

TANZANIA ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY LIMITED (TANESCO)



**RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR THE PROPOSED MKURANGA
TO MAFIA ISLAND SUBMARINE CABLE SUB PROJECT (MKURANGA
PORTION/SECTION) 33KV POWER LINE FROM MSUFINI KIDETE
(NEW MKURANGA) SUBSTATION TO THE LANDING POINT IN KISIJU
PWANI VILLAGE, MKURANGA DISTRICT COUNCIL, PWANI REGION
- TANZANIA**

TANESCO in collaboration CESI-ELC-COLENCO

20TH NOVEMBER, 2024

DECLARATION

This RAP study has been carried out by TANESCO with the support from CESI-ELC-COLENCO. The study has addressed the land acquisition, displacement and resettlement impacts of the 33kV transmission line from the proposed Msufini Kidete substation (New Mkuranga substation) in Mkuranga District Council to the landing point at Kisiju Pwani Village, Mkuranga District Council, Tanzania. This report is in compliance with the national legislation and AfDB Integrated Safeguard System. The report belongs to TANESCO.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION	II
REVISIONS HISTORY	IV
LIST OF FIGURES.....	XIII
LIST OF TABLES.....	XIV
LIST OF APPENDICES.....	XV
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	XVI
DEFINITIONS.....	XIX
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	XXII
Brief description of project	xxiii
Objectives of the RAP.....	xxvi
Social and economic impacts of the project on the affected persons (PAPs).....	xxvi
Main socio-economic characteristics of the PAPs living areas.....	xxvii
Legal and institutional framework for resettlement implementation	xxix
Institutional arrangements	xxxi
Consultations and negotiations held / conducted	xxxii
Compensation Plan	xxxv
Livelihood restoration and Community Development.....	xliii
Grievance Redress Mechanism	xliii
Monitoring and evaluation	xliv
Total cost for the full implementation of the RAP	xliv
1 CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Overview	1
1.2 Project Rationale and Justification.....	2
1.3 Objectives of the RAP.....	4
1.4 RAP Methodology	4
1.4.1 Literature Review	4

1.4.2	Socio-Economic baseline and Household Survey.....	5
1.4.3	Stakeholders Engagement and Consultations.....	5
1.4.4	Valuation of Assets.....	6
1.4.5	Data Analysis.....	7
2	CHAPTER TWO PROJECT DESCRIPTION	8
2.1	Location of the project.....	8
2.2	Project Components and Activities.....	10
2.2.1	New Overhead Power Line (0.5km).....	10
2.2.2	Existing Overhead Power Line (35km).....	10
2.2.3	New Underground Cable (UCL).....	11
2.2.4	Landing Point and Transition Point.....	12
2.2.5	Materials storage area and Camps.....	13
2.3	Cable and Route Design.....	13
2.4	Analysis Of Alternatives.....	14
2.4.1	Routing Alternatives.....	14
3	CHAPTER THREE: POTENTIAL AND MAGNITUDE OF IMPACTS	16
3.1	Positive impacts.....	16
3.2	Negative Impacts.....	16
3.2.1	Number of Project Affected Persons, Households and Institutions.....	16
3.2.2	Impact on Land and land use.....	17
3.2.3	Impact on Structures.....	19
3.2.4	Impact of Public Facilities.....	20
3.2.5	Loss of Perennial Crops and Trees.....	21
3.2.6	Loss of livelihoods and/or income.....	22
3.2.7	Impacts on vulnerable groups.....	23
3.2.8	Possible Increase in Gender Based Violence.....	23
3.2.9	Price inflation for goods and services.....	23
3.2.10	Gendered impacts of land acquisition and displacement (on women).....	23
3.2.11	Loss of access to social services.....	24

4	CHAPTER FOUR: CENSUS SURVEY AND BASELINE SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES.....	25
4.1	Overview	25
4.2	Demographics	25
4.2.1	Average Household Hold Size.....	25
4.2.2	Age Group	25
4.2.3	Gender Distribution	26
4.2.4	Education Level	26
4.2.5	Relationship to Household Head.....	26
4.2.6	Marital Status.....	27
4.2.7	Condition of Household Head.....	27
4.3	Respondents ID Type.....	27
4.4	Livelihood Status	28
4.4.1	Occupation	28
4.4.2	Crops Cultivated	28
4.4.3	Business Type Engagement.....	28
4.4.4	Source of Cash Income.....	29
4.4.5	Average Monthly Household Income.....	30
4.5	Assets	30
4.6	Features/ House Type	31
4.7	Land Ownership Status	32
4.8	Access to services.....	32
4.8.1	Source of Energy	32
4.8.2	Sources of Energy for Light	32
4.8.3	Source of Drinking Water	33
4.9	Access to Social Service.....	33
4.10	Mode of Compensation	34
4.10.1	Mode of Relocation.....	34
5	CHAPTER FIVE: POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK	36
5.1	Introduction	36

5.2	Tanzania Policy Framework	36
5.2.1	National Land Policy, 1995 (revised in 1997)	36
5.2.2	National Human Settlements Development Policy, 2000	36
5.2.3	National Gender Policy, 2002	37
5.2.4	Tanzania Development Vision 2025	37
5.3	Tanzania Legal Framework	37
5.3.1	The Constitution of Tanzania 1977-1995	37
5.3.2	Land Act CAP 113, RE 2019	38
5.3.3	Land Acquisition Act (CAP 118), 2019	38
5.3.4	Land Disputes Court Act, 2002 - Cap 216 RE 2019	39
5.3.5	The Village Land Act, 1999, Revised 2019	40
5.3.6	Urban Planning Act (2007)	40
5.3.7	Local Government (District Authorities) Act, 1982	40
5.3.8	Road Act, 2007	41
5.3.9	The Law of Marriage Act.No.5 of 1971	41
5.3.10	The Land Registration Act (Chapter 334 R.E. 2019)	41
5.3.11	The Valuation and Valuers Registration Act No. 7 of 2016	42
5.4	Relevant Regulations	42
5.4.1	The Land Compensation Claims Regulations, 2001	42
5.4.2	The Land (Assessment of the Value of land for compensation) Regulations, 2001	43
5.4.3	The Valuation and Valuers (General) Regulations (2018)	43
5.5	International Convention	43
5.5.1	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) ..	43
5.6	African Development Bank Policies	44
5.6.1	The AfDB Integrated Safeguards System (ISS)	44
5.6.2	Summary of Key Requirement of AfDB Operational Safeguards	48
5.6.3	AfDB's Policy on Disclosure and Access to Information (DAI)	48
5.6.4	AfDB's Policy on Gender	49
5.7	Gap Analysis with Tanzanian legislation	49

6	CHAPTER SIX: INSTITUTIONAL AND ORGANISATIONAL FRAMEWORK	57
6.1	Institutional overview	57
6.1.1	Tanzania Electric Supply Company Limited (TANESCO).....	57
6.1.2	Project Implementation Unit (PIU)	58
6.1.3	Grievance Redress Committees	61
6.2	Other institutions with Roles in RAP Implementation	61
6.2.1	Ministry of Energy (MoE)	61
6.2.2	Ministry of Finance and Planning (MoFP)	61
6.2.3	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development	62
6.2.4	Chief Government Valuer.....	62
6.2.5	National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC)	62
6.2.6	Local Government Authorities (LGAs) i.e District Land and Village Councils.....	62
6.2.7	Tanzania National Roads Agency.....	63
6.2.8	Village Councils and Village Assemblies.....	63
6.2.9	Non-Governmental Organizations	63
6.2.10	Banks	64
6.3	Enhancement of the Institutional Capacity of the RAP implementation Institutions.....	64
6.3.1	Training and Capacity Building	64
6.3.2	Resource Allocation.....	64
6.3.3	Strengthening Coordination.....	64
6.3.4	Community Engagement.....	64
6.3.5	Monitoring and Evaluation.....	64
6.3.6	Partnerships with NGOs/CSOs:	64
7	CHAPTER SEVEN: ELEGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENTS	66
7.1	Defining Eligibility.....	66
7.2	Eligibility Criteria	66
7.2.1	Eligibility Criteria as per Tanzanian laws	66
7.2.2	Eligibility Criteria as per AfDB OS5	67
7.2.3	Comparison between Tanzanian Laws and AfDB Standards	67

7.3	Definition of project-affected persons/Institution (PAPs)	68
7.3.1	Categories of affected people/institutions/Groups	68
7.4	Vulnerable PAPs (PAPs who need additional assistance)	68
7.5	Cut-off Dates	69
7.6	Entitlement	69
8	CHAPTER EIGHT: VALUATION OF AND COMPENSATION FOR LOSSES	109
8.1	Overview	109
8.2	Assets Documentation and Valuation Process	109
8.3	Applied Valuation Methods	110
8.3.1	Valuation of Land	110
8.3.2	Valuation of Structures, Residential Buildings and Fixtures.....	111
8.3.3	Annual and/or Seasonal Crops.....	111
8.3.4	Perennial Crops and Trees.....	111
8.3.5	Valuation for loss of Business.....	111
8.3.6	Damage Caused during construction work	112
8.3.7	Relocation allowances.....	112
8.3.8	Payment of Compensation.....	113
9	CHAPTER NINE: LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PROGRAM	114
9.1	Overview	114
9.2	Livelihood Activities within the Project Area	114
9.3	Approach to Livelihood Restoration.....	114
9.4	Livelihood Restoration Plan.....	114
9.4.1	Training on income-generating activities	115
9.4.2	Provision of agricultural incentives for Land-Based Livelihoods.....	116
9.4.3	Employment Packages	116
9.4.4	Consideration of Vulnerable Persons.....	116
9.5	Livelihood Restoration programmes Budget.....	117
9.6	Finalization of the Livelihood Restoration Programme.....	117
10	CHAPTER NINE: COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION.....	118

10.1	Stakeholder Engagement Principles.....	118
10.2	Stakeholder Engagement	118
10.3	Stakeholder Identification	119
10.3.1	Directly Affected Persons	119
10.3.2	Government Agencies.....	119
10.3.3	Custodians of road reserves.....	119
10.4	Approach and Methodology	119
10.4.1	Strategy for consultation and participation	120
10.4.2	Reconnaissance Study.....	120
10.4.3	Community Meetings.....	120
10.5	Summary of consultations conducted	122
10.6	Plans for continued engagement during implementation	133
11	CHAPTER ELEVEN: GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM.....	134
11.1	Background to Grievance Mechanism	134
11.2	Project Level GRM Structure.....	136
11.2.1	Stage I: Village level: Village Grievance Redress Committee (VGRC)	137
11.2.2	Stage 2 TANESCO RCMU.....	137
11.2.3	Stage 3: District Grievance Redress Committee (DGRC)	137
11.2.4	Stage 4: Courts of Law	138
11.3	GRM Procedures	139
11.3.1	Receive and Recording	139
11.3.2	Categorize grievances.....	140
11.3.3	Review and Investigate.....	141
11.3.4	Develop Resolution and Respond	142
11.3.5	Close Out and Reporting	142
11.3.6	Notification to the complainant.....	143
11.3.7	Monitoring and Evaluation.....	143
11.4	Respect and Confidentiality Policy	143
11.5	Capacity building.....	144

