demanded equal access to this opportunity, also involving women.
- *Use of local materials:* The participants asked that Project's contractors outsource all materials such as cement, aggregate, sand and gravel from authorized dealers who are available locally.
- *Concerns regarding safety:* Concerns regarding accidents, risks, and hazards were expressed by the stakeholders as construction workers will be exposed to the risk of accidents and injuries during construction, including accidental falls from high elevations, injuries from hand tools and construction equipment, cuts from sharp objects, and vehicular accidents, among others. Municipal and district councils expressed their concern about the safety risks associated with TL construction, especially high-tension electricity and the movement of construction equipment. Villagers also expressed concern regarding children's security, as they like to play with the towers and climb them. Also expressed fear related to the potential fall of the towers or the poles, and the possibility of being affected by the electricity (radiation).
- *Impacts on natural resources:* Villagers expressed concern for the loss of trees and other vegetation due to the construction of the transmission line. Villagers demanded to know if the trees will be compensated and what will happen with them once they are cut.

Archaeological issues: Cultural tourism stakeholders, district councils, municipals and

regional cultural officers the area of influence has cultural heritage resources that should be considered during project implementation. Ward officials mentioned the presence of archaeological and cultural heritage resources in their wards. Community ritual sites are likely to be affected. While some villages have burial areas, most people prefer to bury loved ones in their own homes.

Main actions to follow up involve:

- Implementation of the ESIA and the different programs
- The implementation of the RAP, ensuring that construction and PAPs' displacement are undertaken only after the RAP has been implemented.
- The implementation of the RAP will also attend and deal with concerns regarding livelihoods. Information will be provided on what the impact will be, the measures, emphasizing the accompaniment that will be given until their livelihoods are restored.
- Potential conflicts related to land will be dealt through the GRM specialized on resettlement issues.
- Regarding expectations of access to electricity, this information has been clarified, however, it will be necessary to continue doing so. If feasible, TANESCO will provide information and orientation on the steps the localities must take to fulfil this necessity.

Detailed information on the consultations done, issues addressed, and responses given is presented in **Annex 1**.

5.2

Summary of stakeholder needs and methods, tools and techniques for stakeholder engagement

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan below outlines the engagement process, methods, including sequencing, topics of information and consultations and target stakeholders. The World Bank and the Borrower do not tolerate reprisals and retaliation against project stakeholders who share their views about Bank-financed projects.

The SEP summary table does not include stakeholder consultation regarding the ESIA as the stakeholder consultation undertaken for ESIA was done at the same time as for SEP preparation. Actions described in the table can be modified accordingly to the findings of the fieldwork, as far as it helps to reach the goal of informing and implementing meaningful consultations.

Table 5.2.a
SEP Summary Table

Project stage	Target stakeholders	Topics	Method used	Responsibilities	Frequency/ Timeline
Prior to construction	Government institutions. Local leaders of the wards and villages.	Inform of the completion of the EIA. Present the impacts identified and the plans to be implemented to manage them. Indicate the activities that will be implemented in the zone, consulting if any adjustments are required for the area (district, ward, village). Agree on how the relationship will be carried out (define with whom the coordination will be carried out, topics, channels or spaces, and frequency).	Meetings in the district level. Meetings with wards and village officers (including different local institutions).	TANESCO and social consultant.	Prior to the construction.
	Members of the villages of the DAI. PAPs.	Inform of the completion of the EIA. Present the impacts identified and the plans to be implemented to manage them in the village. Explain the next steps that will be taken and how the work will be organized, with special emphasis on Labour Management Plan (how local labour will be hired); SEP (channels for communication, how they can participate, grievance mechanism); Gender-based violence plan (actions to be taken); health and safety measures and biodiversity plan. Gather opinions for final adjustments. Agree how communication will be carried out.	Public meetings to inform and dialogue.	TANESCO. Including consultant social, environmental and technical teams.	Prior to the construction.
	Specialists on biodiversity, cultural aspects, gender-based violence, violence	Specialized plans (such as Biodiversity Management Plan; Gender-based violence management plan; Archaeological, Historical and	For each case, the team in charge will define the best way or ways to gather the specialists' opinion (if in	TANESCO: teams and consultants in charge of the mentioned plans.	Prior to construction.

Project stage	Target stakeholders	Topics	Method used	Responsibilities	Frequency/ Timeline
	against children and health and safety.	Cultural Heritage Protection Plan) will be presented to the institutions specialized on these topics. They will be presented in written.	written, meetings with each institution and/or groupal meetings). The process will ensure that information is provided, and opinions are gathered.		
Preparation stage Introduction of the commencement of the valuation and resettlement.	Local leaders (WEOs, VEOs, institutions within the village and communities).	Inform that the project is about to start, inform of any work to be done. Coordinate public consultations with villagers. Introduce the GRM, coordinate its functioning.	Letter. Public Address system (PAS) Meetings.	TANESCO: consultant social team, RPF team, valuation team.	Once, prior to resettlement and prior to the entry of any team to the zone.
	Members of the villages of the DAI. PAPs.	Present and gather feedback on: Disclosure of the alignment. How the RAP will be designed and implemented. Census, valuation and cut-off date. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).	Public meetings to inform and dialogue. Visits to houses of PAPs to inform in them detail.	TANESCO. Including consultant social and technical teams. Call for the meeting done by VEOs.	Once, prior to resettlement and prior to the entry of any team to the zone.
Implementation of the RAP	Local Leaders of the wards and villages	Information and coordination for the implementation of the RAP: Census, how and when it will be implemented Valuation, how it will be done, information to be provided (results of the valuation). Presentation of the Plan and packages offered. Consult if any adjustment is required. Gender component: how this is being incorporated in the RAP, gather feedback.	In door meetings with the leaders. Visits PAPS to their houses/Properties.	TANESCO: team in charge of RPF, valuation, and consultant social team.	Continuous. Meetings with Local leaders of wards and villages will precede every activity with the community, and village leaders will be accompanied during implementation of calls if necessary.

Project stage	Target stakeholders	Topics	Method used	Responsibilities	Frequency/ Timeline
		Coordination for the Grievance Redress Committee: organization, roles, how it will work. Once it is functioning share information on the grievances received by all, measures already taken and agree on how to deal with them.			
	PAPs (villagers, institutions, miners, large-scale companies, ritual sites, others). Vulnerable population.	Information and education on: Census: reinforcement on what it is, why is it done, how it is done and cut-off date. Valuation: How is it done, what it is done for. Participation of PAPs in the valuation. Results of the valuation.	Visits to each house. The team will ensure that all vulnerable population is visited, that the issues are understood by them and their concerns and needs are being considered.	TANESCO, team in charge of the RPF, valuation, social team.	. During the census and the valuation. . Once the results of the valuation are ready. . With a higher frequency with vulnerable population.
		Information and negotiation on: Entitlement packages for each family. Information and consultation on: . The organization and implementation of each measure (graves, replacement of community assets, others). . How crops will be dealt with. Gather feedback/verification of the implementation, agree adjustments (during the implementation). GRM: purpose, channels.	Visits to each house for providing information, clarification and develop a continuous dialogue. Explain that it is a benefit for the family and that women shall also participate and be included.	TANESCO, team in charge of RPF, consultant social team.	During the resettlement. Information on crops' handling will be done as soon as possible.
Prior to the construction phase	Local Leaders of the wards and villages. Villagers of the DAI.	Inform them of commencement of the construction, explaining how it will be carried out.	Public meetings with neighbours. If pertinent, flyers to help remembrance.	TANESCO's consultant social team.	Prior to the commencement of the construction.

Project stage	Target stakeholders	Topics	Method used	Responsibilities	Frequency/ Timeline
	Education and health providers, NGOs, religious leaders (to reinforce information).	<p>Inform them about the impacts that can be expected, reinforcing information provided about the ESIA, measures that will be taken, reinforcing the information on the different plans that will be implemented (labour management plan: job opportunities and Code of Conduct; GBV plan, health and safety regulations, SEP, among others). Gather feedback to include adjustments on the plan.</p> <p>Inform of any adjustments on the alignment.</p> <p>Advance information on accesses to be built, including accesses outside of the wayleave.</p> <p>Inform about the accesses that will be restricted for people and livestock (especially if this affects sources of water for the livestock) and on which alternative accesses will be open or available. Consult if any adjustment on this is necessary.</p> <p>Information on clearance of trees and vegetation.</p> <p>Inform and educate on gender and children violence: risks and measures to be taken.</p>	<p>If feasible, radio (spots, participation in programs). Workshops on gender risks and measures.</p> <p>The activities will combine the provision of information with meetings where opinions can be gathered to introduce any necessary adjustment.</p>	<p>Contractor's social team.</p> <p>Coordination with environmental and construction team.</p>	

Project stage	Target stakeholders	Topics	Method used	Responsibilities	Frequency/ Timeline
		<p>Reinforcement of information of the GRM (purpose, channels, how it works).</p> <p>Inform on job opportunities: how it will be implemented.</p>			
Construction phase	<p>Local Leaders of the wards and villages</p> <p>Education and health providers (to reinforce information).</p>	<p>Inform and coordinate joint work on: GRM: functioning, grievances received, responses given.</p> <p>Inform and gather feedback on: Channels of communication with the project. Potential impacts and measures. Landmarks on the construction, Accesses closure (at points where cables will be launch) schedule. Information on noise-emitting activities and their duration. Health and safety awareness programmes. Plan on GBV and VAC, coordination of activities and advancements. Results of awareness campaigns among workers and the community about the gender violence risks, including spread of HIV/AIDS and unwanted pregnancies.</p> <p>Inform on: Progress of construction activities. Hiring policies, employment opportunities and training of local workers.</p>	<p>Formal and informal meetings, in person and through mobiles.</p> <p>The social team will appraise the usefulness of producing a quarter or biannual printed bulletin to address the issues mentioned.</p> <p>If feasible, radio (spots, participation in programs), use of social media.</p> <p>The activities will combine the provision of information with meetings where opinions can be gathered to introduce any necessary adjustment.</p>	<p>TANESCO's social team.</p> <p>Contractor's social team.</p> <p>Coordination with environmental and construction team.</p>	<p>Continuously throughout the construction, and especially prior to any landmark that may cause impacts affecting the population.</p>

Project stage	Target stakeholders	Topics	Method used	Responsibilities	Frequency/ Timeline
	Villagers of the DAI.	<p>Opportunities for suppliers of construction goods and services.</p> <p>Inform and gather feedback on: Channels of communication with the Project (how they can reach the project). Reinforcement of information of the GRM (purpose, channels, how it works). Workers' Code of Conduct. Job opportunities: how it will be implemented. Construction landmarks that may cause nuisance to neighbours. Opportunities for suppliers of construction goods and services. Accesses closure (at points where cables will be launch) schedule. Information on noise-emitting activities and their duration. Accesses that can be used by the livestock.</p> <p>Educate on health and safety awareness programmes.</p>	<p>Group meetings. Visits to the neighbouring houses. Distribution of flyers, if pertinent, to reinforce the channels to present grievances. The activities will combine the provision of information with meetings where opinions can be gathered to introduce any necessary adjustment.</p>	<p>TANESCO's social team. Contractor's social team. Coordination with environmental and construction team.</p>	<p>Continuously throughout the construction, and especially prior to any landmark that may cause impacts that affect the population.</p>
	Contractors and workers.	<p>Inform and educate on: Code of Conduct, relationship with communities.</p> <p>GRM for communities. How to channel consultations and grievances. Gather their feedback.</p> <p>Role of the social team. Social conflicts prevention.</p>	<p>Training during the induction. Trainings throughout the construction phase.</p>	<p>Contractor's social team. Human Resources. TANESCO social team supervises.</p>	<p>Induction at the beginning of the construction in each new community. Monthly reinforcements and when identifying any red flag (such as people complaining about wrongful information</p>

Project stage	Target stakeholders	Topics	Method used	Responsibilities	Frequency/ Timeline given by the workers).
	Civil society. Media. Institutions in general.	Inform on: Construction activities of the Project. Objectives and justifications of the Project. Importance of the Project for the development of the region. Socioeconomic benefits. Development of E&S Plans and Programmes, presenting results in terms of performance indicators. Prevention, control and mitigation measures adopted and their effectiveness. Information on channels for consultations and complaints. Contact channel for consultations and complaints.	Periodic communication campaigns through a publication. TANESCO website. If necessary, visits to the project with the media and key institutions, among others.	TANESCO communications team.	Quarterly.
Operation	Leaders of the wards and villages Education and health providers (to reinforce information).	Inform on: Start of operations. New activities to be implemented by the Project. Channels of communication. Functioning of the GRM. Information of all health and safety risks (kite flying, tower climbing). Coordinate how to educate the population on this. Project's maintenance activities.	Letters of information. Meetings with leaders. Workshops directed to the population. The activities will combine the provision of information with meetings where opinions can be gathered to introduce any necessary adjustment.	TANESCO's social and operation teams.	In the end of the construction/start of operation for the introduction of the new phase. Quarterly to inform about the project, the maintenance activities and deal with health and safety issues. According to grievances throughout the operation.
	Civil society.	Inform on:	Periodic communication	TANESCO	Quarterly.

Project stage	Target stakeholders	Topics	Method used	Responsibilities	Frequency/ Timeline
	Media. Institutions in general.	Objectives and justifications of the Project. Importance of the Project for the development of the region. Socioeconomic benefits. Development of E&S Plans and Programmes, presenting results in terms of performance indicators. Results of noise and electromagnetic field monitoring. Information on channels for consultations and complaints. Contact channel for consultations and complaints.	campaigns through a publication. TANESCO website. If necessary, visits to the project with the media and key institutions, among others.	communications team.	

Elaboration: JGP / BENE.

5.3

Proposed strategy to incorporate the view of vulnerable groups

The Project will seek to actively engage and incorporate the views of vulnerable groups, such as women, children who are head of families, people living with HIV/AIDs or other significant health issues, People with Disability, elderly who may be affected by the project. The aim is to incorporate them in the decision-making processes to ensure that any benefit from the Project reaches them and that any negative impact that may affect them is prevented, mitigated or compensated. Incorporating the views of vulnerable population implies taking into consideration that these are persons who are usually not heard, which poses specific obstacles.

For the Project to be able to do so it will:

- Identify those who can be vulnerable to the diverse impacts of the project. This will be done in two key moments: during the census of the RAP for the displaced PAPs, and prior to the construction phase, for those persons who can be vulnerable to the impacts of the project other than the displacement.
- Work with the Local Government at the district levels such as District Community Development officers, District Social Welfare Officers and the Police Gender Desk, and NGOs that work with these groups to inform them about the project and consult about the best ways to communicate with them (i.e. use the spaces they have already created, such as group or face-to-face meetings).
- Identify what is the information these groups need. Verify if they have the background information needed to understand the topics addressed.
- Provide information in a clear manner, asking for feedback to ensure it has been understood, reiterate the information to secure its remembrance.
- Organize workshops specifically directed to them to educate them in the issues that are of their interest. For example, workshops on the RAP, addressing why the resettlement will take place, how it will be organised, how they will be affected, measures that will be implemented, what benefits they will receive, what decisions will be taken. In these workshops their opinions and preferences will be asked.
- For the functioning of the GRM, vulnerable groups will be periodically visited to identify if they have any grievance. In case they present them, the response will be as quick as possible, and the monitoring of the adequacy of the measure implemented will include a double verification.

To remove obstacles and enable their participation, the following activities will be implemented:

- Create a bond of trust with the vulnerable groups through a personalized and continuous contact.
- Communicate to the wards and villages authorities and leaders, the interest of the Project of establishing a direct communication with these groups and agreeing with them how this can be done. The suggestions will include the organization of specific meetings to be held with them, either as a group or individually.

Specifically ask them to share the information with those groups.

- Create differentiated spaces of participation without the participation of persons who can be intimidating (specific meetings for women and for children).
- In the case of couples (or other familial relationships that may constrain the participation in decision-making) explicitly inform that the information will be shared with, for example, the wife and her participation and consent will also be required. In the case of areas where polygamy is practiced, ensure that the affected wife, or wives, participates.
- Explicitly ask the local leaders and authorities to invite them to the public meetings. During the meetings, make explicit that the Project wants to know if they have any questions or concerns. Expressing interest with them is a form of validation that helps to motivate them to participate.

Regarding the involvement of vulnerable populations during the different cycles of the Project, these are the strategies that will be implemented:

- *Pre-construction:* The most important process will be the resettlement. The aim will be to incorporate vulnerable population in the decision-making process so that their needs and aspirations will be considered. To do so, it will be necessary to consider that vulnerable populations maybe families as such (those who live in poverty, those who have a high dependency on affected livelihoods) but, at the same time, they can also be individuals within the families (persons with disabilities, women with little or no capacity to participate in the decisions, children). Their involvement will incorporate: a) identification of families and individuals in situation of vulnerability; b) identification of the best ways to engage with them both for the provision of information (most adequate channels and forms), and for listening to their opinions; c) a stage of coordination with those who exercise power over them (leaders, husbands, other family members) to explain that the project needs to engage with all members of the community and why this is important; d) a set of actions to directly inform and dialogue with vulnerable populations only and e) the organization of activities, workshops or focus groups, where all the groups participate and are heard.

All must be aware that a condition that the Project needs to fulfil is the involvement of all members of community (that cannot be put into discussion), but that the process will be constantly informed to the leaders and agreed with them. An example of this is that the team will inform in advance that the meetings where decisions will be made (i.e., presentation of individual/familial packages of measures) both husband and wife(ves) must be present. The strategy will be adjusted by the team according to the characteristics of each community. A check list of the interests expressed by all, but particularly by vulnerable population, will be done to verify that these are considered in the final decisions.

Every time a training is done for the community, the team that organizes it will verify that identified vulnerable populations are invited to participate, and understand what the training is about and how it will benefit them. The language and methodology of the training will facilitate their involvement.

- *Construction.* The contractor social team will identify the negative impacts that

may affect in a special manner to vulnerable groups (i.e., related to health, bad building conditions of dwellings due to poverty). The mapping will link impacts with vulnerable groups. Once done this, and once implemented the general engaging strategy, the team will verify that these groups or persons have a) pertinent and relevant information; b) channels to be heard; c) will verify from time to time how they are being affected. It will be particularly important that vulnerable populations are aware of the GRM and that the contractor social team reaches them periodically (every week or every two weeks, depending on how much they can be impacted during a specific moment of the construction) to verify if they have any concerns or grievances. If a problem that is harming a vulnerable group is identified, this will be attended as soon as possible.

Regarding positive impacts, the contractor will communicate to the vulnerable populations the opportunities they have available (jobs, opportunities to provide services), ensuring that they know in a timely manner what benefits they can access and how.

- *Operation.* During the operation the team in charge will identify the information that may be particularly relevant for the different vulnerable groups and persons and will verify that they are accessing it. The team will also inform them about how the GRM works and will visit them periodically (bi-annually) to identify if they have any concerns. For the implementation of the health and safety trainings, the team in charge will identify who are the groups most at risk and will develop special trainings for them.

6.0

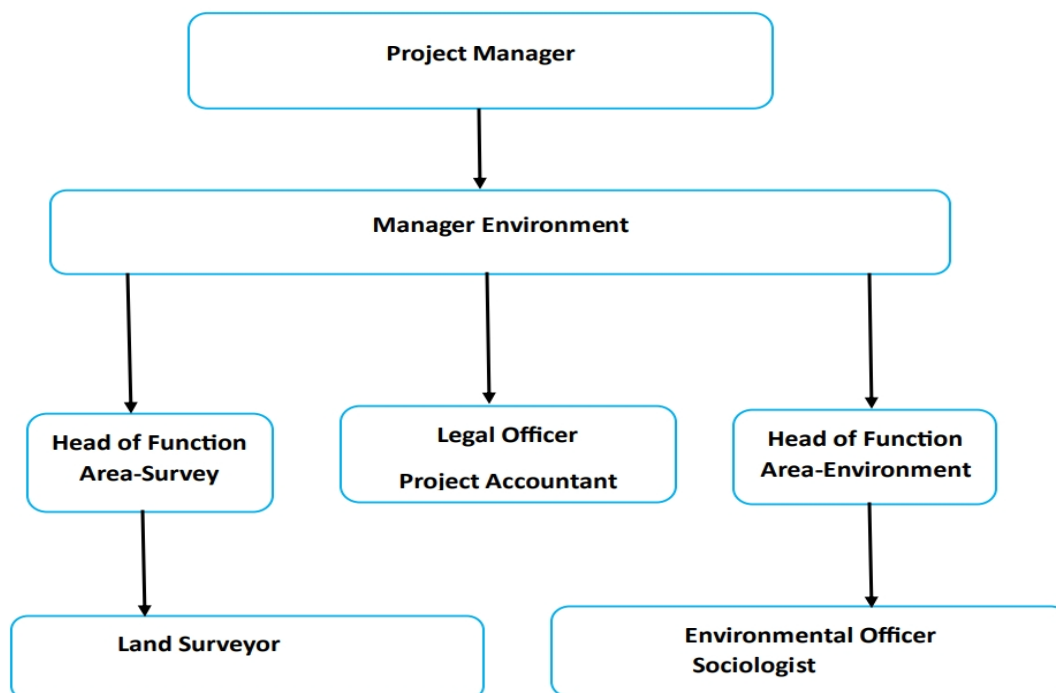
Resources and Implementation Agreements

TANESCO has an overall responsibility to prepare and implement the SEP. The implementation of the proposed project is expected to have a Project Implementation Unit (PIU). TANESCO's Resettlement and Compensation Management Unit (RCMU) will coordinate with PIU the implementation of the project activities. RCMU will be assigned to implement the Stakeholder Engagement Plan due to its existing role in managing community interactions, particularly in land acquisition and livelihood impacts, its experience in stakeholder coordination and its existing community outreach mechanisms. RCMU will also be assigned the lead role in SEP implementation to ensure consistency and continuity in stakeholder communication across all project components.

Figure 8.a presents the RCMU flowchart.

Figure 8.a RCMU's flow chart

TANESCO- Resettlement and Compensation Management Unit (RCMU)



Elaboration: TANESCO, 2025.

Table 8.a describes the functions of each member of RCMU.

Table 8.a Description of RCMU members' functions

Member	Key Role and Responsibilities
Project Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leading implementation of E&S obligations (community engagement, information sharing & grievance management, livelihood restoration and corporate social responsibility) Coordinate the day-to-day project activities including, RAP implementation and other construction activities Supervising and monitoring the performance of other PIU in executing their daily implementation of RAP Receiving and review the reports which submit to his office from Manager Environment Accountable for reporting to TANESCO and Lenders on E&S matters Establishing appropriate organizational structure and scrutiny of suitable resources to implement the RAPs, SEP and LRP Contribute to the project appraisal processes by reviewing, analysing, and advising on social and environmental impact/risks Play a role of report the progress of RAP implementation to the high level of TANESCO management
Manager Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advise the project manager on the project environmental & Social issues, and advise on the best ways to mainstream environmental and social aspects into project design including RAP implementation, livelihood restoration and corporate social responsibility, capacity building, awareness raising and public consultation Managing the E&S team and third parties involved in the implementation of E&S obligations Receiving the report from Head of Function Area, Project Accountant and Legal officer Reporting the progress of RAP implementation to Project Manager.
Head of Function Area (HOFA)-Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sorting Land acquisition issues including valuation and reporting to Manager Environment for discussion and actions Assigned the task Land surveyor for handling RAP issues. Reporting to Manager Environment on the day-to-day implementation of RAP
Head of Function Area (HOFA) -Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reviewing the E&S report submitted by environment officer, Sociologist and third parties during RAP implementation Reporting to Project Manager any raised E&S issues Assigned task to Environmental officer and sociologist
Project Accountant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Controlling financial issues and preparing budget for implementation of RAP activities Effecting compensation payments to PAPs and other cost relating to RAP implementation Reporting to Manager Environment on the cost relating to daily project implementation. Works in collaboration with Environmental officer, legal officer, sociologist and land surveyor for handling all project RAP issues

Member	Key Role and Responsibilities
Legal Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing legal advices about the project and sharing the legal ideas with other project implementor team • Responding to legal matters raised by PAPs regarding the compensation payments • Works in collaboration with Environmental officer, accountant, sociologist and land surveyor for handling all project RAP issues
Environmental Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reporting HOFA-environment on environment safeguards issues during project implementation. • A key focal point for project on environmental matters • Works in collaboration with sociologist, legal officer, accountant and land surveyor for handling all project RAP issues • Ensuring compliance on environmental aspects are implemented as Nation Laws and World Bank ESS requirements
Sociologist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reporting to HOFA-environment on social safeguards issues • A key focal point for project on social matters • Works in collaboration with Environmental officer, legal officer, accountant and land surveyor for handling all project RAP issues • Ensuring compliance on social aspects as indicated in RAP are implemented as Nation Laws and World Bank ESS requirements
Land Surveyor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reporting to HOFA-Survey all matters relating with Land Acquisition issues • A key focal point for project on Land Acquisition matters • Works in collaboration with Environmental officer, legal officer, accountant and land sociologist for handling all project RAP issues • Ensuring compliance on Land Acquisition issues are implemented as Nation Laws and World Bank ESS requirements

Elaboration: TANESCO, February 2025.

As can be seen, RCMU has only one social specialist (sociologist). She will be in charge of conducting and overseeing the adjustment and implementation of the SEP. If not feasible, due to the burden of work, a coordinator of the SEP will be hired and will report to TANESCO's sociologist.

The SEP's coordinator will lead the team, supervise it and coordinate with other areas. The coordinator will also overview the community's GRM. This professional will be responsible for formalising the receipt and handling of enquiries and complaints during construction, as well as regularly monitoring, tracking, documenting and assisting in the resolution of complaints. Ensure that this professional is known to all construction teams as well as the local population. All TANESCO, Contractors and subcontractors' employees should be directed to this professional if they have complaints to make or complaints and consultations received through other channels. TANESCO will appraise if, due to the load of work, the GRM needs a person exclusively dedicated to it.

A team will be created for the implementation of the SEP. The SEP team will be composed of by professionals specialising in community relations, who will be responsible for visits, consultations and other communication activities. The number of

community relations professionals to be hired will depend on the demands during the various phases of the Project. Approximately, three social specialists per regions will be necessary. They will be in charge of mapping stakeholders; liaising with the communities and members of the population; designing and implementing specific strategies and activities; disseminating and implementing the GRM, ; keeping records of the work done and participating in the monitoring and evaluation.

TANESCO Management Team will be actively involved in the communication and stakeholder relations activities provided for in this Plan, with the support of the Contractors at the construction sites and work fronts, as appropriate. However, as the Contractors will have more frequent and intense contact with the population closest to the work fronts, they will provide an initial response to any complaints that may arise, informing the coordinator of the social team as quickly as possible. Any hostile attitude from stakeholders will also be reported, even if there is no formalised complaint.

The cost of implementing the SEP has been estimated at US\$ 735,000 (Tshs. 1,899,240,000.00), as detailed in **Table 8.b** and in chapter 12 of the ESIA.

Table 8.b Budget allocation – SEP – 36 months of construction

Item	First year		Second year		Third year		Total
	Quantity	US\$	Quantity	US\$	Quantity	US\$	US\$
Social team labor and fringe benefit costs: 9 members (3 per region) plus 1 leader on 1 st year; 2 per region plus 1 leader on 2 nd and 3 rd year	10	90,000.00	7	60,000.00	7	60,000.00	210,000.00
Administrative and office costs for social team (estimated at 15% of total labor and fringe benefit costs)	global	13,500.00	global	9,000.00	global	9,000.00	31,500.00
Three vehicles (including fuel, maintenance, insurance)	3	118,000.00	3	108,000.00	3	108,000.00	334,000.00
Other logistics for communal meetings in the villages to disclose information, discuss project implementation (105 villages 1 quarterly meeting in the first year, every four months in the second and third year).	420	12,000.00	315	9,000.00	315	9,000.00	30,000.00
Other logistics for visits to the villages and meetings every month with leaders of villages and wards. First year: 1 village per month, plus wards and other stakeholders, approx. 1680 meetings per year. Second and third year: every two months.	1,680	10,000.00	840	6,000.00	840	6,000.00	22,000.00
Other logistics for meetings with families and members of the communities to present different processes of the project (census for the RAP, valuation, initiation of construction, follow-up). Approx. 1200 families.	6,000	10,000.00	4,800	8,000.00	3,600	4,000.00	22,000.00
Grievance Redress Mechanism. Implementation in TanESCO's offices. Meetings of Grievance Redress Committees.	72	10,800.00	72	10,800.00	36	5,400.00	27,000.00
Printed material for main issues: presentation of the project, on what consists the GRM, construction impacts. 2 brochures or other graphic materials per year. Circulation of 3,000 per material	2	8,000.00	2	8,000.00	2	8,000.00	24,000.00
Trainings to workers on how to liaise with the communities.	12	3,000.00	12	3,000.00	12	2,000.00	8,000.00
Trainings to members of the communities on the project and its plans.	40	5,000.00	40	5,000.00	40	5,000.00	15,000.00
Use of social media or local media (radios)	global	3,000.00	global	2,000.00	global	2,000.00	7,000.00
Annual brochure to be distributed to different stakeholders	1	1,500.00	1	1,500.00	1	1,500.00	4,500.00
TOTAL							735,000.00

Elaboration JGP/BENE Consult

Communication between TANESCO and the Contractors and Subcontractors

As the Project works commence, TANESCO's Social team and the construction team (Consultant's Social Expert) will interact on a regular and formal basis to ensure that policies and procedures for communication and stakeholder engagement are properly implemented by Project Contractor(s).