11.6	Disclosure of the Mechanism to Community.....	144
11.7	GRM Cost	144
11.8	The Bank’s Grievance and Redress Mechanism.....	144
12	CHAPTER TWELVE: MONITORING AND EVALUATION	146
12.1	Overview	146
12.2	Internal Performance Monitoring.....	146
12.3	External Monitoring and Evaluation	147
12.3.1	Annual External Audit	147
12.3.2	RAP Completion Audit.....	147
12.4	Reporting Requirements	147
13	CHAPTER THIRTEEN: IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE.....	150
13.1	Overview	150
14	CHAPTER FOURTEEN: COSTS AND BUDGET	155
14.1	Overview	155
14.2	Cost estimates for resettlement activities	155
14.3	Sources of funding	157
14.4	Budget allocation and financial management	158
14.5	Feedback and corrective action Mechanism.....	158
15	ANNEXES.....	159
	Appendix 1: Introduction Letter.....	159
	Appendix 2: census and socio-economic survey instruments	160
	Appendix 3: List of Stakeholders Consulted and Minutes of Meetings	173
	Appendix 4:Grievance/Inquiry/Commentor Suggestion Lodging Form.....	174
	Appendix 5:Map Strips.....	176
	Appendix 7: CONSENT FORMS.....	192

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1:1: Mkuranga to Mafia submarine sub project	3
Figure 1:2: Enumerators conducting Household Survey at Binga and Msufini Villages.....	5
Figure 1:3: Stakeholders Consultation meeting at Binga Village.....	6
Figure 2:1: Map showing location of the Pwani Region.....	8
Figure 2:2: Map Showing Location of the Project area	9
Figure 2:3: Photo showing nearest point of the location of landing point at Kisiju Pwani Village	13
Figure 2:4: Map showing location of the transmission line route (0.5km - red line) from new Mkuranga substation, 35km Over Head Line (yellow line) and 2.5km underground cable (red line).	15
Figure 3:1: Types of Structures to be impacted at the project area	20
Figure 3:2: Coconut trees observed at the project area	22
Figure 4:1: source of income at the project area	30
Figure 4:2: Use of solar and electricity at the project area	33
Figure 4:3: Public tap water at the project area	33
Figure 6:1: RCMU Composition Team	59
Figure 6:2: Coordination of institutions with Roles in RAP Implementation	65
Figure 10:1: Stakeholders Consultation Meetings during RAP	120
Figure 10:2: Sensitization meetings at the project area	121
Figure 11:1: Grievance resolution pathways.....	136

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1:1: Number of PAPs sensitized during undertaking RAP Study.....	6
Table 1:2: Number of Experts and Institutions consulted during RAP study	6
Table 2:1: Villages to be traversed by the proposed 33kV transmission line to Kisiju Landing Point	9
Table 2:2: Land Requirement and Category of Loss and No. PAPs.....	10
Table 2:3: Land Requirements, PAPs and type of losses within the existing overhead line(35km)	10
Table 2:4: Land Requirements, PAPs and type of losses Types of losses within 2.5km UCL area	11
Table 3:1: Summary of types of PAPs and Institutions.....	16
Table 3:2: Summary of Type and Category of losses.....	17
Table 3:3: Showing type of impact and affected households	17
Table 3:4: Showing project components, area required, ownership and number of PAPs.....	18
Table 3:5: The total number of structures affected	19
Table 3:6: Impacts on Public Facilities.....	21
Table 3:7: Fruit trees/crops to be affected by the project	21
Table 3:8: Commercial trees to be affected by the project.....	21
Table 3:9: Other trees with no clear commercial value	21
Table 4:1: Villages to be traversed by the proposed 33kV power line to Kisiju Landing Point	25
Table 4:2: Age groups of the impacted PAPs.....	25
Table 4:3: Gender Distribution.....	26
Table 4:4: Respondents Education level.....	26
Table 4:5: Relationship to the household	26
Table 4:6: Marital Status	27
Table 4:7: Condition of House Hold	27
Table 4:8: Respondents types of ID.....	27
Table 4:9: Occupation	28
Table 4:10: Crops cultivated.....	28
Table 4:11: Business type engagement.....	29
Table 4:12: Source of Income.....	29
Table 4:13: Household Monthly Income	30
Table 4:14:Assets Owned	31
Table 4:15: Conditions of the houses at the project area	31
Table 4:16: Ownership Type of Affected Land	32
Table 4:17: Sources of Energy Lighting.....	32
Table 4:18: Sources of drinking water at the project area	33
Table 4:19: Social Services	34
<i>Table 4:20: Comparison of cash and in kind compensation with the project area</i>	<i>34</i>
Table 5:1: Gap analysis between Tanzanian Laws and African Development Bank (AfDB) ISS5	50
Table 6:1: PIU Key Roles and Responsibilities	59
Table 7:1: Summary of Eligible Groups	67
Table 7:2 – Entitlement Matrix.....	104
Table 9:1: Business Entrepreneurship and enhanced farming skills	115
<i>Table 9:2: Agriculture Enhancement Package.....</i>	<i>116</i>
Table 9:3: Livelihood Restoration costs.....	117
Table 10:1: Summary of the PAPs sensitization meeting during undertaking RAP Study	121

Table 10:2: Summary of the list of offices consulted during RAP study	121
Table 10:3: Concerns raised and Response	123
Table 10:4: Summary of the views and concerns from the consulted stakeholders	125
Table 11:1: GRM Costs	144
Table 12:1: Reporting Matrix	147
<i>Table 12:2 – Monitoring Activities</i>	148
Table 13:1: RAP Implementation Schedule	153
Table 14:1: Compensation to be paid to PAPs in Mkuranga District	156
Table 14:2: RAP budget and costs	157

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Introduction Letter	159
Appendix 2: census and socio-economic survey instruments	160
Appendix 3: List of Stakeholders Consulted and Minutes of Meetings	173
Appendix 4: Grievance/Inquiry/Commentor Suggestion Lodging Form	174
Appendix 5: Map Strips	176
Appendix 6: Memorandum of Understanding Between TANESCO and Chimbu Chimbu Cargo Cooperatives	190

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AfDB	African Development Bank
AH	Affected Household
AHs	Affected Households
CAE	Child sexual Abuse and Exploitation
CAP	Chapter
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDO	Community Development Officer
CDOs	Community Development Officers
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women
CGV	Chief Government Valuer
CRMU	Compliance Review and Mediation Unit
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DAI	Disclosure and Access to Information
DAS	District Administrative Secretary
DED	District Executive Director
DGRC	District Grievance Redress Committee
DTS	Desktop Study
E&S	Environmental and Social
EMA	Environmental Management Act
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
GBV	Gender-based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEBCO	General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans
GIIP	Good International Industry Practice
GRCs	Grievance Redress Committees
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
Ha	Hectare
HOFA	Head of Functional Area
HS	Health and Safety
HVTL	High Voltage Transmission Line
ID	Identity Card
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ILO	International Labor Organization
IRM	Independent Review Mechanism
ISS	Integrated Safeguards System
ISTS	Integrated Safeguards Tracking System

JWTZ	Jeshi la Wananchi Tanzania
KoM	Kick-off Meeting
kV	Kilovolt
LGA	Local Government Authorities
LP	Landing Point
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MLHSD	Minister of Lands, Housing, and Human Settlements Development
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MOFP,	Ministry of Finance and Planning
MW	Mega Watt
MWADO	Mwambao Agricultural Development Organization
NEMC	National Environmental Management Council
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHSDP	National Human Settlements Development Policy
NICEMS	National Integrated Coastal Environmental Management Strategy
NIDA	National Identification Authority
NLUPC	National Land Use Planning Commission
NSGD	National Strategy for Gender Development
ODK	Open Data Kit
OHL	Overhead Line
OHTL	Overhead Transmission Line
OS	Operational Safeguard
PAP/H	Project Affected Person/household
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PO-RALG	President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government
R.E.	Revised Edition
RABCD	Research and Action Based Community Development
RCMU	Resettlement and Compensation Management Unit
REA	Rural Energy Agency
RoW	Right of Way
RPL	Route Position List
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SCMC	Substation Control and Monitoring System
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SPC	Submarine Power Cable
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
SS	Substation
TANESCO	Tanzania Electric Supply Company Limited
TANROADS	Tanzania National Roads Agency
TPA	Tanzania Ports Authority
TZS	Tanzania Shilling

UGC	Underground Cable
UGCL	Underground Cable line
VEO	Village Executive Officer
VGRC	Village Grievance Redress Committeee
WCDO	Ward Community Development Officer
WEO	Ward Executive Officer
ZECO	Zanzibar Electricity Corporation

DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

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

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

Entitlement - Right to compensation, granted by law or custom, or other means agreed on with the financier.

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

Grievances Redress Mechanism - Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) outlines a process for documenting and addressing project grievances (and complaints) that may be raised by affected persons or community members regarding specific project activities, environmental and social performance, the engagement process, and/or unanticipated social impacts resulting from project activities

Gender Based Violence - Gender-based violence (GBV) is an umbrella term for any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will and that is based on socially ascribed gender-related differences between people. It includes acts that inflict physical, sexual, or mental harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion, and other deprivations of liberty. These acts can occur in public or in private.

Involuntary - Displaced persons have no legal right to refuse resettlement due to use of eminent domain/compulsory acquisition/expropriation (includes negotiated settlements backed by use of such measures)

Livelihood - Full range of economic, social and cultural capabilities, assets, and other means that individuals, families and communities use to satisfy their needs

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

Land acquisition refers to all methods of obtaining land for project purposes, which may include outright purchase, expropriation of property, and acquisition of access rights, such as easements or rights of way. Land acquisition may also include: (i) acquisition of unoccupied or unutilized land whether or not the

landholder relies upon such land for income or livelihood purposes; (ii) repossession of public land that is used or occupied by individuals or households; and (iii) project impacts that result in land being submerged or otherwise rendered unusable or inaccessible.

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

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

Project-affected household—All members of a household, whether related or not, operating as a single economic unit, who are affected by a project.

Project-affected person—Any person who, as a result of the implementation of a project, loses the right to own, use, or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land (residential, agricultural, or pasture), annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other fixed or moveable asset, either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily.

Physical displacement—relocation, loss of residential land or Loss of shelter and assets resulting from the acquisition of land associated with a project that requires the affected person(s) to move to another location.

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

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)—The document in which a project sponsor or other responsible entity specifies the procedures that it will follow and the actions that it will take to mitigate adverse effects, compensate losses, and provide development benefits to persons and communities affected by an investment project.

Resettlement assistance—Support provided to people who are physically displaced by a project. Assistance may include transportation, food, shelter, and social services that are provided to affected people during their relocation. Assistance may also include cash allowances that compensate affected

people for the inconvenience associated with resettlement and defray the expenses of a transition to a new locale, such as moving expenses and lost workdays.

Security of Tenure - resettled individuals or communities are resettled to a site over which they have legally recognized documentation, with such documentation granting the project-affected people protection against involuntary loss of the land and resources and, at a minimum, granting the right to bequeath their land and resources, where they are protected from the risk of eviction and where the tenure rights provided to them are socially and culturally appropriate. In no event will resettled persons be provided tenure rights that are in effect weaker than the rights they had to the land or assets from which they have been displaced.

Stakeholders—any individuals, groups, organizations, and institutions interested in and potentially affected by a project or having the ability to influence a project.

Vulnerable Groups - distinct groups of people who might suffer more or face the risk of being further marginalized due to the project and specifically include: i) households that are headed by women, ii) household heads with disabilities, iii) households falling under the regional poverty line, and iv) elderly household heads.