The Contractors will prepare monthly reports to inform the TANESCO Management Team representatives in charge of the SEP about activities under their responsibility and the results thereof.

In addition to the reports, regular meetings will be held with the participation of the social specialist(s) of TANESCO Management Team and the Contractors and subcontractors, in which the relations developed with the community and any problems that may arise from the construction activities will be discussed.

As the Contractors will have closer contact with the population in many ways, the main topics for discussion during the meetings should be:

- Changes in the opinion or attitude of the population towards the Project.
- Construction activities and impacts and risks to be communicated to the community.
- Review of complaints received, and status of activities undertaken to resolve them.
- Estimated number of jobs and selection, hiring and training of local workers.
- Construction sites and relations between workers and the local population.
- Conflicts between construction teams and community.
- E&S problems.
- Sexual or gender-based violence issues.
- Community health and safety.
- Other.

Throughout the works phase, the Contractors' community relations teams must be prepared to provide correct and appropriate information to affected people. This management must be demonstrated to the TANESCO Management Team through the monthly reports and meetings mentioned above.

In accordance with the provisions of **Section 7**, the most serious consultations or complaints made by collective groups shall be communicated immediately to the coordinator of the SEP by the Contractors, without waiting for periodic meetings or the issuance of monthly reports. Likewise, the Contractors must immediately notify the TANESCO Management Team about the receipt of fines and disputes, among other more urgent matters that cannot wait for the frequency of reports and meetings.

7.0

Grievance Redress Mechanism

7.1

Grievance Redress Mechanism from External Stakeholders

The social specialist(s) of TANESCO Management Team will implement a mechanism for handling consultations, complaints and suggestions from affected people, DAI communities and other interested parties on the E&S performance of the Project during the planning, construction and operation phases. Although this is a specific Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) for external stakeholders, a contact channel will be set up to receive complaints and requests from consultants hired by TANESCO to carry out the ESMP Plans and Programs

The Grievance Redress Mechanism must:

- Be adapted to the risks and negative impacts of the Project;
- Be designed to quickly respond to the concerns of the population using a comprehensive, transparent and culturally appropriate process that is easily accessible to all segments of the affected communities and other stakeholders, free of charge and without retribution.
- Do not impede access to judicial or administrative resources.

The GRM incorporates the participation of the villages through the Grievance Redress Committee. It will be formed in every village, leaving open the possibility of also crating them in the wards.

The Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be formed prior to the beginning of the project. To conform it, Tanesco and the contractor will convene a village meeting where all the community, including the PAPs, participate for the purpose of electing the GRC members. Its composition includes the Village Government Charman, who will be the chairman of the GRC, and 3 members of the community (including both men and women) selected by the Village meeting by voting. The criteria to select the members of the RC include that he or she must be a permanent resident of the village; accepted by people; who likes development; likes volunteering; is above 18 years of age; knows how to read and write; should not be in another committee within the village and is ready to serve others without prejudice and available all the time. The GRC will work for the period of project life span. Once the GRC receives a grievance, it will communicate it to TANESCO and the contractor, which will register the grievance. Both will coordinate the next steps to take.

The social specialist(s) of TANESCO Management Team will inform the population of the Project's areas of influence about the GRM and the available contact channels, which will be widely publicized and will include:

- Direct registration at the work fronts by community relations team.
- Through the Contractors.

- By email.
- By WhatsApp.
- Through public information centres.
- Through TANESCO website.
- By telephone.
- The Grievance Redress Committee.

The population will also be informed about the existence of the World Bank Grievance Redress Service, which can be used as a last resort to present any complaints or consultations about the Project, once the intentions have been exhausted through previous channels enabled by TANESCO. Communities will be informed that access to this Portal is via the following link: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/products-and-services/grievance-redress-service>.

A specific channel will be made available and publicized regarding the process of compensation/indemnisation for the impacts of the establishment of the wayleave easement. A specific channel will also be made available for complaints and reports related to sexual and gender violence, so that anonymity is guaranteed, as for example an independent help line or a cell phone number specific to this type of complaints (see **P.15 - Gender Based Violence (GBV) Action Plan**).

At the beginning of the works, posters will be put up on visible and accessible locations of the DAI villages with the following information:

- Local telephone numbers of the Contractors for consultations and complaints.
- Name of the person responsible for construction (resident engineers of the Contractors).
- Local TANESCO telephone number for consultations and complaints.
- WhatsApp number and email of the social specialist(s) of TANESCO Management Team for consultations and complaints.
- TANESCO website.
- Establishment of public information centres.
- Members of the Grievance Redress Committees.

All consultations and complaints received will be classified immediately, separating those that do not involve E&S or health and safety problems, for their direction to the responsible sectors and process in accordance with the applicable procedure, based on the SEP.

Consultations and complaints received by other media (through local authorities or others) will also be included in the GRM and will be treated in accordance with the procedure. Anyone who requests information on simple matters that can be answered immediately will be responded to by the TANESCO community relations team and will be registered in a special section of the GRM.

The GRM Registration System will contain at least the following information:

- Date of the complainant.
- Date of reception.
- The channel of reception.
- The consultation or complaint category (grievance, consultation/question, request).
- A list of all those involved in preparing the response.
- Date of sending the response.
- Answer given by TANESCO.
- The position of the Grievance Committee.
- Measures implemented (or actions taken).
- The final result, if the person who presented the grievance is satisfied or not with the response and actions taken or not, and why.

Each month, the coordinator of the SEP will distribute an update of the records of consultations and complaints (Registry of Project Complaints and Consultations) for the period, for inclusion in the ESMP Reports to be produced in the scope of ESS 10 and distributed to External Interested Parties (WB, NEMC, others) as defined in Section 10 (Reports and Documentation) of this Program. In this update, consultations and complaints that have not been answered within the corresponding period will be highlighted. As a minimum, the following categories will be considered to register any consultations and complaints:

- Requests for information.
- Complaints from the community related to construction activities.
- Complaints related to sexual and gender violence.
- Complaints related to the compensation / indenisation process for impacts caused by the establishment of the easement.
- Complaints on behalf of the community related to the operation of the Project.
- Complaints from Contractors' and subcontractors' workers involved in the implementation of the Project.
- Complaints from TANESCO workers involved in the Project.
- Complaints from other stakeholders related to construction activities.
- Complaints from other stakeholders related to the operation of the Project.
- Suggestions for improvement.
- Others.

Requests for assistance, support and/or partnerships for any local social activity or programme will not be considered as consultations or complaints. However, such requests will be sent to the social responsibility area of TANESCO (or equivalent) and will also receive a formal response in all cases and will be registered in the matrix.

Applications for employment will not be considered as consultations or complaints and will therefore be sent directly to the Contractors' human resources department.

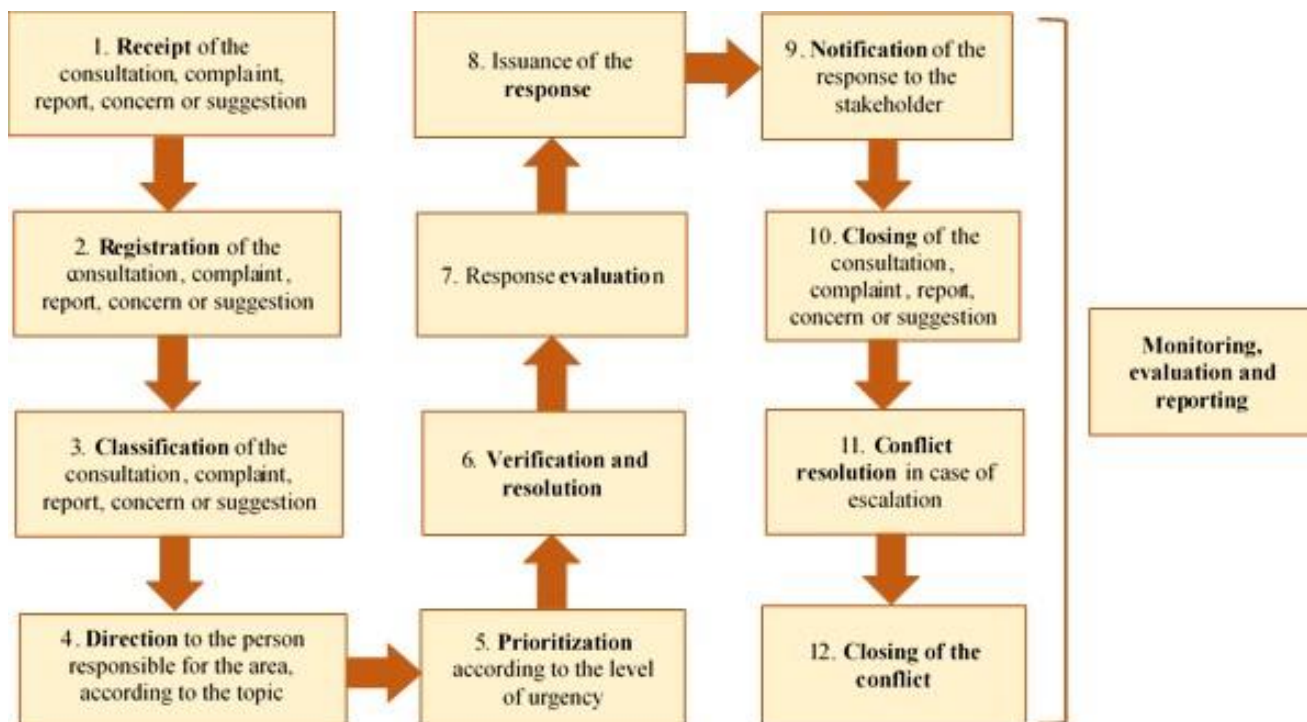
The social specialist(s) of TANESCO Management Team will ensure that consultations

and complaints are answered correctly and promptly. All consultations and complaints will be answered within fifteen (15) working days, except when there is a fair reason for a longer response time. Refusal to provide information will only be considered in cases where confidentiality is required and such refusal is legally justified.

Consultations and complaints will be answered following this procedure:

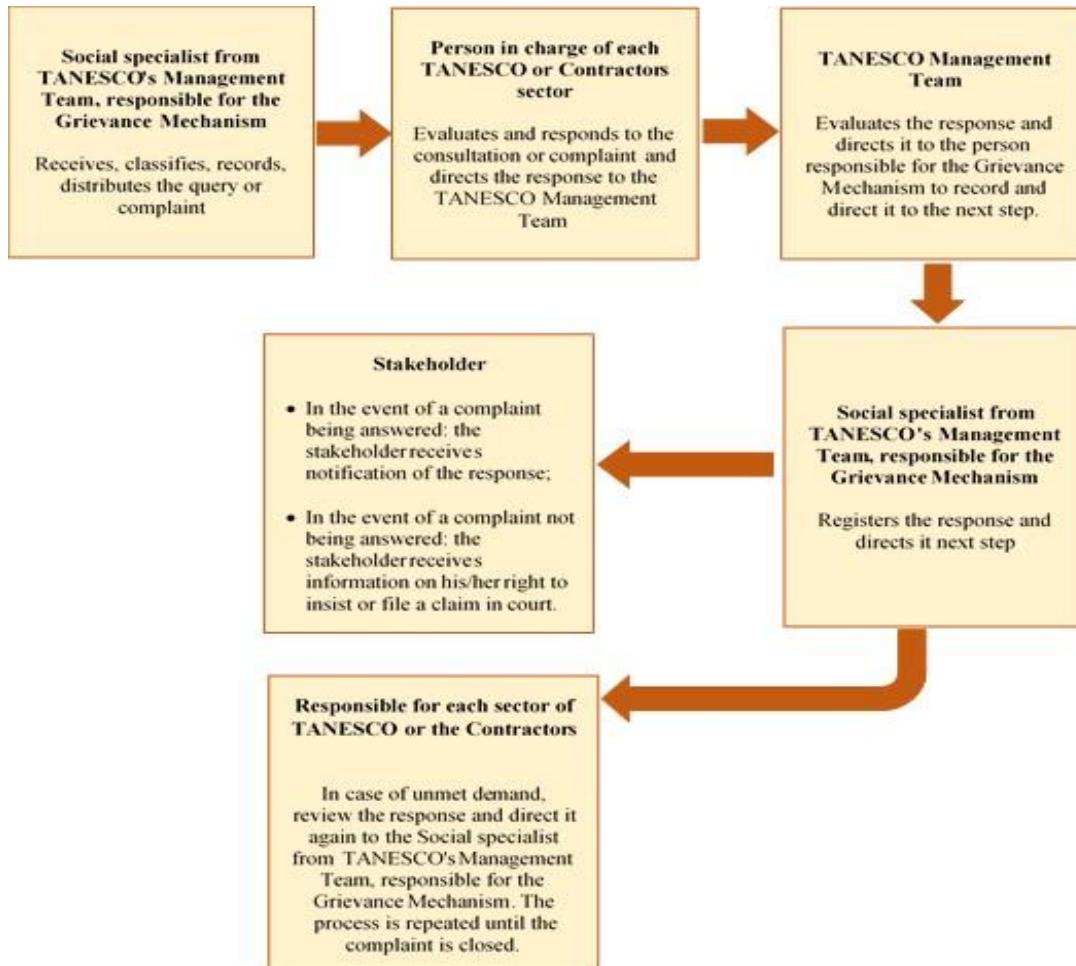
- Consultations, complaints, reports, concerns or suggestions will be received, classified and recorded according to the information required by the GRM Registration System mentioned above.
- Consultations, complaints, reports, concerns or suggestions will be distributed to the corresponding TANESCO sector or to the Contractors and subcontractors, as appropriate.
- The initial response will be reviewed by the person in charge of the TANESCO Management Team in all cases where the complainant's request has not been fully met.
- When the response is favourable, the registration will be made in the Registration System and the complaint will be considered closed, with notification to the stakeholder. The preparation of an action plan must be foreseen, including the schedule and expected results, and the presentation of evidence/documentation of full compliance with the proposed actions to the complainant.
- When the response is not favourable (fully or partially), it must also be registered in the system and contain an adequate justification.
- In the case of grievances received by the GRC, this instance will participate in the response, reviewing the proposal of response and being present when the response is given.
- The complainants will be informed of their right to insist on the consultation or complaint until the case is closed.
- The response will be delivered in writing in all cases.
- The complainants will be informed of the possibility of filing a legal claim if they so wish.

Figure 7.1.a
Stages of grievance handling mechanism



The roles and responsibilities for these actions are in the following **Figure 7.1.b**.

Figure 7.1.b
Roles and responsibilities



Complaints addressed to the Contractors will be handled in accordance with the specific procedure described below.

Additionally, TANESCO and the contractor's social team will hold regular meetings with the Grievance Redress Committees, collecting information on the grievances they have received and analysing the cases that concern the committee. Members of the committee will have clear information on how to contact TANESCO and the Contractor.

7.2

Specific Mechanism for Complaints Addressed to the Contractors in the Construction Phase

Contact details of the Contractors' Resident Engineer and the of the SEP Coordinator will be available at the construction camps.

As the Contractors will have more frequent contact with the population, it is expected that

a large part of the complaints and consultations will be received by its representatives. The Contractors will make available and disclose a local telephone number or WhatsApp for consultations and complaints related to construction. All complaints from workers and other internal stakeholders will also be recorded, along with the measures taken to respond to them.

Each Contractor shall have a Social Specialist assigned to the works on a permanent basis, who will act as Community Relations Coordinator. This professional will receive specific training on the Project's GRM and must provide an initial response to any complaint addressed to the Contractor. He/she will also coordinate with the GRC, verifying if they have received any grievances, and coordinating with them how it will be handled.

The Community Relations Coordinator will maintain a consolidated logbook of complaints and consultations received at the construction sites and work fronts. This consolidated logbook will be sent weekly to the social specialist(s) of TANESCO Management Team for consolidation in the Registry of Project Complaints and Consultations.

The Contractors shall inform the social specialist(s) of TANESCO Management Team as soon as possible of any complaints relating to aspects not directly related to the works under its responsibility and also of those that, although they are aspects of the Contractors' responsibility, are considered to be of greater seriousness according to criteria to be established by TANESCO at the beginning of the works and periodically updated during construction. Any hostile attitude of the stakeholder shall also be reported, even if there is no formal complaint.

All complaints and consultations related to construction shall be evaluated and responded to by the Contractors. Subcontractors who receive complaints shall, by contract, pass them on to the Contractors within 24 hours. Complaints against subcontractors shall also be recorded in the Complaints Register.

In all cases, the Contractors shall respond to complaints within 10 (ten) days, with longer deadlines provided there is justification.

The social specialist(s) of TANESCO Management Team will hold weekly meetings with the Contractors to verify the entries in the logbook of complaints and its responses.

The social specialist(s) of TANESCO Management Team will review and pre-approve the responses of both TANESCO and the Contractors in the following cases:

- Complaints received from local authorities-
- Complaints in which authorities or any sphere of government are copied, as well as those referred by lawyers.
- Complaints submitted by non-governmental organizations (NGOs), public interest civil society organizations or similar organizations-
- Complaints on issues of collective interest to the community.
- Complaints involving some kind of legal non-compliance by the Contractors.

- Complaints about damage to third party property.
- Complaints against the conduct of any worker involved in the construction works, including complaints concerning cases of sexual harassment or abuse.
- Complaints with which the Contractor does not agree and intends to refuse to take the corrective measures requested by the complainant.

Consultations and requests for information will also be answered by TANESCO and the Contractors within 10 (ten) days. The social specialist(s) of TANESCO Management Team will be consulted in cases where information is refused for confidentiality or other reasons.

Complaints received by the Contractors, but addressed to TANESCO, will be sent to the social specialist(s) of TANESCO Management Team within 24 hours, for referral to the sector responsible for compliance.

In the event that the works are stopped for any reason, TANESCO Management Team and the Contractor will plan and implement a communication plan for the population. Interested parties will be informed of the reason for the stoppage, the procedures adopted and the expected date for restarting work.

TANESCO Management Team will monitor the implementation of the actions proposed and agreed upon by TANESCO and the Contractors to address E&S issues.

For the operation phase, the TANESCO Management Team will adapt the GRM based on the experience during the construction phase.

The Contractors will also establish a specific GRM for their workers and for the subcontractors' workers, so that they can raise their concerns and problems. All workers must be informed about the existence of this mechanism and the procedures to be adopted, and they must be encouraged to use it. As part of its GRM TANESCO will also establish a contact channel for complaints and requests from the consultants hired to carry out the ESMP Plans and Programmes.

Like the GRM for external stakeholders (**Section 7.1**), this GRM for workers must also follow certain principles in order to be aligned with EES2, which are presented below:

- Accessibility - the mechanism must be easily accessible to all workers, regardless of their function, contracting company, location or literacy level.
- Confidentiality and non-retaliation - the process must guarantee the anonymity of complainants, whenever necessary, and protect workers from reprisals.
- Transparency and clarity - the mechanism must be clear about the procedures, deadlines and possible solutions to complaints.
- Independence and impartiality - complaints must be analysed fairly, avoiding conflicts of interest.
- Efficiency and rapid response - complaints must be dealt with in a timely manner, avoiding delays that could harm workers.
- Based on dialogue and conflict resolution - the mechanism must promote

communication and seek satisfactory solutions through mediation and dialogue.

- Monitoring and continuous improvement - there should be a process for reviewing and improving the mechanism based on feedback from workers and the effectiveness of resolutions.

Alignment with legislation and human rights - the mechanism must comply with national labour laws and relevant international standards.

TANESCO and the Contractors will maintain an "open door" policy, providing confidential and fair treatment to all workers, including those of the contractors, subcontractors and consultants. Workers will be provided with information on viable channels to express their complaints without having to discuss them directly with their immediate supervisor.

Channels for receiving complaints and suggestions from workers may be suggestion boxes to be distributed in the construction sites, which must be sealed and guarantee the confidentiality of the complainant. The GRM for workers must have a specific alternative channel for complaints of sexual and gender-based violence, in order to guarantee anonymity and confidentiality, such as an independent helpline or a specific cell phone number for this type of complaints.

The maintenance of confidentiality by the GRM for workers must be made clear in its disclosure, especially to ensure that the system will be used in cases of complaints of acts of sexual and gender-based violence. In this regard, it is highlighted that the Contractors' Community Relations Coordinators, responsible for the GRM for workers, must be specifically trained to handle complaints of sexual and gender-based violence and discrimination based on gender, sexual orientation and/or gender identity, and to treat complaints in a confidential, compassionate, empathetic, respectful and sensitive manner, without discrimination and without passing judgment.

These channels must be disclosed to workers during induction training and in E&S 0education for workers under the LMP

The Contractors must also inform, in a visible place in the construction sites, the contact details of the persons responsible for community relations.

The specific GRM for workers must also indicate a deadline for responding to complaints, allowing for the extension of the deadline if justified.

The regular meetings between the social specialist(s) of TANESCO Management Team and the Contractors, already mentioned, in addition to discussing complaints received from the population, will also discuss the handling of complaints from workers. In case of more serious consultations or complaints made by collective groups, the social specialist(s) of TANESCO Management Team will be immediately informed, without waiting for regular meetings or monthly reports.

Among the contact channels to be disclosed to workers, direct contact with TANESCO

will be reported. That is, the social specialist(s) of TANESCO Management Team must be able to directly receive consultations and complaints from the Contractors' and subcontractors' workers, and from the workers of companies that provide equipment, supplies and services for the Project.

The opening of a channel to receive consultations and complaints from the Contractors' and subcontractors' workers, as well as from suppliers, does not imply that TANESCO will assume responsibility for the established labour or contractual relationships. This will simply have the function of allowing its Management Team to supervise the proper management of labour and contractual relationships by the Contractors and subcontractors, and to request that corrective actions be considered when such management is considered to be inappropriate or may imply a risk for the Project.

8.0

Monitoring

The social specialist(s) of TANESCO Management Team will ensure that a periodic review of the implementation of the SEP is carried out, focusing on the effective implementation of the Plan, taking into account the requirements of Tanzanian legislation and international reference standards (WB ESS 10). They will also assess whether or not the Plan meets its objectives, including the following verifications:

- Public consultations: review of comments from stakeholders and the feedback provided to them.
- Disclosure methods and materials: types, frequency and place of disclosure of Project information.
- Management of expectations.
- Community attitudes and perceptions about the Project.
- GRM.
- Implementation adjustments, including the adequacy of staff and methodology.
- Reports.

9.0

Performance Indicators

The following indicators are proposed for the SEP:

Measure	Indicators
Project Stakeholder Mapping and Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and expansion of the Project's stakeholder mapping
Public Consultation with Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of authorities contacted in relation to the number of authorities identified in the stakeholder mapping Number of authorities actually present at the consultations Number of invitations sent to the population and authorities Number of participants in each consultation in relation to the number of invitations Number of women participating in the consultation in relation to the total public Number of posters installed compared to what was planned Number of publications in newspapers Number of hours of dissemination through mobile public address system/sound trucks compared to what was planned Percentage of consultations answered Number of days to respond to consultations (maximum 10 days)
Social Communication During the Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of monthly reports by the Contractors addressed to the social specialist(s) of TANESCO Management Team Number of bulletins prepared and distributed to the population, either by mail, WhatsApp or at distribution points Number of meetings held between the social specialist(s) of TANESCO Management Team and the Contractors Evidence of publications on the TANESCO website and in the press with the planned periodicity (quarterly)
Continued Disclosure of the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of publications on the TANESCO website and in the press with the planned frequency (semi-annual)
GRM from External Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of disclosure of the GRM and available channels Evidence of implementation and disclosure of a specific channel for complaints of sexual and gender-based violence Evidence of implementation and disclosure of a specific channel for complaints and consultations regarding the compensation/indemnisation process for the impacts of the establishment of the wayleave easement Evidence of training and continuous updating of the GRM Registration System Complaints / consultations handling rate and responses within the specified time frame Number of complaints / consultations attended to/resolved in relation to the total received
Specific Mechanism for Complaints Addressed to the Contractors in the Construction Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of disclosure of the Contractors' GRM channels Evidence of training of the Contractors' social communication team Evidence of training and continuous updating of the Contractors' consolidated complaints logbook Complaints / consultations handling rate and responses within the specified time frame Number of meetings held between the social specialist(s) of TANESCO Management Team and the Contractors

Measure	Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submission of complaints / consultations received by subcontractors within the established 24 hours] • Evidence of the installation and disclosure of suggestion boxes in the Project construction sites • Evidence of implementation and disclosure of a specific channel for complaints of sexual and gender violence
Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of the periodic review of the SEP's measures

Elaboration: JGP/BENE.

10.0

Reports and Documentation

As already mentioned, the Contractors shall prepare monthly reports to inform the social specialist(s) of TANESCO Management Team about the activities of the SEP under their responsibility and the results thereof.

The social specialist(s) of TANESCO Management Team, in turn, will produce a series of internal and external reports to describe the progress of the implementation of the SEP.

The reports to be disseminated to local stakeholders will be prepared in languages and formats appropriate for their understanding and access.

On a quarterly basis during construction, the social specialist(s) of TANESCO Management Team will issue a social communication report that includes at least the following:

- Activities carried out during the period and their results.
- Schedule of activities for the following period.
- Statistics related to the GRM (complaint/consultation response rate and responses within the agreed time frame, according to the complexity of the complaint/consultation).
- Identify, based on the incidence of similar questions, the degree of information of the population in the area of influence regarding the Project.
- During the operation, TANESCO Management Team will be responsible for issuing the social communication reports on a half-yearly basis.

A consolidated annual report must also be prepared, with the activities of the SEP.

The preparation of this report on the results of the Plan, which will be produced for the stakeholders, must follow these guidelines:

- Decide what type of information needs to be communicated, to which interested parties, by what method and with what frequency.
- Regularly update the record of commitments and communicate progress to interested and affected social actors.
- In particular, disclose any significant changes that have occurred in the commitments or implementation measures that cause an incompatibility with respect to publicly disclosed documents (in accordance with the previous paragraph).
- Disseminate monitoring results, especially monitoring reports from external agents.
- Report periodically on the process of communication and relations with stakeholders in general, both those directly affected and other stakeholders.
- Present information to stakeholders in language and format that is easy to understand.

Annex 1 – Results of the Consultations

Table 1.0
Meetings held with stakeholders
Site Reconnaissance Inspection - TRIP 1 (July 19th-27th 2023)

Region	Name	Institution	Position	Concerns	Responses
Geita	Prof. Godius W. Kahyarara (RAS)	Regional Commissioner's Office	Regional Administrative Secretary (RAS)	<p>He advises that the consultant and TANESCO management provide the information to the affected communities before and during the implementation of the project.</p> <p>He advises the Experts and TANESCO to consult the District officials from the initial stage of the project to the implementation stage.</p> <p>The issue of compensation is very critical and should be handled with care and involve the respective councils since they know people with their properties.</p> <p>The alignment should be known by erecting signs such as concrete bicornes.</p>	<p>There will be a consultation process and information about the project will be provided.</p> <p>A Resettlement Plan will be designed and implemented. It will include information to the population and their participation.</p> <p>The final alignment will be well known to everyone to identify the affected areas once it is defined.</p>
	Lutengano G. Mailwiba	Bukombe District Council	District Executive Officer	<p>Their experience shows that compensation usually is a problem between the PAPs and the neighbours and the village government.</p> <p>There is presence of small-scale miners in the district. The alignment should be known to the small-scale miners.</p> <p>He advises the Experts and TANESCO to consult the district officials from the initial stage of the project to the implementation stage.</p> <p>The project is good for development, and it fulfils the government initiative of having an industrial economy. This means without electricity we</p>	<p>Compensation will be careful done to avoid unnecessary conflict and delay of project implementation.</p> <p>Before implementation of the project in the respective areas, the stakeholders and affected communities will be clearly informed during scoping study and full ESIA study</p>

Table 1.0
Meetings held with stakeholders
Site Reconnaissance Inspection - TRIP 1 (July 19th-27th 2023)

Region	Name	Institution	Position	Concerns	Responses
				cannot achieve the expected goals.	
	Peter Wambura Sylvester Mayala	Mbogwe District Council	District Executive Director's office Ag. District Executive Officer District Secondary Education Officer	<p>The existing electricity is not sufficient, and they get power through rationing, and not reliable.</p> <p>He advises that the consultant and TANESCO management provide the information to the affected communities before and during the implementation of the project.</p> <p>The issue of compensation is very critical and should be handled with care and involve the respective councils since they are the ones who know people.</p> <p>The alignment should be made known to the small-scale miners to avoid conflicts of interest.</p> <p>Concern about the impact (and possible destruction) of socio-economic activities in the alignment.</p> <p>Ugandan oil Pipeline passes through their district. He suggested that TANESCO liaise with ECOP Management.</p>	<p>The project will reinforce the power supply in the country, improving it. The project focuses on the transmission line.</p> <p>The consultants and TANESCO officials will provide accurate information to the affected communities before and during implementation of the project.</p> <p>Compensation will be considered before implementation of the project.</p> <p>The final alignment will be clearly known in every area once it has been defined.</p> <p>The potential impacts are being taken into consideration in the definition of the alignment.</p> <p>The recommendation to liaise with different stakeholders will be considered.</p>
	Kaunga O. Amani (DAS) Manyonyi Emmanuel Sarah	Nyang'wale District Council	District Commissioner District Executive Director's office Ag. District Executive	<p>They advise that the consultant and TANESCO management provide the information to the affected communities before and during the implementation of the project.</p> <p>The issue of compensation is very critical and</p>	<p>The information will be provided to all stakeholders and communities in region, districts wards and village levels.</p> <p>Compensations will be provided. The recommendation to coordinate with</p>