Affected Assets

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

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

	Variables	Data
	General	
1	Region	Pwani
2	District	Mkuranga
3	Villages	Binga, Msufini Kidete, Kisiju Pwani
4	Activity(ies) that trigger resettlement	<p>33kV Overhead Transmission line and Underground Cable from the proposed Mkuranga Substation to the landing Point at Kisiju Pwani Village in Mkuranga District Council, Pwani Region – Tanzania</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of the 0.5km km overhead power line from new Mkuranga Substation to the existing 33kV transmission to Kisiju Village. 0.7745 hectares of land is required • Upgrading of 35km, 33kV existing transmission line to Kisiju Pwani village center. 35 hectares of land required whereby 34.9230 hectares TANROADs reserve (no compensation) and 0.0767 hectares private land. • Construction of 2.5km Underground Cable to the landing point at Kisiju Pwani Village. 0.6215 hectares land is required i.e. 0.4478 Hectares will be compensated which is private lands and 0.1737 Hectares public land which will not be compensated.
5	Project overall cost	73.9 M USD
6	Overall resettlement cost	TZS 381,680,989.19 USD 140,323.89
7	Applied cut-off date (s)	22 nd July, 2024
8	Dates of consultation with the people affected by the project (PAP)	22 th - 26 th July, 2024
9	Dates of the negotiations of the compensation rates/prices	22 th - 26 th July, 2024

	Variables	Data
	Specific information	
10	Number of landowners affected by the project (PAP)	31 Landowners
11	Number of Physically displaced	3
12	Number of economically displaced (land, perennial crops, trees, shop and kiosk/genge)	33
13	Number of affected households	35
14	Number of females affected households	12
15	Number of vulnerable affected households	4
16	Number of major PAP	33
17	Number of minor PAP	2
18	Number of total right-owners and beneficiaries	31 landowners and 4 land tenants (structures and crops) with verbal agreement of using the land without rent exchange
19	Number of households losing their shelters	3 Households
20	Total area of lost arable/productive lands (acre)	1.294 hectares
21	Number of households losing their crops and/or revenues	33 Households
22	Total areas of farmlands lost (acre)	1.3 hectares
23	Estimation of agricultural revenue lost (TSHs)	TSHs 21,346,783.78
24	Number of buildings to demolish totally (under RoW)	6
25	Number of buildings to demolish totally at 50%	0
26	Number of buildings to demolish totally at 25%	0
27	Number of trees lost	148
28	Number of commercial structures and kiosks to demolish	4
29	Number of ambulant/street sailors affected	0
31	Number of community-level service infrastructures disrupted or dismantled	0
32	Number of households whose livelihood restoration is at risk	33
33	Number of movable/temporary structures (kiosk)	1

Brief description of project

Tanzania Electric Supply Company Limited (TANESCO) owns most of the electricity generating, transmitting and distributing facilities in Tanzania mainland, with an estimated population of over 60 million. The Company generates, purchases, transmits, distributes and sells electricity to Tanzania mainland as well as sells bulk power to the Zanzibar Electricity Corporation (ZECO), which in turns sells it to the public in islands of Unguja and Pemba.

The Government of Tanzania through TANESCO has set out target to provide reliable and affordable electricity for socio-economic development in Mafia Island which is not currently connected to the national grid system of power supply due to the geographical setting and sparse distribution of its population. Electricity demand growth in Mafia Island is increasing due to increase in various social and economic activities.

Considering the existing power supply situation in Mafia, there is a need to develop and implement transmission lines from Msufini Kidete substation (i.e. new Mkuranga substation) located in Mkuranga District Council to the landing point at Kisiju Pwani Village and further submarine cable to Mafia Island. This has been determined as an appropriate voltage level to supply Mafia, to increase power supply capacity and meet.

Hence, under the financing of the African Development Bank (AfDB) under what is known as the Submarine Cable to Zanzibar Project, the design of the transmission lines tapping from new Mkuranga substation to Mafia Island through a combination of overhead transmission line, underground cable, submarine cable and underground cable components has been carried out by TANESCO through a JV of engineering firms, CESI S.p.A. in Association Consortium with ELC Electroconsult S.p.A and Colenco Consulting Limited.¹ This is what is considered as the Mkuranga to Mafia Island submarine cable sub project and depicted in Figure 1.1 below.

The line consists of a 33 kV estimated 115 km transmission link comprising 35 km of overhead line, approximately 2.5km of underground cable and 70 km of submarine cable interconnection from new Mkuranga substation in Pwani Region (Tanzania Mainland) to Tereni landing point (Mafia Island) and extended through 6.5km underground cabling to Kilindoni substation (Mafia Island). This transmission link will have a design power transfer of 20 MVA.² The construction of the Msufini Kidete substation (i.e. new Mkuranga substation) is not part of the Submarine Cable to Zanzibar Project but rather undertaken under a separate project i.e. 400kv Transmission Line from Chalinze-Kinyerezi-Mkuranga Project and Associated 400kv/220kv Mkuranga substation and thus not part of the scope of this RAP.

For practical purposes, the preparation of Resettlement Action Plan (for the Mkuranga to Mafia Island submarine cable sub project) has been divided into two:

¹ For information purposes, the larger Submarine Cable to Zanzibar Project will also be installed at two other different locations as follows: Dar es Salaam to Unguja Island, and Tanga to Pemba Island. In summary, the project will include the construction of these two other submarine cables as indicated below:

- A 220 kV, 49.95 km transmission link comprising 9.95 km of underground cable and 40 km of submarine cable, interconnection from Ununio substation at Ras Kilomoni in Dar es Salaam Region (Tanzania Mainland) to Mtende landing point (Unguja Island) and extended through underground cabling to Makunduchi substation (Unguja Island). This transmission link will have a design power transfer of 300 MVA.
- A 132 kV, 87 km transmission link comprising 17 km of underground cable and 70 km of submarine cable interconnection from Majani Mapana substation in Tanga Region (Tanzania Mainland) to

² In actual sense, this is a distribution line but for consistency with the feasibility studies, the word transmission line is used in this RAP.

- i. Resettlement Action Plan for The Proposed Mkuranga to Mafia Island Submarine Cable Sub Project (**Mkuranga Section**) 33kv Power Line from Msufini Kidete (New Mkuranga) Substation to the landing point in Kisiju Pwani Village, Mkuranga District Council, Pwani Region - Tanzania (this RAP document). However, as explained earlier, the Msufini Kidete substation (i.e. new Mkuranga substation) is not part of the Submarine Cable to Zanzibar Project thus not part of the scope of this RAP.
- ii. Resettlement Action Plan Report for the **proposed** Mkuranga to Mafia Island Submarine Cable Sub Project (**Mafia Section**) 33 kV power line from Kisiju Pwani Village Landing Point to Dongo Village landing point to Kilindoni substation in Mafia Island Pwani Region in Tanzania Mainland (separate RAP document disclosed concurrent with this RAP)

The proposed project component covered in this RAP involves construction of the 33kV Mkuranga to Mafia Island Submarine Cable sub project (Mkuranga section) from Msufini Kidete substation/Village (i.e. the New Mkuranga substation) to the landing point in Kisiju in Mkuranga District Council, Pwani Village in Tanzania Mainland. The proposed project aim is to supply power to Mafia Island in Pwani Region. The Mkuranga section project will comprise of the 33kv transmission line from Msufini Kidete substation i.e.

- New 0.5km overhead line,
- upgrade of an existing overhead 33kV power line 35km in length and
- an underground cable 33kv for 2.5km as well as the landing site in Kisiju Pwani in Mkuranga
- Landing Point and Transition Point : The landing point of a submarine cable will be located at kisiju Pwani village, Kisiju Ward in Mkuranga District Council and the coordinates of the area is 39°20.93186'E, 07°24.24142'S
(Refer to Figure 1.1).

The proposed project will be implemented within Mkuranga District Council, Pwani Region in Tanzania. Mkuranga District is one among the seven (7) Councils in Coast Region, Tanzania. Other Councils in Coast Region includes Mafia, Rufiji, Bagamoyo, Kibaha Town Council and Kibaha District Council. The district is a relatively small covering 2,432 square kilometers, which is about a quarter of the size of Bagamoyo and about the size of the Zanzibar Islands. About 10 villages will be traversed by 33kV transmission line from new Mkuranga substation located at Msufini kidete in Mbezi ward to the landing point at Kisiju Pwani Village, Kisiju Ward in Mkuranga District Council, Pwani Region. About 3 villages namely, Msufini Kidete, Binga and Kisiju Pwani Village of all will be affecting landowners since the proposed alignment is planned within the existing 33kV PowerlineProject Rationale and Justification

Mafia Island is an isolated island from Tanzania mainland. So far it has an isolated power network basically owned and operated by Tanzania Electric Supply Company Limited. The company has been operating the diesel power plant since 1972. The installed capacity has progressively increased reaching 2180 kW (2.18 MW) of installed capacity in year 2010. In year 2014, a private company (Ng'ombeni) attempted to install and operate the biomass 1500kW power plant. However, due to technical and operational problems the power plant was shut down after operating only for short time. Therefore, the installed capacity has remained at 2180kW. The power plant is currently overwhelmed and cannot meet the demand which stands over 2200kWh. Since it is a diesel power plant, the maintenance and operational costs are exorbitant given the aging of generators. The power demand has surpassed the installed capacity and thus the load shedding is a common place. With this increased demand and the need to boost economic development in Mafia, additional capacity is required. This increase can be achieved by additional generators in the island or by extending the national grid via the submarine cable. Hence, the Government of Tanzania has opted to increase electricity availability in the island by construction of the 33kV

transmission submarine cable from Mkuranga via Kisiju, thus tapping from the Msufini Kidete substation (i.e. new Mkuranga substation) undertaken under the 400kv Transmission Line from Chalinze-Kinyerezi-Mkuranga Project and Associated 400kv/220kv Mkuranga substation.

Objectives of the RAP

The purpose of this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is to systematically address the impacts of land acquisition, displacement and livelihood disruption caused by the construction of the 33kv transmission line from the new Mkuranga substation to the landing point in Kisiju Pwani Village in Mkuranga in Tanzania.

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

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

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

The project is expected to have positive and negative impacts.

The positive impacts include:

- i. Opportunities for skilled and unskilled labour for the people who will be hired during construction of the project. The income resulting from these opportunities will have a positive impact on local communities.
- ii. Increased power reliability. For the Mkuranga section it is expected that the 33kV line will be upgraded by increasing size of the conductor and changing of timber poles to concrete poles. Concrete poles are more durable, low maintenance, fire resistance and stable poles compared to timber poles where the power outages will be reduced.

The negative impacts include:

- **Number of Project Affected Persons and Institutions:** In total, the project affects 35 project affected persons/households (PAP/H) and 3 institutions (1 Private institution Chimbu Chimbu Cargo Cooperative and 2 Public Institutions – JWTZ Military and TANROADS).
- **Loss of Land and change of Land use:** The total land area required for the project that will be impacted is estimated to be **36.39585 Hectares** of which **35.09685 Hectares** will not be compensated since it's the Government land (Reserved land). 0.0073 land is owned by

a cooperative while private landowners account for 1.2917 Hectares of land. 31 PAPs, 2 institutions and 1 cooperative will lose their land

- **Loss of Crops and Trees:** Fruit trees: 38 fruit trees belonging to 10 PAPs, 25 perennial crops owned by 6 PAPs will be affected by the project. This includes 16 fruit trees owned by the public institution (JWTZ). These tall trees will be removed from the corridor to minimise the risk of electrical discharges and damage to the underground cable. About 92 commercial trees or trees of economic value will be cleared along the corridor owned by 14 PAPs. A mixture of other 18 trees with no clear commercial value are also affected. These trees are owned by 10 PAPs
- **Impacts on Structures:** 7 structures of which 3 are buildings used as shops made of brick walls and roofing type is corrugated iron sheets, 3 residential houses with thatched roof and mud sticks, and 1 kiosk/genge made of thatches and stick (abandoned).
- **Loss of Livelihood:** 3 shops that sell medicines and other for domestic groceries shall be permanently affected and forced to be shifted adjacent or completely outside the proposed project area/corridor. Loss of commercial value trees that have been constantly generating income (cashew nuts, coconut etc.) which PAP will wait as they will need to be replanted to start harvesting again, as well as those likely to generate income after sale for wood/timber. About 93 commercial trees or trees of economic value will be cleared along the corridor owned by 17 individual PAPs.
- **Impacts on vulnerable groups:** 4 PAPs categorized as vulnerable. These include 3 aged 70+ years and one disabled. Therefore, specific mitigation measures have been designed to assist them to ensure the project does not render these PAPs worse than before the project.