Table 1.0
Meetings held with stakeholders
Site Reconnaissance Inspection - TRIP 1 (July 19th-27th 2023)

Region	Name	Institution	Position	Concerns	Responses
	MSiliarius Prumu Ulzeli Makwaiya		Director	<p>should be handled with care and involve the respective councils since they know people with their properties.</p> <p>The Ugandan oil Pipeline passes through their district. suggested that TANESCO liaise with ECOP Management.</p> <p>There are artisanal miners in most places in the region. The district has several small-scale miners hence the UTIP should consider bypassing their clamps and camps sites since compensation will be very costly due to the value of the land that consists of minerals and most of them are licensed.</p> <p>Concern about the impacts on the socio-economic activities in the area of the alignment.</p>	<p>councils will be considered.</p> <p>The recommendations to liaise with ECOP will also be considered.</p> <p>Compensation will be considered to all affected socio-economic activities in the project alignment</p>
	Kashinje Bukombe	Geita District Council	District Executive Director's office Ag. District Executive Director	<p>There are artisanal miners in most places within the district. The alignment should be known to the small-scale miners.</p> <p>The Ugandan oil Pipeline passes through their district. Suggested that TANESCO liaise with ECOP Management.</p> <p>Advised the experts and TANESCO to consult the district Council officials from the initial stage of the project to the implementation stage.</p> <p>Impacts on the socio-economic activities in the</p>	<p>The project will be well communicated to all affected communities before its implementation</p> <p>The recommendations to liaise with ECOP will also be considered.</p> <p>Consultation will be effectively done in all levels.</p> <p>Compensation will be considered</p>

Table 1.0
Meetings held with stakeholders
Site Reconnaissance Inspection - TRIP 1 (July 19th-27th 2023)

Region	Name	Institution	Position	Concerns	Responses
				alignment. The possibility of having problems due to compensation issues to the people affected by the project.	Before compensation all affected people will be accurately identified to avoid unnecessary problems.
Kagera	Toba A. Nguvila	Regional Commissioner's Office	Regional Administration Secretary	<p>He advises that the consultant and TANESCO management provide the information to the affected communities before and during the implementation of the project.</p> <p>The issue of compensation is very critical and should be handled with care and involve the respective councils since they know people with their properties.</p> <p>The alignment should be known by erecting signs such as concrete bicornes.</p> <p>The oil pipeline project may affect the alignment.</p> <p>Expects the project will create jobs and reduce the price of power.</p> <p>Their experience shows that compensation usually is a problem between the PAPs and the neighbours and the village government.</p> <p>He advises the Experts and TANESCO to consult the district officials from the initial stage of the project to the implementation stage.</p>	<p>Consultation will be effectively done to all affected communities before the implementation of the project.</p> <p>Yes, compensation is very important for smoothly implementation of the project and will be done before implementation of the project.</p> <p>The alignment will be clearly identified for everyone to understand and informed once it is defined.</p> <p>The recommendations to liaise with ECOP will also be considered.</p> <p>Potential conflicts related to land ownership will be taken into consideration.</p>
	Geofrey	Misenyi District	District Executive	Expectation of reduction of the power cost, as	UTIP will reinforce the supply of

Table 1.0
Meetings held with stakeholders
Site Reconnaissance Inspection - TRIP 1 (July 19th-27th 2023)

Region	Name	Institution	Position	Concerns	Responses
	Biashara Betreace Sanga		Director's Office Ag. District Executive Director	<p>currently they are not part of the national grid.</p> <p>Advises that the consultant and TANESCO management provide the information by liaising with the district official for them to write letters to the Wards Executive Officers who will then inform the village councils.</p> <p>Since the alignment will pass through the Sugar Industry land considers it will be good to consult them.</p>	<p>electricity in the country. This is a project focused on transmission.</p> <p>Official information will be provided to all stakeholders to raise awareness and asking for support on how to access local levels such as wards and villages.</p> <p>The recommendation to involve Kagera sugar management will be taken in consideration.</p>
	Julius K. Leizer DC) Michael F. Mryumu Kitila Brayson	Karagwe District Council	District Executive Director's office Ag. District Executive Director District Commissioner	<p>Currently, they relay power from Uganda. They think being connected to the national grid will reduce the high tariff of electricity in the district.</p> <p>The consultant and TANESCO management should provide the information by liaising with the district official for them to write letters to the Wards Executive Officers who will then inform the village councils.</p> <p>Concern on impact on trees. Considers TANESCO should grow trees after cutting them.</p> <p>TANESCO should consider the use of underground cables since they are more environmentally friendly.</p>	<p>UTIP will reinforce the supply of electricity in the country. This is a project focused on transmission.</p> <p>Official information will be provided to all stakeholders to raise awareness. Consultants and TANESCO will also ask for support on how to access local levels such as wards and villages.</p> <p>Plans to manage environmental impacts (such as loss of trees) will be implemented.</p>
	Solomon Kimulike	Ngara District Council	District Executive Director	Currently there is an acute shortage of electricity in the district which affects so much the health facilities including schools. Expects the project	UTIP will reinforce the supply of electricity in the country. This is a project focused on transmission.

Table 1.0
Meetings held with stakeholders
Site Reconnaissance Inspection - TRIP 1 (July 19th-27th 2023)

Region	Name	Institution	Position	Concerns	Responses
				<p>will help on this respect.</p> <p>The consultant and TANESCO management provide the information by liaising with the district official for them to write letters to the Wards Executive Officers who will then inform the village councils.</p> <p>Concerns on how land compensation will be managed, since there are problems such as land conflicts between the farmers and livestock keepers and conflicts/ problems with village boundaries between the villages that will benefit the project alignment.</p> <p>If compensation is not handled properly can create misunderstandings among the PAPs and in the council in general.</p>	<p>Information will be provided to all stakeholders and affected communities.</p> <p>All affected people will be accurately identified for compensations to avoid unnecessary conflict during project implementation.</p> <p>Compensation will be properly handled to avoid misunderstandings.</p>
	Innocent T. M. Mukandara Thomas Milimo	Biharamulo District Council	District Commissioner District Executive Director District Economist District Planning Officer	<p>Currently, there is an acute shortage of electricity in the district which affects so much the social services and economic activities. The expectation is that the project will help with this.</p> <p>Concerns on how land compensation will be managed since there are problems such as land conflicts between the farmers and livestock keepers and conflicts/ problems with village boundaries between the villages that will benefit the project alignment.</p> <p>If compensation is not properly handled can create</p>	<p>UTIP will reinforce the supply of electricity in the country. This is a project focused on transmission.</p> <p>Clear identification of landowners will be done to avoid misunderstandings among groups and villages.</p> <p>Compensation will be well handled to avoid unnecessary conflicts.</p> <p>Planting tree projects will be considered</p>

Table 1.0
Meetings held with stakeholders
Site Reconnaissance Inspection - TRIP 1 (July 19th-27th 2023)

Region	Name	Institution	Position	Concerns	Responses
				<p>misunderstandings among the PAPs and council in general.</p> <p>Loss of trees. The project should consider the restoration of the trees and other vegetation losses.</p>	to replace loss of trees.
Shinyanga	Alex Mpsa Leo Mwakataobe (RM) TANESCO	Regional Commissioner's Office	Regional Administrative Secretary (RAS)	<p>For easy accessibility to the local communities, you need to have an interpreter who knows sukuma and other local languages in the respective areas.</p> <p>The project is good and will stimulate development in the countries</p> <p>The issue of compensation must be carefully handled.</p> <p>Prior information must be provided to all stakeholders and affected wards and villages.</p>	<p>Local government official who knows the languages will accompany us to simplify communication with local communities in respective areas.</p> <p>Compensation will be accurately done to all affected people.</p> <p>The project will be effectively communicated to all stakeholders and local communities.</p>
	Duncan Kasembe	Shinyanga Municipal Council	Municipal Executive Director's office Ag. Municipal Executive Director	<p>Advised that the consultant and TANESCO management provide the information to the affected communities before and during the implementation of the project.</p> <p>Ibadakuli substation is located near the Airport and part of the land will be used by the alignment. Suggested that TANESCO liaise with Tanzania Aviation Authority Management.</p> <p>Expect that the project will create jobs, both direct and indirect, for the population.</p>	<p>TANESCO and the project teams will provide required information to all affected communities and take note of their concerns for clarification.</p> <p>The recommendation to contact the airport authorities will be considered, to provide them information and simplify project implementation.</p> <p>During the project implementation direct and indirect employment opportunities will be available. Local communities</p>

Table 1.0
Meetings held with stakeholders
Site Reconnaissance Inspection - TRIP 1 (July 19th-27th 2023)

Region	Name	Institution	Position	Concerns	Responses
				<p>Potential destruction of socio-economic activities in the alignment.</p> <p>Advised the Experts and TANESCO to consult the Municipal Council officials from the initial stage of the project to the implementation stage.</p>	<p>will be considered as well.</p> <p>Compensation will be considered</p> <p>Consultation will be made to all stakeholders from region to village levels.</p>
	<p>Katimba Khamis J</p> <p>Eikana Zablon</p> <p>Teddy Jacob</p> <p>Priscia J. Pius</p> <p>Judica J. Sumari</p> <p>Elikana Daud Zabron</p>	Msalala District council	<p>District Director</p> <p>District Planning Officer</p> <p>District Community Development Officer</p> <p>Ward executive officer – Lunguya</p> <p>Ward executive officer – Bugarama</p>	<p>Clear information must be provided to all communities where the alignment is passing through.</p> <p>Communities will not have any problem with this project since they will benefit from it.</p> <p>The major issue is compensation to the affected socio-economic activities and land which will be taken during the project implementation.</p> <p>For effective implementation of UTIP local leaders such as WEO and VEO must be involved and accompany the project teams to the local communities</p>	<p>UTIP will reinforce the supply of electricity in the country. This is a project focused on transmission.</p> <p>Communities will be informed during the meeting in ward and village levels.</p> <p>Compensation will be done to all affected people in the alignment.</p> <p>Local leaders will be involved in the project and will help to introduce the teams to their communities during the meetings.</p>

Table 2.0
Meetings held with stakeholders
Site Reconnaissance Inspection - TRIP 2 (May – July 2024)

Region	Name	Institution	Position	Stakeholders' concerns	Remarks/ Response
Shinyanga	Anamy Tarimo	Regional Manager – TANESCO Shinyanga	Ag. Regional Manger	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shinyanga is experiencing electricity outages since the existing distribution lines are from Mabuki and Ibadakuli substations, hence the proposed Transmission line of 400KV will be of great help since the outages experienced. 2. Ibadakuli substation will have high capacity of distributing electricity to many users within Shinyanga region. 3. The project will improve the Socio - economic activities of Shinyanga Region, Geita and Kagera at large 4. In case of any challenge don't hesitate to consult us, we are here to help 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Noted 2. Noted 3. Noted 4. Thank you for your continued cooperation
	Alex Mpasa Leo	RC -Shinyanga Office	Ag. Regional Administrative Secretary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There are a lot of issues concerning power availability. 2. A lot of investors are raising complaints about power availability, hence this proposed project of 400KV came be a cure for all the complains. 3. There are areas where REA contractors are supplying electricity and we have received a lot of complaints about villagers are not connected with electricity. We shall follow-up and see what is happening. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Noted 2. Noted 3. We shall note this for more information and feedback
	Mwacheni Judith Peres Kamugisha Josephat P Mushi	Shinyanga Municipal Council and Shinyanga	Ag. Municipal Human Resource Officer Municipal Community Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. We are expecting that the Municipal Council will benefit since the Contractor shall pay service levies to the Council. 2. We hope that the proposed transmission line route has avoided the designated area for the bus stand/station. 3. It is important to estimate the amount of solid waste 	The initiative has more advantages than disadvantages when it comes to the advancement of the country and people as a whole.

Table 2.0
Meetings held with stakeholders
Site Reconnaissance Inspection - TRIP 2 (May – July 2024)

Region	Name	Institution	Position	Stakeholders' concerns	Remarks/ Response
	David Rwazo	District Council	Officer	to be generated during project implementation.	Yes, the project to the large extent has avoided sensitive areas like that one.
	Charles Victor Enock Magese		Land Officer	4. PAPs grievances should be handled carefully and should be given knowledge regarding their compensation payments on how to use it wisely should be given to them adequately.	
	Edward Mayenga		Ag. District Executive Officer	5. Preparation of the mitigation plan for the expected impacts should be considered.	Noted. However, TANESCO will enter into agreement with Village government for security and clean-up of way leave area of transmission line after construction completion.
	Joseph Nyomelo		Engineer of Works	6. TANESCO should ensure there is mechanism to control encroachments from the community to the way leave corridor during operation phase of the project	
			Land Officer	7. Awareness on the spread of HIV/AIDs and unwanted pregnancies should be considered throughout the project implementation	This will control encroachments problem caused by community. This is well noted, all mechanism for preventing GBV and VAC will be formulated and implemented during execution of the proposed TL project.
			Environmental Officer	8. The contractor should consider employment opportunities during construction to the youth within the respective villages traversed by the transmission line project.	
			District Community Development Officer	9. Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Violence Against Children (VAC) should be avoided during implementation of the proposed TL project.	
		District Executive Director Msalala (includes Environmental		1. We are grateful for the initiatives of the GOT for the decision to implement the proposed project on our side we see more benefits 2. We acknowledge your initiatives towards the implementation of this project 3. The proposed TL project will enhance our	This is well noted and RMO office will be consulted and work together during the assessment. Noted, Contractor will

Table 2.0
Meetings held with stakeholders
Site Reconnaissance Inspection - TRIP 2 (May – July 2024)

Region	Name	Institution	Position	Stakeholders' concerns	Remarks/ Response
		Management Officer, Forest, Engineer of works and Community Development Officer) officer, Natural resources officer		<p>international diplomacy with our fellow neighbours of Uganda.</p> <p>4. The compensation payment should be fair and prompt to all affected villages</p> <p>5. Consider consulting local leaders in all stages of project implementation</p> <p>6. Kalole area has a lot of mining activities going on, hence need to work hand by hand with Resident Mining Officer (RMO) office.</p> <p>7. During implementation of the proposed TL project, contractor should abide with our laws and regulations especially on paying a minimum wages and other statutory benefit to workers accordingly.</p> <p>8. The project's contractor(s) should source all materials for works such as cement, aggregate, sand and gravel from authorized dealers who available within our Council</p> <p>9. Our major concern is on the impact of the compensation payments, people should be educated on the financial management before the compensation payment has been affected.</p> <p>10. In case of any problem the Contractor / TANESCO should consult the district officials</p>	<p>follow our national laws and regulations during implementation of the proposed TL project.</p> <p>Thanks for your continued cooperation.</p> <p>All observations and recommendations have been noted.</p>
	Fabian Balele Franaeli Sumari Victor Nkya	Tanzania Forest Service (TFS) – Shinyanga Region	District Forestry Conservation Officer Bee Keeping Officer Conservation	<p>1. During implementation of the proposed TL project, TANESCO together with project's contractor should involve TFS when clearing trees in the way leave.</p> <p>2. Indigenous trees need special ways of removing it once encountered, hence TFS should be informed so that they can provide professional advice.</p>	<p>Thanks for your continued cooperation. All observations and recommendations have been noted.</p>

Table 2.0
Meetings held with stakeholders
Site Reconnaissance Inspection - TRIP 2 (May – July 2024)

Region	Name	Institution	Position	Stakeholders' concerns	Remarks/ Response
			Officer I	3. There are three reserved forests namely Lubega, Mwantini and Nindo in Shinyanga council. Nindo reserved forest is located in Iselamagazi village. 4. Fair and prompt compensation must be attained prior implementation of the proposed TL project construction. 5. They mentioned that the proposed TL project will fasten development to people who are in need of sustainable electricity for their daily activities. 6. In case of any problem consult us, TFS is here to help anytime.	
	Daniel L Mapunda Selemani y Shemlugo	Shinyanga Resident Mining Office	Residence Mining Officer Mining Licensing Officer	1. The proposed project will ensure sustainability of power to many miners who are in need of power to operate their plant and crushers. 2. TANESCO need to share designed route of the proposed TL project to know where exactly the affected mining area will be. 3. RMO office will be happy to work together with TANESCO all the time during implementation of the proposed project.	Noted, TANESCO promised to share the design route with Resident Mining Office. Thanks for your continued cooperation. All observations and recommendations have been noted.
	Kennedy Mgawe	Police - Shinyanga	SO I	1. The Shinyanga region is safe to all, and the police is willing to corporate with all parties (TANESCO/Contractor and Consultant) during implementation of the proposed TL project. 2. No big crime scene occurred in past three years in Shinyanga region 3. Gender Based Violence and Violence Against Children occurred in Shinyanga region. However,	Noted, various awareness campaign including GBV, VAC, STDS and HIV/AIDS will be disseminated during implementation of proposed TL project. Thanks for your continued

Table 2.0
Meetings held with stakeholders
Site Reconnaissance Inspection - TRIP 2 (May – July 2024)

Region	Name	Institution	Position	Stakeholders' concerns	Remarks/ Response
				<p>Police Shinyanga disseminate the knowledge about GBV and VAC frequently</p> <p>4. Shinyanga police have Gender desk and social Police officer at district and ward level respectively.</p> <p>5. Awareness campaign regarding GBV, VAC, STDs and HIV/AIDS during implementation of the proposed TL project is highly recommended.</p> <p>6. In case of any problem consult us, Police Shinyanga region is here to help anytime.</p> <p>7. They also provided the list of Crime for the past three years.</p>	<p>cooperation.</p> <p>All observations and recommendations have been noted.</p>
	Kipamila F. Hans	TANROADS	Ag. Regional Manager	<p>1. Where the TL cross the roads, headroom height should be more than 6m to allow smooth passing of vehicles and other machines.</p> <p>2. TL poles should be installed at the edge of road Right of Ways to allow future expansion of the roads without need additional costs for reallocation of utilities including TANESCO electrification lines.</p> <p>3. In case of underground transmission, TANESCO should inform TANROADS for approval and supervision prior cutting off/ dismantling the roads.</p> <p>4. TANESCO should work together with TANROADS during implementation of the proposed TL project. TANROADS is willing to collaborate with the project when need arise.</p>	<p>Thanks for your continued cooperation.</p> <p>All observations and recommendations have been noted.</p>
	Samson Pamphili	TARURA	Ag. Regional Manager	<p>1. Where the TL cross the roads, headroom height should be more than 6m to allow smooth passing</p>	<p>Noted, Contractor(s) will be guided accordingly.</p>

Table 2.0
Meetings held with stakeholders
Site Reconnaissance Inspection - TRIP 2 (May – July 2024)

Region	Name	Institution	Position	Stakeholders' concerns	Remarks/ Response
				<p>of vehicles and other machines</p> <p>2. Allowable weight for load vehicle is 10 tons, hence the Contractor's vehicles should abide with this weight to protect their bridges and culverts designed for 10 tons maximum from damage. Any above 10 tons of load, TARURA should be informed in order to grant for permit.</p> <p>3. TANESCO should work together with TARURA during implementation of the proposed TL project. TARURA is willing to cooperate with the project all time.</p>	<p>Thanks for your continued cooperation.</p> <p>All observations and recommendations have been noted for consideration.</p>
	SF. Martin Nyambala	FIRE AND RESCUE FORCE	AG. RFO	<p>1. Construction campsites should have all infrastructure for fire control and accident when occurs.</p> <p>2. Adequately firefighting equipment such as water reserve, fire extinguishers etc. should be in place and fire warden/safety officer should be present at the sites.</p> <p>3. Way leave of TL should be clearly demarcated and clean to avoid fire incident to happen.</p> <p>4. Fire rescue drill should be performed during implementation of the proposed TL project.</p> <p>5. TANESCO should work together with Fire and rescue force during implementation of the proposed TL project. Fire and rescue force Shinyanga is willing to cooperate with the project all time.</p> <p>6. Ensure involvement of the local leaders in this exercise in order to gain cooperation from them</p> <p>7. It is good to note that at Buchambi, Masagala,</p>	<p>Thanks for your continued cooperation.</p> <p>All observations and recommendations have been noted for consideration.</p> <p>Thanks for your continued cooperation.</p> <p>All observations and recommendations have been noted for consideration.</p>

Table 2.0
Meetings held with stakeholders
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Region	Name	Institution	Position	Stakeholders' concerns	Remarks/ Response
				Mwadui Luhumbo and Maganzo Villages are areas for small miners 8. We have no objection since the Government has a good intention in the people by implementing this project.	
	Jeremiah Kileo Bernard W. Maloko	Tanzania Airport Authority (TAA)	Airport Security Officer Civil Engineer	1. The height of towers should be considered to avoid unnecessary aerodrome traffic accidents. However, the proposed TL project site does not enter into TAA area 2. TAA is willing to corporate with TANESCO during implementation of the proposed TL project.	Thanks for your continued cooperation. All observations and recommendations have been noted for consideration.
Geita	Lucas Karoli Husna Toni Ntiryo Ezekiel Mrema M Juma Mabula E Kanga Livinos J Bampabura Juliet Mfinanga	TANESCO Nyangwale Nyang'wale District Council officer,	District Manager District Executive Director, Environmental Management Officer, Forest officer, Land Officer, Planning Natural resources officer, Engineer of works Community Development Officer)	1. We are grateful for the initiatives of the GOT for the decision to implement the proposed project on our side we see more benefits 2. We acknowledge your initiatives towards the implementation of this project 3. The proposed TL project will enhance our international diplomacy with our fellow country of Uganda. 4. The compensation payment should be fair and prompt to all affected villages 5. Consider consulting local leaders in all stages of project implementation. 6. Isonda area has a lot of mining activities going on, hence need to work hand in hand with Resident Mining Officer (RMO) office. Furthermore, Council has area planned for small mining industries. 7. Isonda and Igeka village owned forest reserved area of 888 hectare, if happen the proposed TL	This is well noted, local leaders will be involved in all stages of project implementation. Noted with consideration of contacting RMO office. Noted, Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring plans including restoration plan will be formulated during implementation of the proposed TL project. Noted and Project's contractor(s) will be guided accordingly.

Table 2.0
Meetings held with stakeholders
Site Reconnaissance Inspection - TRIP 2 (May – July 2024)

Region	Name	Institution	Position	Stakeholders' concerns	Remarks/ Response
				<p>project pass through village reserved forest, restoration activities should be implemented accordingly.</p> <p>8. No historical heritage founded in the village affected by the proposed TL project.</p> <p>9. During implementation of the proposed TL project, contractor should abide with our laws and regulations especially on paying a minimum wages and other statutory benefit to workers accordingly.</p> <p>10. The project's contractor(s) should outsource all materials for works such as cement, aggregate, sand and gravel from authorized dealers who available within our Council.</p> <p>11. Our major concern is on the impact of the compensation payments, people should be educated on the financial management before the compensation payment has been affected.</p> <p>12. In case of any problem consult us.</p>	<p>Thanks for your continued cooperation. All observations and recommendations have been noted for consideration.</p>
	Amon C Mimata	Police - Geita	Regional Police Commander	<p>1. The Geita region is safe to all, and the police is willing to corporate with all parties (TANESCO, Contractor and Consultant) during implementation of the proposed TL project.</p> <p>2. No big crime scene occurred in past three years in Geita region</p> <p>3. Sustainable availability of electricity in Geita is crucial due to the fact that electricity creates a lot of employment of people at mining industries available in Geita region, absence of it means no job to people hence number of crimes will be increased and vice versa.</p>	<p>Thanks for your continued cooperation.</p> <p>All observations and recommendations have been noted for consideration.</p>

Table 2.0
Meetings held with stakeholders
Site Reconnaissance Inspection - TRIP 2 (May – July 2024)

Region	Name	Institution	Position	Stakeholders' concerns	Remarks/ Response
				4. Geita police will provide adequately security of people and project properties during implementation of the proposed TL project. 5. Gender Based Violence and Violence Against Children occurred in Geita region. However, Police Geita disseminate the knowledge about GBV and VAC frequently 6. Geita police have Gender desk and social Police officer at district level only, plan to go up to ward level. 7. Awareness campaign regarding GBV, VAC, STDs and HIV/AIDS during implementation of the proposed TL project is highly recommended. 8. In case of any problem consult us, Police Geita region is here to help anytime 9. He provided the list of crime for the past three years.	
	Joseph Kumburu	Resident Mining Office (GEITA & MBOGWE)-Kahama Office	Residence Mining Officer	1. The proposed project will ensure sustainability of power to many miners who are in need of power to operate their plants and crushers. 2. TANESCO need to share designed route of the proposed TL project to know where exactly the affected mining area will be. 3. RMO office will be happy to work together with TANESCO all the time during implementation of the proposed project.	Noted for consideration that TANESCO will share designed route for the proposed TL project Thanks for your continued cooperation. All observations and recommendations have been noted for consideration.
	Jerry Mwakapemba Eng. David J.	TARURA - Geita	Regional Engineer Regional	1. Where the TL cross the roads, headroom height should be more than 6m to allow smooth passing of vehicles and other machines	Noted, project's contractor will be guided accordingly

Table 2.0
Meetings held with stakeholders
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Region	Name	Institution	Position	Stakeholders' concerns	Remarks/ Response
	Msechu Godfrey Vedastor Robert Daudi		Manager Sociologist Environmental Management Officer	<p>2. Allowable weight for load vehicle is 10 tons, hence the Contractor's vehicles should abide with this weight to protect our bridges and culverts designed for 10 tons maximum from damage. Any above 10 tons, TARURA should be informed and apply for permit. However, some of bridge and culverts in GEITA where there is route for public buses, their culverts and bridge designed for 20 tons capacity.</p> <p>3. Project's contractor should apply dust control mechanism when use TARURA gravel roads when passing village towns and centres.</p> <p>4. Project's contractor should take road safety measures such as speed limits when using TARURA roads.</p> <p>5. TANESCO should work together with TARURA during implementation of the proposed TL project. TARURA is willing to support the project all time.</p>	<p>Thanks for your continued cooperation.</p> <p>All observations and recommendations have been noted for consideration.</p>
	Kalila King Sarah Membo Juma Marcel Manase Nkuli Sospeter Mashamba	Mbogwe District Council	<p>Ag.District executive officer</p> <p>Ag District community development officer</p> <p>Environmental officer</p> <p>Land officer</p> <p>Human Resource</p>	<p>1. They mentioned that they total accept the project with no objection.</p> <p>2. Mbogwe Council has experience in pipeline from Tanga to Uganda projects by EACOP.</p> <p>3. They proposed the TANESCO to adhere with all Environmental rules and regulations before starting to implement the project.</p> <p>4. Since the proposed transmission line route is already known and valuation exercise is not yet done, they advised TANESCO to either conduct pre-valuation exercise i.e., counting everything within the power transmission line to minimize chances of cheating and compensation costs. There</p>	<p>Thanks for your continued cooperation.</p> <p>All observations and recommendations have been noted for consideration.</p>

Table 2.0
Meetings held with stakeholders
Site Reconnaissance Inspection - TRIP 2 (May – July 2024)

Region	Name	Institution	Position	Stakeholders' concerns	Remarks/ Response
			Officer	<p>is a tendency of people who are not faithful to either construct buildings and plant trees with the purpose of gaining more money within the entire line.</p> <p>5. Ensure the public engagement involves local leaders in order to get positive response and cooperation. It is good to use community development officers since they are familiar with such projects in the district.</p> <p>6. During implementation of the proposed TL project, contractor should abide with our laws and regulations especially on paying a minimum wages and other statutory benefit to workers accordingly.</p> <p>7. The project's contractor(s) should outsource all materials for works such as cement, aggregate, sand and gravel from authorized dealers who available within our Council</p> <p>8. Our major concern is on the impact of the compensation payments, people should be educated on the financial management before the compensation payment has been affected.</p> <p>9. In case of any problem the district official should be consulted.</p>	
	Muyungu J Frumeni	TANESCO Bukombe	Ag. District Manager	<p>1. They are willing to offer 100% support to the project during implementation</p> <p>2. No authorized and designated dumping site located within Bukombe area; they use executed borrow pits located at Liobaika area in Luzewa village as dumping site.</p> <p>3. The project's contractor(s) should outsource all</p>	All observations and recommendations have been noted for consideration.
	Melania D Kwai	Bukombe District Council	Ag. District Executive Officer		