Main socio-economic characteristics of the PAPs living areas

The main socio-economic characteristics of PAPs involves:

Demographics:

- **Age distribution:** At the project area, the age distribution among the 33 individuals who participated in the socioeconomic survey shows a notable concentration in the mid age groups by 36.6%. The survey indicates that most (12) PAPs fall under 41-50 age category and 9.09 % are between the age of 61-70 where this RAP identified as vulnerable group that may require special assistance during relocation. This distribution may reflect demographic trends such as aging, migration, or lower birth rates in recent years. According the survey the house hold size is 5.
- **Gender:** The affected PAPs are 63.6% mainly i.e. 21 out of 33 surveyed and only 36.6% are women.
- About 63.63% of PAPs have a primary school education with few individual 9.09% never attended school and about 18.18% classified to have tertiary education
- **Marital status data** for the PAPs shows that the vast majority of the population is married, with 78.78% in this category (84%). This indicates a strong prevalence of marriage within the community, reflecting traditional family structures.
- **Household condition.** The majority of the PAPs are in a health condition which indicates that the overall health status of the community is relatively good, with most residents likely being active and capable of contributing to daily activities and the local economy. About 3.03% of the PAPs are persons living with Disability and about 9.09% are aged. Hence, in the context of this RAP, vulnerable group will include disabled and elderly which are individuals or communities that are at higher risk of experiencing negative impacts due to displacement.

Hence in ensuring that RAP is fair, equitable and inclusive recognition and addressing of their needs shall be taken into consideration as detailed in the LRP

Livelihood Activity:

- i. The livelihood activities of the affected persons are diverse with agriculture having about 69.69% followed by petty trading (small business) at 24.24% of the PAPs. However, there are retired PAPs earning pension as a means of their livelihood.
- ii. Crops Cultivated: Cassava (40.48%), rice (35.7%) and garden vegetables, Groundnuts, potatoes, Maize are the major crops cultivated by the PAPs in their other areas they own.
- iii. Business engagement: The survey indicates that PAPs also are doing business engagements ranging from 36.36% selling food and fruits, followed by transport 30.30% and others like selling drinks and storage services.
- iv. The source of their income varies and comes mainly from their business and trading; 46.67% of PAPs earn their income from selling crops, fruits and vegetables, 26.67% from sewing and tailoring, fishing, selling of forestry products, selling of poultry and livestock products,
- v. All surveyed PAPs monthly income average is less than one million Tanzania Shillings (USD 367.00); whereby 36% of PAPs earns about TZS 300,000 to 600,000 per month and only 9% of PAPs earns above TZS 900,000 per month
- vi. PAPs have ability to possess various assets with 6% owning the hand hoe, 6% owning mobile phones, 18% charcoal/electrical iron, hand hoe 6%, 39% owns axe and 39% owns machete. This suggests that farming and related activities are central to the livelihoods of many residents, reflecting the community's reliance on agriculture as a key economic activity. The widespread ownership of these tools underscores the importance of self-sustenance and small-scale farming in the area.
- vii. Majority of PAPs 64% house walls made wood, 58% have house wall made of mud and few of about 9% owning modern house made of bricks and corrugated iron sheet roof. This suggests that the community largely relies on locally available and cost-effective materials for housing, reflecting a lower economic status where modern building materials may be less accessible or affordable. The prevalence of mud and wood houses also indicates a continuation of traditional construction methods, which may be more suited to the local climate and environment
- viii. Voters ID Card is most common in the area with about 51.51% followed by NIDA Identity Card 45.45%. Only one PAP has passport.
- ix. Land ownership is mainly private owned with over 69.69% and family land making 24.4% of the PAPs. Only 2 PAPs have land inherited and other means ownership

Access to services:

- i. PAPs who will be affected by the project have most of the basic social services available, as described in socio-economic profile chapter. The services include schools, water, health and communications, close to bus stop, Police, etc. However, the quality of these services was not assessed.
- ii. Wood is the main source of energy for cooking in the area with about 81.81% followed by 15.15% relies on charcoal. This heavy dependence on wood indicates that it is the most accessible and perhaps the most affordable option for the majority of the population.

- iii. Solar is the main source of lighting in their homes with over 57.58% depend on it and 24.24% depends on electricity. However, there some who depend on torch and kerosene lamp for their daily house lighting.
- iv. Source of Drinking Water; A significant majority of the PAPs, rely on public water taps 60.61% as their primary source of drinking water. 18.18% households rely from public hand-dug wells, and 12.12% uses public drilled wells with hand pumps. These numbers indicate that while public water taps are dominant, a notable portion of the community still relies on more traditional or less advanced water sources, such as hand-dug wells.
- v. Access to Social Service: The presence of a primary school with 94% instances and 82% secondary school reflects a strong emphasis on education, ensuring that both early and secondary education are well-supported in the community. Health services are also notably covered, with 73% instances of dispensary health services, indicating a robust commitment to healthcare. Other services like the market (33% instances), bus stop (70% instances), and firewood (67% instances) are also well-represented, suggesting a diverse range of community needs are being addressed. However, the police post, with only 24% instances, indicates a relatively lower focus on security services

Preferred Mode of Compensation

- Cash compensation is preferred by 96.96% of the PAPs. Only 3.03% would like in kind compensation.

Legal and institutional framework for resettlement implementation

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

- i. The Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania provides for the rights of citizens to own property and disallows the deprivation of one's property held in accordance with the law, unless the owner is fairly and adequately compensated.
- ii. Land Act Cap 113, R.E. 2019 Section 156 –(1) provides for Compensation in respect of public right of way. compensation shall be payable to any person for the use of land, of which he is in lawful or actual occupation, as a communal right of way and, with respect to a wayleave, in addition to any compensation for the use of land for any damage suffered in respect of trees, crops and buildings as a result of the creation of such wayleave. Section 156-(4) Where the person entitled to compensation under this section and the body under a duty to pay that compensation are unable to agree on the amount or method of payment of that compensation or where the person entitled to compensation is dissatisfied with the time taken by the body under a duty to pay that compensation to make, negotiate or process an offer of compensation, that person may apply to the High Court to determine the amount and method of payment of compensation and the High Court may in making any award, make an award for any additional costs and inconvenience incurred by the person entitled to compensation through the dilatory or other unsatisfactory procedures of that public authority.
- iii. The Land Acquisition Act (CAP 118) stipulates the power and procedures for acquiring land and the required degree of compensation. Section 3 and 4 of the Act gives the President of Tanzania powers to acquire any land for any estate or term where such land is required for public purpose

such as exclusive government use, general public use, any Government scheme, development of social services or commercial development of any kind including declamation. The Act makes provision for the procedures and method of compulsory acquisition of land for public purposes whether for temporary or permanent use.

- iv. The Valuation and Valuers Registration Act No. 7 of 2016 provides for the powers and functions of the Chief Valuer of the Government; to establish the Valuers Registration Board; to provide for the functions and management of the Board; to provide for regulation and control of valuation profession and practice; and to provide for related matters. This Act provides concerning the process in which the value of an interest in real property is assessed by a registered valuer.
- v. Land Disputes Court Act Cap 216 R.E. 2019 was enacted to provide a structured and accessible system for handling land-related conflicts and to ensure justice and fairness in land administration. The Act establishes various levels of land courts to handle disputes related to land. These courts include the Village Land Council, Ward Tribunal, District Land and Housing Tribunal, High Court (Land Division), and the Court of Appeal. The project has designed a grievance redress mechanism to manage grievances related to land acquisition for the proposed project and intends to resolve the grievances early on to avoid lengthy legal process.
- vi. The Roads Act No. 13 of 2007 section 29- (2) states that notwithstanding the provision of subsection (1), the road authority may provide a written permit for the use of road reserve temporary under its jurisdiction for placing other public services such as lighting, telegraph, adverts, telephone, electricity supplies and posts, drain sewers and main provided that such uses may not hinder future uses of road reserve. TANESCO has 33kV existing transmission line from Mkuranga to Kisiju Village, with this project the existing line will be upgraded. During implementation TANESCO will consult TANROADS to inform about the upgrading activities with 35km of their road reserve for the compliance with section 29 (2).
- vii. The Land Compensation Claims Regulations, 2001. According to Section 10(1) compensation shall take the form of: Monetary compensation; Plot of land of comparable quality, extent and productive potential to the land lost; A building or buildings of comparable quality, extent and use comparable to the building or buildings lost; Plants and seedlings; Regular supplies of grain and other basic foodstuffs for a specified time. An intended compensation for the proposed project is drawn the above options. In addition, the PAPs preferred mode of compensation is mainly cash compensation.
- viii. According to the house hold survey conducted most PAPs preference on the mode of compensation payments was monetary compensation versus in kind. Hence, the valuation conducted and considered payment of monetary to the PAPs as per their preferred mode of payment

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

- i. Operational Safeguard OS1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risk and Impact
- ii. Operational Safeguards OS5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement
- iii. Operational Safeguard OS7: Vulnerable Groups

iv. Operational Safeguard OS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

The key requirement under AfDB operational safeguards are:

- requires consideration of feasible alternatives during project design, including re-sitting and re-routing to avoid or minimize the impacts of displacement – Underground cable options has been opted versus the overhead transmission line
- requires meaningful consultation of all stakeholders and disclosure of project information in a way that people communities where the project traverses and the general public gets full understanding and ownership of the project - Consultation was part of preparation of this RAP
- compensation is decided through consultation with those to be impacted and affected people are fully compensated for their loss before the land is taken from them. In addition, the total project cost to include costs of resettlement activities and factors in the loss of livelihood. PAPs will be compensated before the project starts.
- requires special attention to vulnerable groups in particular women, pregnant women and infants, widows, divorcees, elders and people with chronic illnesses. This PAP identified 4 vulnerable PAPs the elderly and one disabled who will require special assistance during relocation.
- Requires implementation of monitoring and evaluation of resettlement action plan. This RAP provide the monitoring and evaluation plan in Chapter 12.

Institutional arrangements

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

In this project, TANESCO takes full responsibility to facilitate RAP preparations, disclosure and implementation of RAP. It will also prepare and pay compensation to all PAPs and implement all the livelihood restoration measures as agreed in the RAP.

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

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

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

- Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development
- Chief Government Valuer
- Ministry of Finance and Planning (MoFP)
- National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC)
- Local Government Authorities (LGAs), Village/Mtaa Councils and Assemblies
- Tanzania National Roads Agency and Tanzania Rural and Urban Road Agency
- Non-Governmental Organizations
- TANESCO

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

Consultations and negotiations held / conducted

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

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

Consultations were done mainly through community meetings with community members living within and those near the project area, and some information was disclosed before and during socio-economic surveys.

Upon conducting a reconnaissance survey along the entire corridor, the physical and social characteristics of the transmission corridor was established. Places with settlements were identified and their corresponding local leadership identified. Letters of introduction for this purpose were issued by TANESCO to District authorities and Local leadership were informed through the district leadership (see Annex 1).