Table 2.0
Meetings held with stakeholders
Site Reconnaissance Inspection - TRIP 2 (May – July 2024)

Region	Name	Institution	Position	Stakeholders' concerns	Remarks/ Response
	Lutengano g. Mwaliba		District Executive	materials for works such as cement, aggregate, sand and gravel from authorized dealers who available within our Council	
	Elisha W, Jengela		Director	4. No forest reserve which will be affected by the proposed TL project	
	Jackson S. Miagio		District Environmental Management Officer	5. Before clearing of the way leave, the Contractor should notify District Council Forest department.	
	Augustino H Simbeye		District Infrastructure Rural and Urban Development Officer	6. There are group of people who are dealing with plantation of trees in the district, during restoration activities of the project, these group must be considered.	
	Dorice Kinyaga		District Land Officer	7. Bukombe council has seasonal river known as Nyikonga river, However, if contractor want to extract water from it must obtain extraction permit from Lake Victoria Basin Water Board.	
	Anastella Athanase		District Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation Officer	8. Fair and timely compensation must be attained prior implementation of the proposed TL project to avoid future conflict from communities who will be affected by project.	
			District Community Development Officer		
Kagera Region	ACP. Yussufu Daniel	POLICE Kagera	Staff Officer	1. Provided the data on crime records for the past three years.	All observations and recommendations have been noted for consideration.
	ACP. Juma Jangila		RFBO Kagera		

Table 2.0
Meetings held with stakeholders
Site Reconnaissance Inspection - TRIP 2 (May – July 2024)

Region	Name	Institution	Position	Stakeholders' concerns	Remarks/ Response
	A/NSP S. S. Kamwaga	Kagera Region	Gender Desk		
	Godfrey Surera	TANESCO Chato	Ag. District Manager	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. We are grateful for the initiatives of the Government of Tanzania for the decision to implement the proposed project on our side we see more benefits 2. We acknowledge your initiatives towards the implementation of this project 3. The proposed TL project will enhance our international diplomacy with our fellow Ugandan. 4. The compensation payment should be fair and prompt to all affected villages 5. Consider consulting local leaders in all stages of project implementation 6. During implementation of the proposed TL project, contractor should abide with our laws and regulations especially on paying a minimum wages and other statutory benefit to workers accordingly. 7. The project's contractor(s) should outsource all materials for works such as cement, aggregate, sand and gravel from authorized dealers who available within our Council. 8. Chato council has seasonal river known as Ipalamasi river, However, if contractor want to extract water from it must obtain extraction permit from Lake Victoria Basin Water Board. 9. No sewage system available in Chato council, waste treatment pond are located in Geita region. 10. Hazardous waste will be incinerated at Chato Zonal referral hospital located in Chato. 	All observations and recommendations have been noted for consideration.
	Cosmas Maganga	Chato District Council)	Ag. DFAO		
	Joseph Nyamko		Ag. DCDO		
	Issa Mohamed		DIRUDO		
	Philip M George		DNRECO		
	Mwenda Aloyce		Ag. DLDO		
	Willson Charles	TARURA Kagera	Regional Manager		

Table 2.0
Meetings held with stakeholders
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Region	Name	Institution	Position	Stakeholders' concerns	Remarks/ Response
				11. Our major concern is on the impact of the compensation payments, people should be educated on the financial management before the compensation payment has been affected. 12. In case of any problem consult us.	
	Col. Hamisi M. Manga	Misenyi District Council	District Commissioner	1. For some years we have been depended on electricity from Uganda of which currently start to be not enough due to increase of demand of electricity. This new proposed TL project will carter all the challenge we face right now. 2. We are grateful for the initiatives of the Government for the decision to implement the proposed project on our side we see more benefits. Due to war occurred at 1977-1979, some of the area (in this project ie. Nsungu and Mutukula ward) still have underground explosive booms materials which are not yet removed by special task military force expert, hence special attention is need during implementation and TANESCO should work together with the military force to disarm the explosive materials. The Military force agreed to work together with TANESCO.	Noted, during implementation of the proposed project, TANESCO will work together with this special task All observations and recommendations have been noted for consideration.
	John P Wanga Beatrice N. Sanga	Misenyi District Executive Directors Office	District Executive Director District Community Development Officer	1. The proposed TL project will boost industries development in our district due to the fact that Kyaka substation will have high capacity of distributing enough power to all who are in need of electricity. 2. The project's contractor should pay statutory service levies accordingly 3. During implementation of the proposed TL project, contractor should abide with our laws and	All observations and recommendations have been noted for consideration.

Table 2.0
Meetings held with stakeholders
Site Reconnaissance Inspection - TRIP 2 (May – July 2024)

Region	Name	Institution	Position	Stakeholders' concerns	Remarks/ Response
	Michael Fidelis	TANESCO Missenyi	District Manager	<p>regulations especially on paying a minimum wages and other statutory benefit to workers accordingly.</p> <p>4. The project's contractor(s) should outsource all materials for works such as cement, aggregate, sand and gravel from authorized dealers who available within our Council</p> <p>5. Our major concern is on the impact of the compensation payments, people should be educated on the financial management before the compensation payment has been affected.</p> <p>6. In case of any problem consult the district officials.</p>	
	Merichelavan Mani Catherine Helle Verngon Van Bleark Baraka C. Mgheni Sira Philip Laurent	Kagera Sugar Co.	Ex I Manager Electrical Engineer Project Engineer Project Engineer Factory Manager Environmentalism	<p>1. TANESCO should consult the management and share the TL drawings which cross the company premises.</p> <p>2. The company is ready to cooperate with TANESCO</p> <p>3. The proposed TL project will boost industries development in our district due to the fact that Kyaka substation will have high capacity of distributing enough power to all who are in need of electricity.</p>	All observations and recommendations have been noted for consideration.
	Henrietta Willam (DCDO)	Karagwe District Council	(DED, EMO, Land officer, Planning officer, DCDO, engineer of works,)	<p>1. For some years they have been depended on electricity from Uganda of which currently start to be not enough due to increase of demand of electricity. This new proposed TL project will carter all the challenge we face right now.</p> <p>2. We are grateful for the initiatives of the government for the decision to implement the proposed project on our side we see more benefits</p> <p>3. The proposed TL project will boost industries</p>	<p>Noted, yes, the proposed project will enhance the capacity of Kyaka substation from 220KV to 400KV.</p> <p>Noted, project's contractor(s) will be guided accordingly to ensure all</p>

Table 2.0
Meetings held with stakeholders
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Region	Name	Institution	Position	Stakeholders' concerns	Remarks/ Response
				<p>development in our district due to the fact that Kyaka substation will have high capacity of distributing enough power to all who are in need of electricity.</p> <p>4. During implementation of the proposed TL project, contractor should abide with our laws and regulations especially on paying a minimum wages and other statutory benefit to workers accordingly.</p> <p>5. The project's contractor(s) should source all materials for works such as cement, aggregate, sand and gravel from authorized dealers who available within our Council</p> <p>6. The project's contractor should pay statutory service levies accordingly.</p> <p>7. Our major concern is on the impact of the compensation payments, people should be educated on the financial management before the compensation payment has been affected.</p> <p>8. Since the proposed transmission line route is already known and valuation exercise is not yet done, I would advise TANESCO to either conduct pre-valuation exercise i.e., counting everything within the power transmission line to minimize chances of cheating and compensation costs. There is a tendency of people who are not faithful to either construct buildings and plant trees with the purpose of gaining more money within the entire right of way</p> <p>9. Ensure the public engagement involves local leaders in order to get positive response and</p>	<p>statutory service levies are paid.</p> <p>All observations and recommendations have been noted for consideration.</p>

Table 2.0
Meetings held with stakeholders
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Region	Name	Institution	Position	Stakeholders' concerns	Remarks/ Response
				cooperation. It is good to use community development officers are experts in this exercise. 10. In case of any problem consult us.	
	Thomas Mahenge George Geoffrey Lydia I Nyeme Abbas Rwegamya Darra Silla N Flora Mwakalirene	Biharamulo District Council	Ag.DED, EMO, CDO, District engineer, Land officer TFS Biharamulo	1. We are grateful for the initiatives of the government for the decision to implement the proposed project on our side we see more benefits 2. We acknowledge your initiatives towards the implementation of this project 3. The proposed TL project will enhance our international diplomacy with our fellow Ugandan. 4. The compensation payment should be fair and prompt to all affected villages 5. Consider consulting local leaders in all stages of project implementation 6. During implementation of the proposed TL project, contractor should abide with our laws and regulations especially on paying a minimum wages and other statutory benefit to workers accordingly. 7. The project's contractor(s) should outsource all materials for works such as cement, aggregate, sand and gravel from authorized dealers who available within our Council. sand quarry is obtained at Lukirilwe area, there are two rivers (Mwiruzi and Nyovozi river) which contractor can obtain water for construction after possessing water extraction permit from authorized board. 8. The council will arrange reallocation of all graves affected by project in collaboration with their families. 9. Awareness campaign regarding GBV, VAC, STDs	Noted, local leaders will be consulted throughout the implementation of the project. Noted, project's contractor(s) will be guided accordingly. All observations and recommendations have been noted for consideration.

Table 2.0
Meetings held with stakeholders
Site Reconnaissance Inspection - TRIP 2 (May – July 2024)

Region	Name	Institution	Position	Stakeholders' concerns	Remarks/ Response
				<p>and HIV/AIDS during implementation of the proposed TL project is highly recommended.</p> <p>10. Ensure the public engagement involves local leaders in order to get positive response and cooperation. It is good to use community development officers are experts in this exercise</p> <p>11. In case of any problem consult us.</p>	
		Tanzania Forest Service (TFS)		<p>1. During implementation of the proposed TL project, TANESCO together with project's contractor should involve TFS when clearing way leave.</p> <p>2. Indigenous trees need special ways of removing it once encountered, hence TFS should be informed.</p> <p>3. There are two reserved forests namely Nyankatara and Biharamulo-Kahama in Biharamulo council.</p> <p>4. Fair and prompt compensation must be attained prior implementation of the proposed TL project.</p> <p>5. During construction of the proposed project, only project workers will be allowed to pass through reserved forest.</p> <p>6. All demolished trees will be utilized accordingly, TFS – Biharamulo are willing to work together with project's contractor(s) all time needed.</p> <p>7. The contractor should ensure that way leave be the only place all construction activities take place to avoid further destruction of forest reserved</p> <p>8. The proposed TL project will faster development to people who are in need of sustainable electricity for their daily activities</p> <p>9. In case of any problem consult us, TFS is here to help anytime.</p>	<p>Noted, contractor will be guided accordingly</p> <p>All observations and recommendations have been noted for consideration.</p>

Table 2.0
Meetings held with stakeholders
Site Reconnaissance Inspection - TRIP 2 (May – July 2024)

Region	Name	Institution	Position	Stakeholders' concerns	Remarks/ Response
Other stakeholders	Lordgad R. Bishanga	OSHA - Lake Zone Office	Lake zone Manager	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contractor to ensure review of OSHA Act No.5 of 2003 and its Regulations have outlined the responsibilities of the contractor and the project Proponent 2. The Contractor shall ensure Safety and Health Management Plan place 3. Contractor is required to register the workplan at OSHA and ensure certificate of registration of workplace is in place 4. Safety and Health training to the construction crew at site shall be conducted 5. At the construction site, the Contractor shall ensure there is Safety and Health personally to oversee all issues concerning safety and health of the workers onsite. It is important formulate HSE committee 6. The preparation of risk assessment and should be communicated to all workers onsite 7. The contractor should ensure availability of adequate toilets and safe clean drinking water at all sites. 8. There should be adequately well trained first Aiders by OSHA 9. All recorded incidences and accidents need to be recorded onsite and reported at OSHA 10. The contractor shall undertake medical examination of the workers as per the requirement of OSHA Act, 2003 11. All the cranes and scaffold should be inspected by inspector from OSHA office. 	<p>TANESCO will ensure compliance with the requirements of OSHA Act no.5 of 2003.</p> <p>All observations and recommendations have been noted for consideration.</p>
	Shaban Mussa	Fire and Rescue	AG. RFO	1. TANESCO/Contractor should submit the	

Table 2.0**Meetings held with stakeholders****Site Reconnaissance Inspection - TRIP 2 (May – July 2024)**

Region	Name	Institution	Position	Stakeholders' concerns	Remarks/ Response
	Philbert Kanoni	Force -Kagera		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> substations and construction camps design drawings for review, recommendations and approval 2. TANESCO to prohibit any human activities under the transmission line 3. If the Transmission Line will cross the road, safety clearance should be considered 4. The submission of the drawings will require payment of the fees as stated in Fire and Rescue Act of 2007 and Building inspection regulations of 2015 5. Inspection of the substation will be conducted before operations in order to check the compliances 6. Construction campsites should have all infrastructure for fire control and accident when occur. 7. Adequately firefighting equipment such as water reserve, fire extinguishers etc. should be in place and fire warden/safety officer should be installed at the sites. 8. Way leave of TL should be clearly demarcated and clean to avoid fire incident to happen. 9. Fire rescue drill should be performed during implementation of the proposed TL project. 10. TANESCO should work together with Fire and rescue force during implementation of the proposed TL project. Fire and rescue force Kagera is willing to support the project all time. 	

Table 2.0
Meetings held with stakeholders
Site Reconnaissance Inspection - TRIP 2 (May – July 2024)

Region	Name	Institution	Position	Stakeholders' concerns	Remarks/ Response
		Kagera Sugar Industry and sugar cane plantation estate		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Currently they are using 8 MW from Kyaka substation. 2. They have plan to expand their industry next year which will increase their electricity demand up to 15MW. 3. Currently, their area experience three projects namely (1) Kyaka – Benako (220KV) (2) Kakono – Kyaka (220KV) and this proposed project of UTIP of 400KV all these are crossing their sugar estate land. 4. All the project requires separate land which might affect their irrigation scheme designed but Kagera sugar is willing to accommodate all these projects for the sake of the country due to the fact that these projects will bring development to people and nation at large. 5. Contractor workers should obey and follow all by laws of Kagera sugar during the implementation of the proposed project while working inside Kagera sugar estate. 6. Contractor workers should have ID and must register in their registration log book when entering Kagera sugar estate during implementation of the proposed project. 7. Contractor should work together with Kagera sugar management on issue of water for construction activities. 8. Kagera sugar is willing to support the implementation of the proposed project anytime needed. 	All observations and recommendations have been noted for consideration.