Community Meetings

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

The consultation was carried out in Mkuranga District where the proposed project is located. The main purpose was;

- To introduce the project
- To have an insight on how resettlement and land acquisition issues should be handled in the proposed project.
- To get a fair understanding of the social economic baseline indicators of the project area.
- To establish how grievances have been handled in the past project implementation and ascertain if there is sufficient capacity to handle Social safeguards at the District level.

Emphasis was placed on a fully inclusive, open and transparent stakeholder participation process in the transfer of information on the proposed 33kV underground cable transmission line. Stakeholders meetings were held from 22nd July 2024 to 29 July 2024 in Mkuranga District and respective villages to be impacted by project i.e. Msufini Kidete, Binga and Kisiju Pwani.

During the public consultations stakeholders were demonstrated the location of the project area using maps but were also informed of the expected benefits, impacts in terms of land acquisition and the

mitigation measures of how they will be compensated for the loss of their land and trees and all developments that will be affected by the project.

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

During sensitization meetings about 89 people were consulted as per the summaries shown in tables below. Five (5) Sensitization meetings was conducted with PAPs at Kisiju Pwani, Mavunja, Kalole, Binga and Msufini Kidete Villages.

Summary of the PAPs sensitization meeting during undertaking RAP Study

S/N	District	Ward	Village	No. People Sensitized		
				Female	Male	Total
1	Mkuranga	Kisiju	Kisiju pwani	5	15	20
2			Mavunja	1	14	15
3			Kalole	8	14	22
4		Dondo	Binga	7	14	21
5		Mbezi	Msufini kidete	0	3	3
Total				21	60	81

Summary of the list of offices consulted during RAP study

S/N	Consulted Offices	No. of People Sensitized
1.	Mkuranga District Administrative Secretary	1
2.	Mkuranga District Council	4
3.	Tanzania Ports Authority (TPA)- Kisiju	1
4.	Research and Action Based Community Development (RABCD)	1
5.	Mwambao Agricultural Development Organization (MWADO)	1
Total		8

Summary of consultations conducted

The stakeholders consulted during RAP study for the proposed 33kV OHL project had various views, opinions and concerns. In brief, most of the views gathered from the stakeholders are positive about the implementation of the proposed project and expect that the project will have positive impacts to the economy of the nation and shall improve livelihoods of local communities along the project.

The summary of concerns raised by PAPs

Concerns raised by PAPs	Responses
i. We have Rural Energy Authority (REA) project in this village is the proposed project the same or different?.	i. Yes, this project is different from REA project. This involves the construction of the Distribution Line from new Mkuranga Substation located at Msufini Kidete Village to Mafia. The proposed project will upgrade the existing line used by the communities as means of power source, hence it is anticipated that the proposed project will increase power reliability and quality within the area.

<p>ii. I am residing near the road now in case the project has affected my properties what will take place.</p> <p>iii. How many meters (wayleave) will the project acquire?</p> <p>iv. After the completion of the valuation exercise, we would like the team to come back for disclosure of the amount, for everyone to be aware of the properties to be affected and entitled for compensation and the amount.</p> <p>v. In case the project passes the undeveloped land, will you compensate my land?</p> <p>vi. Please watch out the type of properties you affect. We have coconut trees that are very helpful to us as we sell coconut and get money to carter family needs. I want to remind you on your REA project where you cut our coconut trees and did not compensate.</p> <p>vii. We are requesting prior communication/information about the project for us to mobilize and gather for meeting</p> <p>viii. TANESCO should consider updating local leaders on the progress of compensation process. Every step should be communicated to the local leaders, leaders will update us.</p> <p>ix. If it happens that someone's land has been affected by 4 meters while the meters required is 5 meters for the way leave and the other one-meter has cut cross at the</p>	<p>ii. In case you have been affected by the project, you will be compensated for affected properties, be it land or other developments.</p> <p>iii. The project will only acquire 10 meter for the overhead transmission line portion line and 5m for underground cable and the compensation will be made to the affected area and the properties found within the right of way</p> <p>iv. The valuation team has disclosed the valuation during signing of the consent forms. All information related to the affected properties and the amount required to be compensated. Something to add on is that, during that, exercise every Individual affected person was required to verify her/his affected properties plus confirming the amount, errors of names identified were corrected and other relevant information. Disclosure was useful as valuers corrected all errors before submission of the valuation report to the responsible authorities of endorsement and approval by Chief Government Valuers.</p> <p>v. Yes, even undeveloped land will be compensated. You will receive the compensation related to the bare land and other benefits/entitlements like disturbance allowance which 7% of the compensation package of your loss.</p> <p>vi. For this project, all affected properties have been identified and valued, and will be compensated according to the national laws requirement and OS 5 of AfDB ISS</p> <p>vii. Information related to the project will be communicated to the village office on time to allow time for mobilizing people to attend the meetings.</p> <p>viii. Local Leaders will be updated and we expect them to share the same with all PAPs. Also the valuation exercise was conducted by Mkuranga District Council experts, if the PAPs need clarifications on the valuation it's to communicate with valuers for assistance.</p> <p>ix. Everyone will receive the compensation based on the affected size of the land and properties to be impacted by the project.</p>
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<p>neighbours land, how will the compensation take place?</p> <p>x. You have said the project starts from Mkuranga to Mafia so where will it Pass</p>	<p>x. In mainland, the line will be evacuated from proposed Msufini Kidete Substation located Mbezi Ward, where new overhead power line will be constructed and extended to the existing 33kV powerline infrastructures for about 2.5km, use of existing powerline infrastructure supplying power to Kisiju Pwani Village for about 35km, 2.5km from Kisiju Pwani Village centre through military land to the landing point at Kisiju. From kisiju pwani landing point to Mafia submarine cable will be used covering 70km to kilindoni landing point and later to Mafia substation.</p>
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Concerns of Other stakeholders

- i. Stakeholders shared opinion that, the design of the project should consider two islands within Mkuranga namely Koma and Kwale. The two islands are not electrified and has populations of 762 and 454 respectively. The islands are close to the proposed landing point and they need power to boost their economic activities. Kwale is among the islands whereby fishing activities are undertaken at a large scale, they face challenge of storing fish as they don't have cold rooms or refrigerator due to lack of power.
- ii. TANESCO was advised to make sure that all complaints concerning compensation are settled before execution of the project because this will allow smooth execution of the project.
- iii. Advice TANESCO to consider the submarine cable supply to the villages near Kisiju Pwani those which are island (Kwale and Koma villages).
- iv. The group of Fishermen also advised TANESCO to consider offering direct and job opportunities to locals within same villages and the neighboring Villages especially for those opportunity that doesn't need high expertise. This will build loyalty of locals and easy acceptance of the project and help them improve their income considering now days unemployment rate is very high.
- v. Kisiju Pwani Port is potential in the area as it facilitates operations and livelihoods of people like transporting of fish and coconuts from Mafia and goods, cereals, hardware, to Mafia.
- vi. The livelihood programs should consider supply of seedlings and agricultural tools for the people who will be impacted by the project. It should be noted that the plantation of coconuts may take up to 7 years from seedlings to full matured one and cashew nuts may take up to 3.5 years

Compensation Plan

Eligible Persons

In this RAP, nine categories have been identified to be eligible for compensation as shown in Table below

S/No	Types of Eligible Group	Description
1.	Government/Public Institutions	This group covers TANROADS that own road reserves and the military area JWTZ These institutions will not be compensated for the affected land as it is a public land. In this project there is only 2 Institutions

S/No	Types of Eligible Group	Description
3	Private institutions	The owner of the land is eligible for compensation for the lost land. In this category there is only 1 cooperative
4.	Formal Landowners (individuals)	All formal and informal landowners are eligible for compensation for the land lost as well as developments on those parcels. This includes those with customary rights to general land. These PAPs are eligible for compensation for land lost and improvements on that land. Under this project there are 31 PAPs.
6	Formal and informal Business owners	Under this category there are 3 PAPs. These PAPs are eligible for compensation of lost shop structure, transport and loss of business profit, disturbance allowance and rent allowance. Out of the 3, 1 PAPs Loss of business has not been provided because the business is currently closed as at time of the survey and valuation. Those losing structures (residential) are also eligible for additional rent allowance for 36 months, moving allowance and disturbance allowance
5.	Formal and Informal Tenants/ land users	<p>Farmers or residents renting land from private landowners based on official or unofficial tenancy agreements. Tenant land users are not entitled to compensation for the land itself but are eligible for compensation for any improvements made (e.g., perennial crops, trees, houses, etc.) and additional allowances. Under this RAP, we do have 2 tenant PAPs losing trees and 2 tenant PAPs losing houses.</p> <p>The 2 tenant PAPs losing trees are entitled to compensation for the lost trees and disturbance allowance</p> <p>The 2 tenant PAPs losing houses are entitled to compensation for the lost house structures, moving allowance, accommodation allowance and disturbance allowance.</p>

Entitlement Matrix

No.	Type of Loss	Eligible Persons	Eligibility Criteria	Entitlement	Number of PAPs/Institutions in the Loss Category
1.	Loss of land	Landowner	Be owner of customary Rights of Occupancy or recognizable claim to land ownership Be a holder of Certificates or land title	Compensation Cash compensation of equivalent value at Full Replacement value of land prior to land take over by the project. Restoration 7% disturbance allowance of Affected Person's compensation amount. Others <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to livelihood restoration programme • Right to salvage any developments on the land • 90 days' Notice relocation Period • Financial literacy training/sensitization on use of compensation funds 	31
		Land Tenants	Have a written or verbal agreement with landowner	No compensation for land	4
		Public Institution (JWTZ, TANESCO)	Be owner of land and trees on public land	No compensation for public land	1
		TANROADS	Owner of the road reserve land	No compensation for public land	1

No.	Type of Loss	Eligible Persons	Eligibility Criteria	Entitlement	Number of PAPs/Institutions in the Loss Category
		Private Group (Chimbu Chimbu Cargo cooperative)	Be owner of the land only	<p>Compensation Cash compensation of equivalent value at Full Replacement value of land prior to land take over by the project.</p> <p>Restoration 7% disturbance allowance of Affected Person's compensation amount.</p> <p>Others</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to livelihood restoration programme • Right to salvage any developments on the land • 90 days' Notice relocation Period • Financial literacy training/sensitization on use of compensation funds 	1
2.	Loss of Structures	PAPs with residential houses only	Be owner of the residential structure	<p>Compensation Cash payment compensation at replacement cost for the loss of residential structure</p> <p>Restoration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7% disturbance allowance of compensation package on structure • Transportation allowance based on the actual cost of transporting luggage of 12 tones by road within 20 km cost to relocate the business 	3

No.	Type of Loss	Eligible Persons	Eligibility Criteria	Entitlement	Number of PAs/Institutions in the Loss Category
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accommodation allowance for 36 months' rent of similar structure quality • Right to recover salvageable material with no deduction to entitlement / valuation of structures. • Participation in Livelihood Support training program • 90 days' Notice of relocation Period • Financial literacy training/sensitization 	
		PAs with business structures	Be owner of the business structure	<p>Compensation Cash payment compensation at replacement cost for the loss of structure</p> <p>Restoration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7% disturbance allowance of compensation package on kiosk structure • Transportation allowance based on the actual cost of transporting luggage of 12 tones by road within 20 km cost to relocate the business • Accommodation allowance for 36 months' rent of similar structure quality • Right to recover salvageable material with no deduction to entitlement / valuation of structures. 	3

No.	Type of Loss	Eligible Persons	Eligibility Criteria	Entitlement	Number of PAPs/Institutions in the Loss Category
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in Livelihood Support training program • 90 days' Notice of relocation Period • Financial literacy training/sensitization 	
3.	Loss of business income (formal/informal shops)	Business owner	Loss of income from shops	<p>Compensation</p> <p>Cash compensation that include loss of profit and disturbance allowance equal to 7% of the total compensation.</p> <p>The net monthly profit of the business carried out on the land is assessed (evidenced by audited accounts where necessary and applicable) and multiplied by thirty-six (36) months in order to arrive at the loss of profits payable.</p> <p>For this RAP, the shop owners do not have the above mentioned documents. Therefore, consultation with the owners and personal judgement were used to assess and reach a conclusion on the monthly net profit. Therefore, loss of profit allowance was given as cash compensation for an average monthly net profit for 36 months</p>	3 ³

³ For 1 pap onwer of the kiosk, loss of income was not applied as the shop was not functional or running as at time of valuation.