Table 2.0
Meetings held with stakeholders
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Region	Name	Institution	Position	Stakeholders' concerns	Remarks/ Response
	Awadh Sipati Alloys N.S. Maira Ramadhani Somari	Kitengule Prison Area	HEU DPPPEO DIA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All project activities should be performed in collaboration with prisoner office 2. It will be allowed to any project workers to enter in the prison area without permission and supervised by management 3. Kitengule prison is in progress of starting irrigation scheme hence TANESCO should share designed route for the proposed UTIP project to allow them to plan according without making disturbance in future. 4. Kitengule Prison management is willing to support the implementation of the proposed UTIP project anytime needed. 	<p>Noted, TANESCO will share the designed route as requested.</p> <p>All observations and recommendations have been noted for consideration.</p>
	Dr. Siima Bakengesa Daniel C. Pancras	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Dodoma Headquarters	Director of Forestry Conservation Principle Forest Officer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Appreciated the government initiatives. 2. They are willing to collaborate with TANESCO mainly on the issue of trees restoration and the whole issue of climate change and carbon project. 3. They propose the TANESCO to liaise with the respective TFS offices in each district for the trees plantation since they provide for free to the community who will be affected. 4. They requested the map which shows the route of the TL. 5. They were also given a questionnaire for them to fill for the study 	All observations and recommendations have been noted for consideration.

Table 3.0
Meetings held with authorities
Third Fieldtrip

Region	Name	Institution	Position	Concerns	Recommendations
Geita	Dr. Elfias Msenya	Regional Government Authority- Geita	Regional Administrative Secretary	Project impacts on mining, biodiversity; compensation concerns.	TANESCO will liaise with local leaders and affected communities; compensation will follow World Bank and national guidelines.
	Samwel Shoo	Geita Municipal	Resident Mining Officer	Mining operations challenges; GBV concerns; child labor issues.	Recommendations to address unsafe practices and ensure adherence to safety standards; licensing and fair distribution of mining revenue emphasized.
	Joseph Machibya	Bukombe district	Productive Social Safety Net Coordinator	GBV, VAC, polygamy, and challenges in vulnerable groups; lack of support centers for GBV survivors.	Collaboration with local institutions for project awareness; continued GBV/VAC education proposed.
	Mariana Genya		Community Development Officer		
	Diana B Njachala		Social Welfare Officer		
	Mercy Joseph	Mbogwe District	District Social Welfare Officer	Support mechanisms for vulnerable groups; GBV situation and reporting challenges.	Training for NPAVAWC committee; emphasis on timely reporting and resource allocation.
	Julius B. Sumari		TASAF		
	Yusuph S. Mcheri		CDO		
Geita	Jeremiah Hango	Mbogwe District	Resident Mining Officer	Impact of project on small-scale mining; cultural distortions; land ownership concerns.	Compensation for landowners only; suggestions to address cultural distortions and resource allocation.
	Joseph Nyaruko	Chato District	Community Development Officer	Challenges faced by vulnerable groups; healthcare and housing issues.	Recommendations for education on proper compensation use; collaboration with village leaders.
		Nyang'hwale,	Community	GBV prevention measures; impacts	Education on GBV prevention; support for

Table 3.0
Meetings held with authorities
Third Fieldtrip

Region	Name	Institution	Position	Concerns	Recommendations
		District	Development Officer	of project construction on women.	community businesses and healthcare.
	Paulo Malimi	Bukombe Legal Aid Organization	District Coordinator	Legal aid for GBV victims; compensation concerns for project-affected individuals.	Recommendations for including women in compensation processes; GBV awareness programs.
	Deus Pius Manyanda	Mbogwe Legal Aid Organization	Director	Challenges in GBV reporting; compensation-related family abandonment.	Suggestions to involve family members in compensation processes; improved education and legal aid.
	Alex Medard Sabina Photunatus Eva O. Nkwabi	NELICO (New Light Children Organization)	Deputy Director Project Officer Project Officer	Support for GBV victims; healthcare for vulnerable children.	Recommendations for continuous support through education and legal aid; collaborations with local health services.
	Augustino H. Simbeye	Bukombe District	District Land and Housing Development Officer	Land ownership challenges; transparency in valuation processes.	Involvement of landowners in valuation processes; adherence to national compensation laws.
	Magreth Werema Joseph Nyamko	Chato District	District Social Welfare Officer (DSWO) DCDO	Challenges in GBV case reporting; project impacts on families.	Focus on community education regarding GBV; provision of legal aid and psychological support.
	Simon N. Gambaresi	Chato District	District Valuer	Land ownership types; transparency in compensation processes.	Compensation involves market-based valuation; affected individuals educated on their rights and procedures.
	Stela Kataga	Chato District	Inspector Gender Desk	Prevalence of GBV in mining areas; challenges in addressing rural GBV cases.	Provision of education to communities; collaboration with Social Welfare Office for counselling; campaigns to address GBV risks during project implementation.

Table 3.0
Meetings held with authorities
Third Fieldtrip

Region	Name	Institution	Position	Concerns	Recommendations
	Essan F. Malifedha	Bukombe District	District Coordinator, SHDEPHA+	Challenges faced by vulnerable groups, including HIV-positive individuals, elderly, and unemployed youth.	Recommendations for community education and healthcare support; leveraging NGO networks for greater outreach.
		Kashelo Village	Village Leaders	Incidences of GBV and child labor; polygamy practices; lack of grazing land.	Education campaigns on child labor and GBV prevention; planning for economic and grazing land development.
Kagera	Abdallah	Regional Administrative Secretary	Kagera Region	Courtesy call to inform about the project and seek permission for field activities.	Introduction letter left as the meeting could not occur.
	Grace Matofali	Assistant Inspector	Gender Desk of Police – Missenyi District	High GBV cases; family abandonment; lack of local call center.	Collaboration with police, social welfare, and NGOs suggested; public education emphasized.
	Juliana Nghweleja	District Welfare (DSWO) Social Officer	Missenyi District	GBV impacts of the project; lack of privacy for GBV victims during reporting. Inadequate support structures for victims; potential impacts of the project on women and children.	Strengthened NPAVAWC committees; increased education on preventing GBV and economic empowerment of women recommended. Proactive measures to educate communities on project impacts and GBV risks.
	Gorge K Buberwa	Executive Director	MAPEC (Missenyi AIDS & Poverty Eradication Crusade)-NGO	GBV and VAC issues persist; lack of adequate collaboration with local NGOs in previous projects.	Use of local NGOs like MAPEC suggested; public education campaigns and integration with social welfare officers proposed.
	Avitus Kamala	District Land Officer	Missenyi District	Land ownership challenges; Transparency in land valuation and compensation delays; lack of planned landownership in most villages.	Transparency in valuation procedures; timely and fair compensation prioritized. Strict adherence to valuation procedures; fair and timely compensation for affected landowners.

Table 3.0
Meetings held with authorities
Third Fieldtrip

Region	Name	Institution	Position	Concerns	Recommendations
	Beatrice N. Sanga	District Community Development Officer	Missenyi District	<p>Vulnerable groups face poverty, lack of healthcare, and economic hardships.</p> <p>Lack of identity cards for vulnerable groups; risk of land loss and livelihood disruption.</p> <p>Education campaigns, economic empowerment programs, and effective consultation for compensation processes.</p>	<p>Economic empowerment, fair compensation, and stakeholder involvement for vulnerable groups recommended. Effective consultation for compensation processes</p> <p>Education campaigns</p>
	Vedasto Kato Deusdedith	Mutukula Church	Pastor	Relocation of church due to project alignment; compensation for church relocation.	Agreement on relocation with fair compensation requested.
	Asp. Ndaki Mayungwa	Gender Desk of Police-District Karagwe	AG-OCD	High GBV prevalence; lack of privacy in reporting cases; challenges with victim cooperation and resources.	Collaboration with NGOs and local leaders; education campaigns through community programs and radio channels.
	Festos Kanga		CPL		
	Upendo		CPL		
	Hilder		CPL		
	Kulwa		CPL Forensic Bureau		
	Peter John	Ngara District	Social welfare Officers	GBV, VAC, and risks during project phases; lack of resources for proper intervention.	Strengthening collaboration between local organizations and project stakeholders; providing education and capacity-building initiatives.
	Debora Kasomwa-				

Table 3.0
Meetings held with authorities
Third Fieldtrip

Region	Name	Institution	Position	Concerns	Recommendations
	Joyce Cherles				
	Niyosaba Baragondola				
	Anastazia Msilanga				
	Saigna Chamiti	TASAF district Ngara	Program social safety net coordinator	Lack of access to public services, challenges for vulnerable groups, loss of livelihood.	Fair compensation, construction of appropriate housing, and improvement of local infrastructure for affected communities recommended.
	Lobina Balilemwa	TASAF District Karagwe	Program social safety net coordinator	Poverty, lack of capital, and poor access to education and healthcare for vulnerable populations.	Economic empowerment programs, fair and transparent compensation mechanisms, and improved public service access.
	Dara Sila	Biharamulo District	CDO	Prevalence of GBV and VAC; inadequate resources for addressing challenges faced by vulnerable groups.	Education campaigns; provision of resources and services to affected individuals; collaboration with local NGOs and government initiatives.
	Ladslaus Laurent		SWO		
	Khadija Rajab	Ngara District Police Gender Desk		High GBV rates due to cultural practices; lack of privacy and resources for case handling; potential for increased GBV during project phases. Lack of cooperation from victims; potential project risks for women.	Collaboration with district officials and NGOs; education campaigns and establishment of grievance redress mechanisms during project implementation.
	Norbert John	Kagera Region	Resident Officer Mining	Lack of mining equipment, electricity, and infrastructure; impact of mining on nearby projects and land ownership.	Ensure consultation with license owners; consider alternate routes or technology to avoid project conflicts with mining activities.

Table 3.0
Meetings held with authorities
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Region	Name	Institution	Position	Concerns	Recommendations
	Subira Kansheba	Tumaini Orphans Support Organization (TOSO)	Secretary	GBV, VAC, and resource challenges faced by orphans and widows; project impact on vulnerable populations.	In-kind compensation for children; community education campaigns; involve local NGOs in project awareness efforts.
Shinyanga	Salum Hamduni	Shinyanga Region	Regional Administrative Secretary	Compensation challenges for miners; lack of electricity and technical resources for small-scale mining.	Proposed thorough identification of all affected individuals and fair compensation; close involvement with community leaders.
	Daniel Mapunda	Shinyanga Municipal	Resident Mining Officer	Small-scale miners face poor technology, lack of capital, and unsafe practices; limited involvement of women in mining due to cultural beliefs.	Addressing technical gaps and promoting inclusivity in mining operations while maintaining cultural sensitivity. Suggested regular engagement with miners to improve safety, licensing processes, and technical training.
	Mrs. Octavina Kuwome	Shinyanga District	Regional Community Development Officer	High GBV/VAC prevalence; polygamy practices; lack of dedicated resources for victim support.	Advocacy for improving victim support systems, including dedicated resources like call centers and one-stop service centers.
	Elizabeth Mweyo		Regional Social Welfare Officer		
	Justa Mwaituka	KIWOHEDE-Kiota Women's Health and Development (NGO)	Executive Director	GBV, child labor, and lack of youth employment opportunities; school dropouts due to early marriages.	Implementation of education and empowerment programs targeting women and youth; enhancement of GBV awareness and support initiatives.
	Mr. Judica J Sumari.	Msalala District	District Community Development Officer	GBV and VAC concerns linked to mining activities; limited resources for gender desks and support programs.	Suggested integrating gender desks into project planning; improving resources and collaboration with local NGOs and community leaders.
	Veronica C. Mfuko		District Social Welfare Officer		

Table 4.0
Consultation with Villages
Third Fieldtrip

Region	Ward	Village	Participants			Concerns	Recommendations
			T	F	M		
Geita	Kafita	Igeka (Makulali Sacred Place)	6		6	Preservation of sacred sites; relocation concerns; project impacts on agriculture, mining, and GBV/VAC risks.	Sacred sites deemed non-relocatable due to cultural taboos; mitigation and community involvement stressed; educational campaigns on GBV/VAC recommended.
	Nundu	Igeka	28	23	5	GBV, early marriages, child labor, polygamy, and lack of grazing grounds; cultural norms challenging development interventions.	Involvement of local NGOs and consistent community engagement highlighted; prioritization of cultural respect while addressing community needs stressed.
	Lulembela	Kashelo	77	57	20	Child labor; polygamy; lack of grazing grounds; cultural impacts on livelihoods.	Education programs on GBV, child protection, and economic challenges suggested; construction-phase mitigation measures proposed.
	Busonzo	Kabagole (Kabagole Sacred Place)	5			Cultural and economic impacts of site relocation.	Compensation agreements and mutual relocation terms suggested; feasibility of relocation accepted with conditions.
	Busonzo	Kabagole	56	46	10	Child labor; cultural rituals; lack of grazing grounds; project impacts on agricultural and cultural practices.	Emphasis on cultural sensitivity during implementation; mitigation measures for agricultural and grazing access disruptions.
	Isamalasa	Songambebe	33	23	10	GBV concerns; lack of grazing land; impacts on vulnerable households.	Proposals for compensation in housing and infrastructure support; community awareness programs.
Kagera	Nsunga	Ngando	47	32	15	Lack of grazing lands; GBV concerns; child labor; inadequate public services.	Economic training for women; improved access to water, health, and education services suggested.
	Nyakahanga	Bisheshe	87	57	40	GBV concerns; child labor; inadequate grazing grounds; lack of health facilities.	Improved healthcare infrastructure; fair compensation and education campaigns recommended.
	Nyakahura	Busiri	20	8	12	Child labor in mining; lack of grazing lands and public services; polygamy	Support for vulnerable groups through economic initiatives; construction of public amenities

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Region	Ward	Village	Participants			Concerns	Recommendations
			T	F	M		
						practices.	suggested.
	Kasulo	Rwakalemera	18	2	16	Child labor, lack of grazing grounds, polygamy, GBV, and access to social services.	Education campaigns on GBV; fair compensation; community involvement in grazing land management suggested.
Shinyanga	Ibadakuli	Uzogole	59	46	13	GBV and polygamy prevalence; child labor; lack of grazing lands and infrastructure.	Recommendations for education campaigns and infrastructure improvement; addressing GBV through existing programs and resources.
	Bugarama	Buyange	77	57	20	Polygamy practices; GBV prevalence; child labor; lack of grazing grounds and health infrastructure.	Encouraged expansion of local infrastructure and strengthening GBV education programs; mitigation strategies to address child labor and community conflicts.
	Mwenge	Mwongozo	49	39	10	Mining-related child labor; insufficient grazing lands; poor agricultural productivity; high GBV and polygamy rates.	Support for education, infrastructure improvement, and provision of technical assistance to farmers and miners.
	Mwenge	Mwongozo				Lack of permanent contracts for miners; unsafe working conditions; unfair remuneration practices.	Recommendations for fair distribution of mining benefits; better safety measures and worker agreements proposed.