No.	Type of Loss	Eligible Persons	Eligibility Criteria	Entitlement	Number of PAPs/Institutions in the Loss Category
				<p>period since the loss was considered permanent.</p> <p>Restoration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in Livelihood Support Program (Financial Management Training, development of alternative livelihoods). • Financial literacy on use of compensation funds • 90 days' Notice of relocation Period 	
4.	Loss of trees/perennial crops ⁴	Owner of trees/crops	Be the owner of the compensable assets (trees/crops)	<p>Compensation Cash compensation at Full Replacement Cost for lost trees and perennial plants.⁵</p> <p>Restoration 7% disturbance allowance of Affected Person's compensation amount.</p> <p>Others</p>	22 PAPs

⁴ The field observations revealed that there are seasonal crops in and around the priority PAPs area. These crops include, cassava, maize and pigeon peas etc. These crops are not permanent thus were not valued and will be harvested by commencement of project. Instead, farmers will be given time to harvest their crops, usually a period of 3 months. For seasonal crops to be identified during implementation of the project, owners of the crops will be allowed to harvest their produce before the implementation of the project within the time limit granted.

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

No.	Type of Loss	Eligible Persons	Eligibility Criteria	Entitlement	Number of PAPs/Institutions in the Loss Category
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to livelihood restoration programme • Right to salvage any developments on the land • 90 days' Notice relocation Period • Financial literacy training/sensitization on use of compensation funds 	
9.	Support to Vulnerable households	All PAPs categorized as vulnerable	All PAHs recognized by the Socio-Economic Survey as having one or more forms of vulnerability described in the report within the household. E.g. Elderly PAPs 70+ years and disabled	<p>Restoration Participation in Vulnerable Support Program.</p> <p>Entitlement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seedlings to replace the lost trees (fruits and commercial trees) • Food baskets for the elderly • Financial literacy training/sensitization 	4 PAPs (3 elderly and 1 disabled)

Livelihood restoration and Community Development

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

- i. Training on various income-generating activities, and related business support suitable for a village level and small town person (The training to cover businesses entrepreneurship skills, financial management skills and utilizing the loans and financial supports obtained from financial institutions to start or enhance the business).
- ii. Provision of farming skills and agricultural incentives to increase farming output or replenish the lost properties (this include the supply of tree seedlings (i.e. cashew nuts, fruit trees, timber and coconuts, and vegetable gardening skill).
- iii. Provision of employment to project affected people with ability to fit the required positions during construction phase
- iv. Food baskets for the elderly and disabled PAP at transition period of 6 months

In order to implement proposed livelihood restoration measures apart from compensation to PAPs, a moderate budget is set aside to cover costs associated with livelihoods restoration programs and specific measures for vulnerable groups. The budget estimate of **TZS 39,087,811** has been proposed to cover the cost of livelihood restoration including hiring of experts in Mkuranga, hiring the NGO, provision of seedlings, fare to the training venue for the intended PAPs, stationery and refreshments during the training (Refer Chapter 14). The budget will be updated accordingly during the actual implementation.

Grievance Redress Mechanism

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

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

1. Village level: At village level there will be a Village Grievance Redress Committee (VGRC) to receive the grievance/dispute (written or verbal), investigate and advise the best solution by checking the fact. If the case is not resolved the case will be referred to TANESCO RCMU.
2. **PIU level/RCMU:** TANESCO as project proponent will establish the Resettlement and Compensation Management Unit (RCMU) under the Project Implementing Unit (PIU) to deal with grievances within TANESCO.
3. **The District level:** The District Grievance Redress Committee (DGRC) will receive only complicated issues from TANESCO. It is expected that most of these cases received at DGRC will be complex cases that needs political decisions, or technical solutions that needs the intervention of District Executive Officer (DED) or District Commissioner.
4. **Legal system:** This grievance procedure will not replace existing legal processes in Tanzania but rather it will seek to resolve issues quickly to accelerate receipt of entitlements and smooth resettlement without resorting to expensive and time-consuming legal processes.

Key steps in the GRM process include:

- **Receiving grievance and acknowledging:** Under the proposed GRM complaints will be received through multiple channels including referral from the Village Grievance Redress

Committee; telephone; site visiting; meetings; suggestion boxes; letters, etc. The complaint shall be recorded and the PAP notified receipt of the complaint through the acknowledgement forms within 7 days.

- **Grievance categorization, investigation and feedback:** The grievance will be categorized to establish the eligibility of the complaint and to determine whether it is related to project or not. The purpose of categorization is to ensure that the issue being raised is relevant to the project and to trigger an initial assessment and response. To ensure the investigation is fair, trackable and thorough each step and agreed action shall be documented with related evidence. A range of proposed resolutions will be recommended based on the investigation result. PAPs will be notified of the outcome of the investigation, within thirty (30) days of receipt of the grievance at RCMU. Feedbacks will be provided in writing from the respective Grievance Resolution Levels using special designed feedback/response notification form
- **Close out the complaint or grievance:** Should the complainants agree and accept the provided resolution, the Project will record the agreement in a Grievance Resolution Minutes Form and update the Grievance Log and close out the complaint.

Based on the RAP implementation budget, the cost estimate for implementing grievance redress mechanism for this project during implementation is estimated at **TZS 22,992,830.34**. The cost covers capacity building, refreshments, fare for attendees, stationery and other associated costs.

Monitoring and evaluation

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

Two bases of monitoring and evaluation will be applied in measuring the Project's achievements. This includes performance monitoring that is process basis (progress) and impact monitoring that is output basis (overall achievement).

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

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

However, aspects of performance monitoring will also be undertaken on an annual basis by the external consultant as part of the annual RAP audit report (which is also part of the annual E&S Audit).

There will also be a Completion Audit with the key objective to determine whether TANESCO efforts to (at minimum) restore the living standards of the affected population have been properly conceived and executed. This will be undertaken after all RAP inputs have been completed, but well before financial commitments of lenders to the sponsor have been met so as to have time to address any gap to the RAP before the termination of the financing window.

Monitoring bodies and their Responsibilities are summarized below

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

Total cost for the full implementation of the RAP

The estimated budget for implementation of the RAP is TShs **381,680,989.19** out of which TShs 229,928,306.74 being the cost for compensation of affected properties and TShs **151,752,682.45** being cost for RAP implementation and administration, grievance redresses, stakeholder engagement and participation, income and livelihood restoration, monitoring and evaluation externally and internally and contingency as indicated in Table 14.2 above. The source of funding will be the Government of Tanzania through TANESCO will provide financing for all RAP activities.

Table showing the RAP Implementation Budget

S. No.	Category	Amount (TShs)	USD
1.	Registered & Customary Land Owners	63,929,500.00	23,503.49
2	Compensation for Perennial crops	209,327.00	76.96
3	Compensation for trees	21,137,456.78	7,771.12
4	Compensation for Buildings & Other Improvements	80,252,975.00	29,504.77
5	Disturbance allowance 7%	11,587,047.96	4,259.94
6	Compensation for Temporary Rental Assistance	7,092,000.00	2,607.35
7	Transport Allowance	1,440,000.00	529.41
8	Allowance for the lost business for the tree kiosks	44,280,000.00	16,279.41
9	Sub-Total	229,928,306.74	84,532.47
10	RAP Implementation and Administration (10%)	22,992,830.67	8,453.25
11	Capacity Building for RCMU, VGRC and DGRC committees and associated administrative costs 5%	11,496,415.34	4,226.62

12	Grievance Resolution Committees facilitation (5%)	11,496,415.34	4,226.62
13	Stakeholder Participation and engagement (5%)	11,496,415.34	4,226.62
14	Income and livelihood restoration Measures and associated administrative cost (10%)	22,992,830.67	8,453.25
15	Specific Measures for Vulnerable Groups (7%)	16,094,981.47	5,917.27
16	Monitoring and Evaluation Internal 7%	16,094,981.47	5,917.27
17	Monitoring and Evaluation External 7%	16,094,981.47	5,917.27
18	RAP Contingency costs 5%	11,496,415.34	4,226.62
19	Training and Facilitation District Councils extension workers and community Development Officers 5%	11,496,415.34	4,226.62
	Sub-Total	151,752,682.45	55,791.43
	Grand Total	381,680,989.19	140,323.89

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

1 CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

Tanzania Electric Supply Company Limited (TANESCO) owns most of the electricity generating, transmitting and distributing facilities in Tanzania mainland, with an estimated population of over 60 million. TANESCO's main activities are to generate, transmit, distribute and sell electricity to Tanzania Mainland and sell bulk power to the Zanzibar Electricity Corporation (ZECO) which in turn sells it to the public in islands of Unguja and Pemba. The company operates under the Electricity Act (No. 10 of 2008) and Energy Policy (2015).

The Government of Tanzania has set out target to provide reliable and affordable electricity for socio-economic development in Mafia Island. Mafia Island is not connected to the national grid system of power supply due to the geographical setting and sparse distribution of its population, and has an isolated (off-grid) power generation and distribution system. Mafia relies on power supplied from 4 generators set of 0.4/kV Dependence on diesel powered generators which results into higher running cost. Electricity demand growth in Mafia Island is increasing due to increase in various social and economic activities.

Considering the existing power supply situation in Mafia, there is a need to develop and implement transmission lines from Msufini Kidete substation (i.e. new Mkuranga substation) located in Mkuranga District Council to the landing point at Kisiju Pwani Village and further submarine cable to Mafia Island. This has been determined as an appropriate voltage level to supply Mafia, to increase power supply capacity and meet.

Hence, under the financing of the African Development Bank (AfDB) under what is known as the Submarine Cable to Zanzibar Project, the design of the transmission lines tapping from new Mkuranga substation to Mafia Island through a combination of overhead transmission line, underground cable, submarine cable and underground cable components has been carried out by TANESCO through a JV of engineering firms, CESI S.p.A. in Association Consortium with ELC Electroconsult S.p.A and Colenco Consulting Limited.⁶ This is what is considered as the Mkuranga to Mafia Island submarine cable sub project and depicted in Figure 1.1 below.

The line consists of a 33 kV estimated 115 km transmission link comprising 35.5 km of overhead line, approximately 2.5 km of underground cable and 70 km of submarine cable interconnection from new

⁶ For information purposes, the larger Submarine Cable to Zanzibar Project will also be installed at two other different locations as follows: Dar es Salaam to Unguja Island, and Tanga to Pemba Island. In summary, the project will include the construction of these two other submarine cables as indicated below:

- A 220 kV, 49.95 km transmission link comprising 9.95 km of underground cable and 40 km of submarine cable, interconnection from Ununio substation at Ras Kilomoni in Dar es Salaam Region (Tanzania Mainland) to Mtende landing point (Unguja Island) and extended through underground cabling to Makunduchi substation (Unguja Island). This transmission link will have a design power transfer of 300 MVA.
- A 132 kV, 87 km transmission link comprising 17 km of underground cable and 70 km of submarine cable interconnection from Majani Mapana substation in Tanga Region (Tanzania Mainland) to Mkumbuu (Pemba Island) landing point and extended through underground cabling to Wesha substation

Mkuranga substation in Pwani Region (Tanzania Mainland) to Tereni landing point (Mafia Island) and 6.5km extended through underground cabling to Kilindoni substation (Mafia Island). This transmission link will have a design power transfer of 20 MVA.⁷ The construction of the Msufini Kidete substation (i.e. new Mkuranga substation) is not part of the Submarine Cable to Zanzibar Project but rather undertaken under a separate project i.e. 400kV Transmission Line from Chalinze-Kinyerezi-Mkuranga Project and Associated 400kV/220kV Mkuranga substation and thus not part of the scope of this RAP.

For practical purposes, the preparation of Resettlement Action Plan (for the Mkuranga to Mafia Island submarine cable sub project) has been divided into two:

- iii. Resettlement Action Plan for The Proposed Mkuranga to Mafia Island Submarine Cable Sub Project (**Mkuranga Section**) 33kV Power Line from Msufini Kidete (New Mkuranga) Substation to the landing point in Kisiju Pwani Village, Mkuranga District Council, Pwani Region - Tanzania (this RAP document). However, as explained earlier, the Msufini Kidete substation (i.e. new Mkuranga substation) is not part of the Submarine Cable to Zanzibar Project thus not part of the scope of this RAP.
- iv. Resettlement Action Plan Report for the proposed Mkuranga to Mafia Island Submarine Cable Sub Project (**Mafia Section**) 33 kV power line from Kisiju Pwani Village Landing Point to Dongo Village landing point to Kilindoni substation in Mafia Island Pwani Region in Tanzania Mainland (separate RAP document disclosed concurrent with this RAP)

1.2 Project Rationale and Justification

Mafia Island is an isolated island from Tanzania mainland. So far it has an isolated power network basically owned and operated by Tanzania Electric Supply Company Limited. The company has been operating the diesel power plant since 1972. The installed capacity has progressively increased reaching 2180 kW (2.18 MW) of installed capacity in year 2010. In year 2014, a private company (Ng'ombeni) attempted to install and operate the biomass 1500kW power plant. However, due to technical and operational problems the power plant was shut down after operating only for a short time. Therefore, the installed capacity has remained at 2180kW. The power plant is currently overwhelmed and cannot meet the demand which stands over 2200kWh. Since it is a diesel power plant, the maintenance and operational costs are exorbitant given the aging of generators. The power demand has surpassed the installed capacity and thus load shedding is a common place. With this increased demand and the need to boost economic development in Mafia, additional capacity is required. This increase can be achieved by additional generators in the island or by extending the national grid via the submarine cable. Hence, the Government of Tanzania has opted to increase electricity availability in the island by construction of the 33kV transmission submarine cable from Mkuranga via Kisiju, thus tapping from the Msufini Kidete substation (i.e. new Mkuranga substation) undertaken under the 400kV Transmission Line from Chalinze-Kinyerezi-Mkuranga Project and Associated 400kV/220kV Mkuranga substation.

⁷ In actual sense, this is a distribution line but for consistency with the feasibility studies, the word transmission line is used in this RAP.

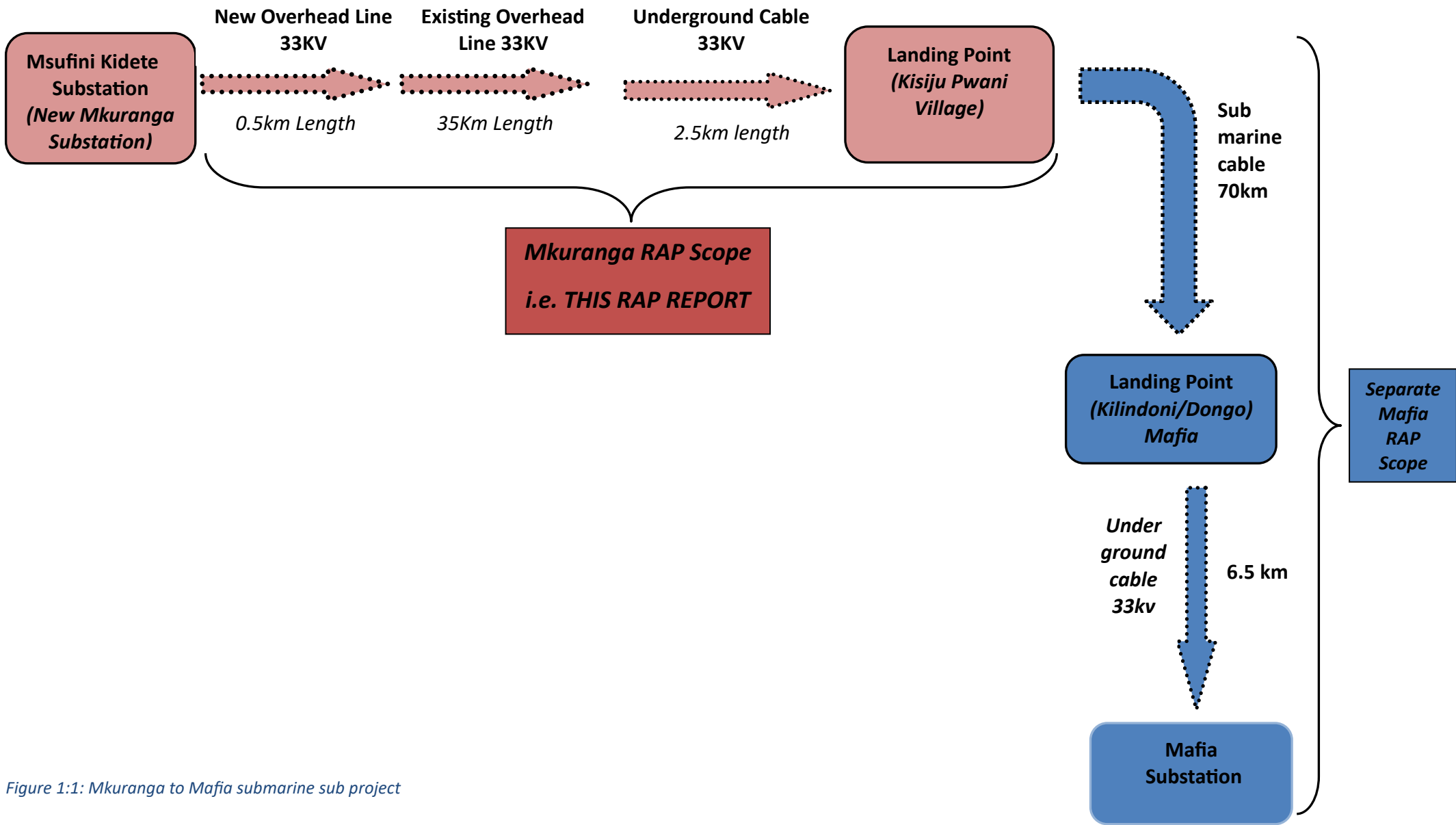


Figure 1:1: Mkuranga to Mafia submarine sub project

1.3 Objectives of the RAP

The purpose of this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is to systematically address the impacts of land acquisition, displacement and livelihood disruption caused by the construction of the 33kv transmission line from the Msufini Kidete substation in Mkuranga (i.e. new Mkuranga substation) to the landing point in Kisiju Pwani Village in Mkuranga in Tanzania.

This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is prepared in compliance with the National Regulations and with African Development Bank (AfDB) Integrated Safeguards System (ISS), and more so Operational Safeguard 5 on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement, and is designed to ensure that people who are affected as a result of the proposed development project are treated fairly and compensated for their losses for livelihood restoration at minimum.

The objectives of the RAP can be summarized as follows:

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

1.4 RAP Methodology

1.4.1 Literature Review

To prepare this RAP, review of available literature was carried out. This included the following:

- a) Final Feasibility Study Report for Tanzania –Unguja-Pemba-Mafia Interconnection
- b) Final conceptual Design for Substations for Tanzania –Unguja-Pemba-Mafia Interconnection
- c) Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for Kenya –Tanzania Power Interconnector Project, TANESCO 2017,
- d) National policies and legislation on land acquisition as well as African Development Bank policies such as the Integrated Safeguards System (ISS) (more specific Operational Safeguards Five (OS5) on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary

Resettlement), Borrower Guidance Notes such as the that of Operational Safeguard 5 – Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement etc.

e) MKuranga Island Socio Economic Profile

1.4.2 Socio-Economic baseline and Household Survey

Site data collection for socio-economic variables took place from 22th to 26th July, 2024 and the team revisited the project area from 19th to 24th August 2024 in Mkuranga District Council. Structured questionnaire was prepared and administered to PAPs for data collection in this RAP. The questionnaire (Annex 2) was uploaded onto mobile phones that were installed with an Open Data Kit (ODK) application and structured to collect Socio-Economic profiles of the PAPs

During the household survey, data collected includes but not limited to size of household, their age, gender, marital status, kind of vulnerability if any, education level, occupations, in and outside their villages, sources of incomes, accessibility to social services such as water, education, health, energy, transport, security etc. During house hold survey about 33 out 35 PAPs was surveyed. Of which one is a Chinese investor who was outside the Country.



Figure 1:2: Enumerators conducting Household Survey at Binga and Msufini Villages

1.4.3 Stakeholders Engagement and Consultations

Stakeholders engagement was conducted through in depth interviews and sensitization meetings. The interviews were conducted with village local leaders within the project area Msufini Kidete, Binga and Kisiju Pwani Village, Non-Governmental Organizations such as Research and Action Based Community Development (RABCD), Mwambao Agricultural Development Organization (MWADO) and other relevant Institutions like Tanzania Ports Authority and Mkuranga District Council for gathering relevant information to the proposed project.

Sensitization meetings was conducted to PAPs to create awareness about the proposed project to be implemented within their areas. The team also introduced them on the importance of collecting socio economic survey and encouraged them to participate effectively since the information to be collected will trigger preparation of Livelihood Restoration Programs that will be implemented to ensure the identified impacts are mitigated. Details of stakeholders' analysis and their concerns on the proposed project are provided in this RAP Chapter 9. The engagements were conducted between 22nd July and 19th August, 2024. For this project, it is noted that there will be a continuous engagement process throughout the project cycle.



Figure 1:3: Stakeholders Consultation meeting at Binga Village

Table 1:1: Number of PAPs sensitized during undertaking RAP Study

S/N	District	Ward	Village	No. People		
				Female	Male	Total
1	Mkuranga	Kisiju	Kisiju pwani	5	15	20
2			Mavunja	1	14	15
3			Kalole	8	14	22
4		Dondo	Binga	7	14	21
5		Mbezi	Msufini kidete	0	3	3
Total				21	60	81

Table 1:2: Number of Experts and Institutions consulted during RAP study

S/N	Consulted Offices	No. of People		
		Female	Male	Total
1.	Mkuranga District Administrative Secretary	0	1	1
2.	Mkuranga District Council	1	3	4
3.	Tanzania Ports Authority (TPA)- Kisiju	0	1	1
4.	Research and Action Based Community Development (RABCD)	0	1	1
5.	Mwambao Agricultural Development Organization (MWADO)	0	1	1
Total		1	7	8

1.4.4 Valuation of Assets

Valuation of the properties was conducted by the District registered Valuer in collaboration with Land officers and surveyors. The valuation exercise was started from 22nd July, 2024. All the valuation procedures were followed as per the section 25 and 47 of Valuation and Valuers Registration Act No. 7 of 2016, whereby about 35 Project Affected Persons and 3 Institutions was identified. It involves the following stages

a) Preliminary investigation and property identification

This involved site visit along the proposed project sites, the identification and description of land parcels and all developments as well as livelihood activities to be affected by the project and only three villages were identified to have Project Affected Persons.

b) Public notification and sensitization

Notification of the Government's intention to make a valuation of the areas to be affected by the project was made through a letter with reference MD/MESG/Survey/21 dated 19th July, 2024 (letter

attached in Annex 1) to the respective Villages through Mkuranga District Council and all other interested parties/persons through meetings and sensitizations sessions. This was done by the TANESCO E&S team and experts from Mkuranga District Council (registered Valuer, Land officer and Community Development Officer) and relevant stakeholders at the ward and Village level (Chairman and VEO) to community members. Local leaders were asked to invite all community members affected by the project to the meeting where they were informed about the project and its purpose, the associated impact, entitlements, and the available compensation options.

c) Surveys and Asset Valuation

This entails site visits to inspect and document PAPs assets (land parcel, properties/structure, crops and trees and another land improvement), assessment of value for the affected assets and preparation of compensation schedule which were done by registered Valuer and Land officer from Mkuranga District Council.

d) Preparation of valuation and compensation report

Asset Inventory and Valuation Reports were prepared including a summary of the valuation and detailed compensation schedule as per the Tanzanian compensation items and OS5 of AfDB ISS.

e) Consent forms

As per the OS5, PAPs showed their consent to the land acquisition by the project by signing consent forms as attached in the Annex. Only 3 absentee PAPs out of the 35PAPs do not have consent forms.⁸

1.4.5 Data Analysis

The collected data was then analysed using SPSS Software and Microsoft Excel and tables were used to display the analysed data. The analysis of each socio-economic aspect of the households is provided in chapter 4 of this report.

⁸ One of the two is a Chinese investor.

2 CHAPTER TWO PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project involves construction of the 33kV Mkuranga to Mafia Island Submarine Cable sub project (Mkuranga section) from Msufini Kidete substation/Village (i.e. the New Mkuranga substation) to the landing point in Kisiju Pwani Village, Mkuranga District Council, Pwani Region in Tanzania Mainland. The proposed project aim is to supply power to Mafia Island in Pwani Region. The Mkuranga section project will comprise of the 33kV transmission link tapping from Msufini Kidete substation i.e. New 0.5km overhead line, upgrade of an existing overhead 33kV power line 35km in length and an underground cable 33kV for 2.5km as well as the landing site at Kisiju Pwani in Mkuranga (Refer to Figure 1.1).

As explained earlier the 33kV Mkuranga section is part of the larger project (i.e. Mkuranga to Mafia Island Submarine Cable sub project) covered in this RAP and a separate RAP covering the submarine component and the connection to the Mafia Island substation.

Further, the Msufini Kidete substation (i.e. new Mkuranga substation) is not part of the Submarine Cable to Zanzibar Project thus not part of the scope of this RAP. This is undertaken under the 400kV Transmission Line from Chalinze-Kinyerezi-Mkuranga Project and Associated 400kV/220kV Mkuranga substation.

2.1 Location of the project

The proposed project will be implemented within Mkuranga District Council, Pwani Region in Tanzania. Mkuranga District is one among the seven (7) Councils in Coast Region, Tanzania. Other Councils in Coast Region includes Mafia, Rufiji, Bagamoyo, Kibaha Town Council and Kibaha District Council (see Figure 2.1 below). Mkuranga District is a relatively small District, covering 2,432 square kilometers, which is about a quarter of the size of Bagamoyo and about the size of the Zanzibar Islands.

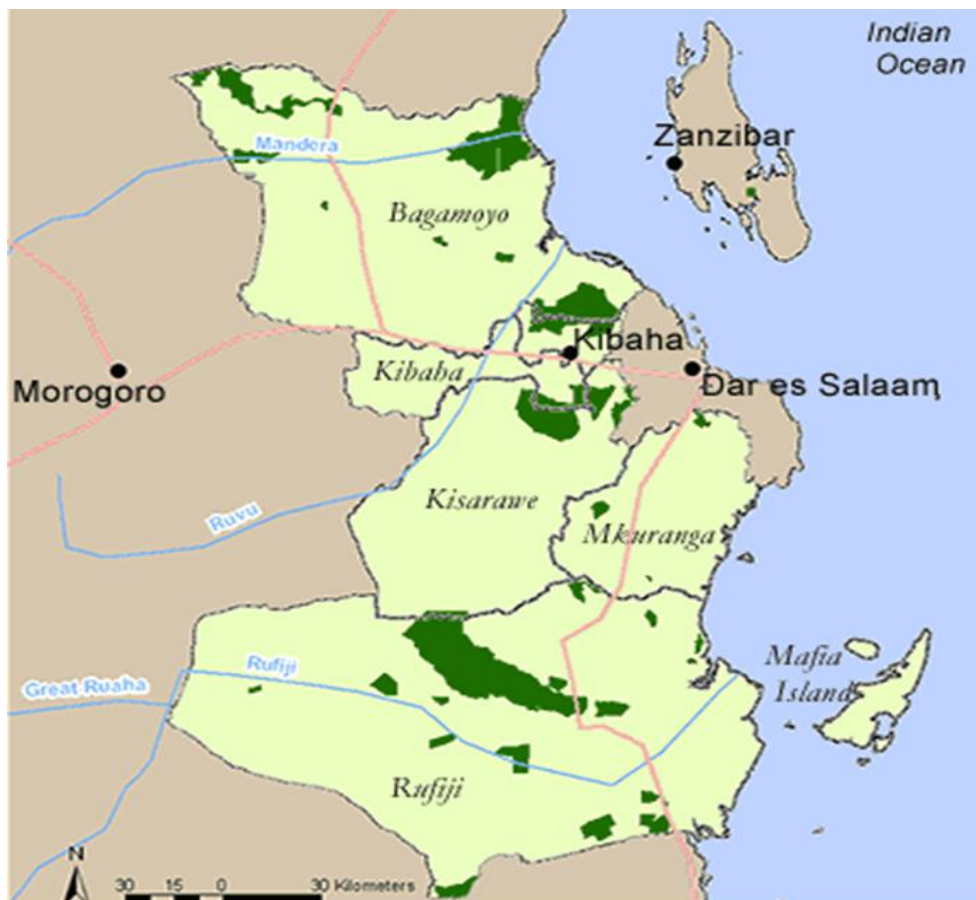


Figure 2.1: Map showing location of the Pwani Region

10 villages will be traversed by 33kV transmission link from Msufini kidete in Mbezi Ward to Kisiju Pwani Village, Kisiju Ward in Mkuranga District Council, Pwani Region. PAPs in Three villages of all villages will be affected since the proposed alignment is planned within the existing 33kV Powerline to Kisiju. The Villages to be traversed by 33kV transmission line are shown in Table 2.1 and Figure 2.2. Coordinates of the Kisiju landing point are 39°20.93186'E, 07°24.24142'S.

Table 2:1: Villages to be traversed by the proposed 33kV transmission line to Kisiju Landing Point

District	Ward	Village
Mkuranga	Kisiju Pwani	Kisiju Pwani
		Mavunja
		Kalole
		Kibewa
	Dondo	Dondo
		Sotele
		Binga
	Mbezi	Kitomondo
		Ngarambe
		Msufini Kidete

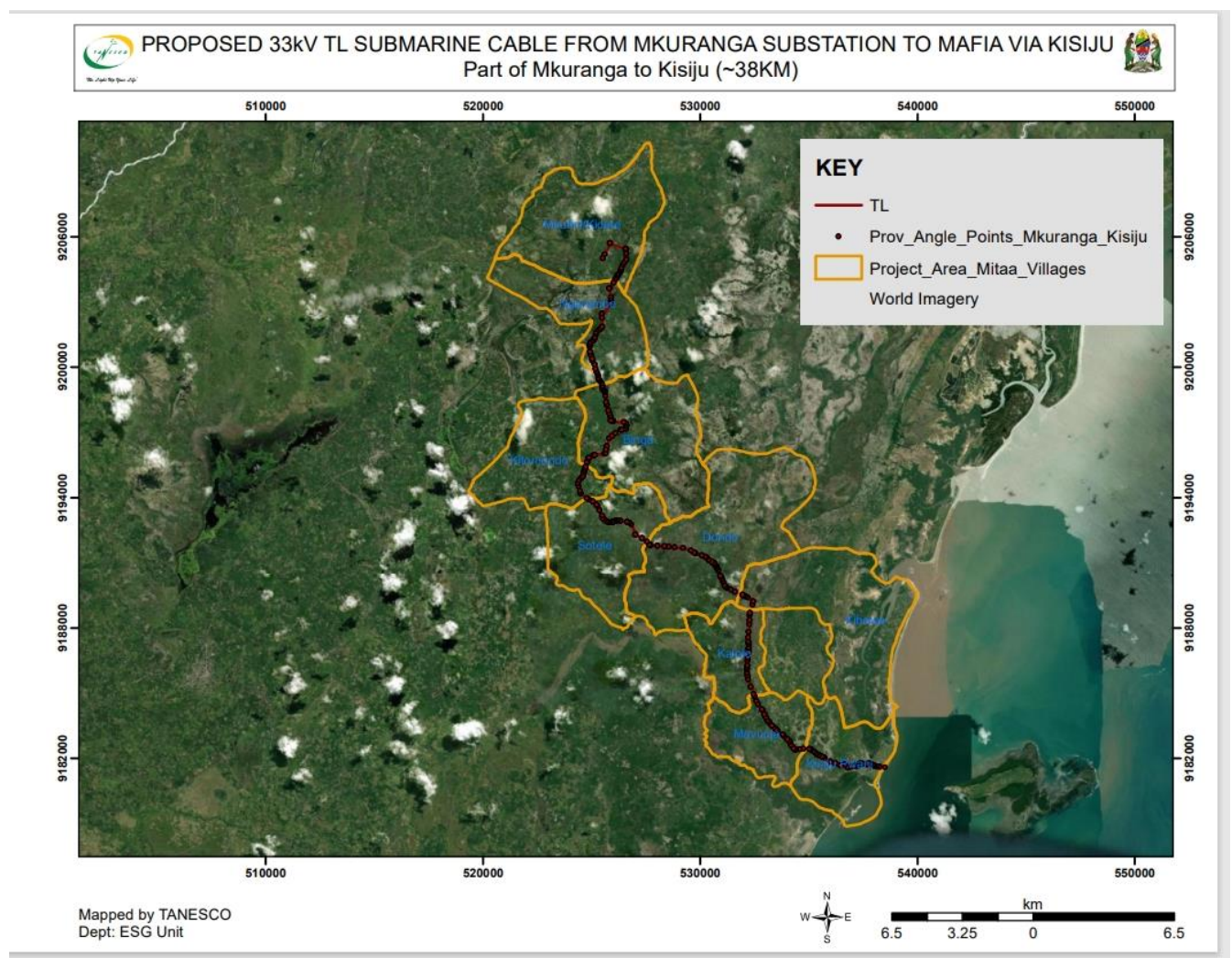


Figure 2:2: Map Showing Location of the Project area

2.2 Project Components and Activities

While Mkuranga to Mafia Island Submarine Cable sub project includes terrestrial lines, submarine cable, landing points and transition point, this section only describes the Mkuranga section of the sub project i.e. sections covered under this RAP only. The sub marine section is covered in the Mafia RAP in line with Figure 1.1.

2.2.1 New Overhead Power Line (0.5km)

The new overhead line will cover about 0.5km from the proposed New Mkuranga substation located about 7.7km southwestward from the Mkuranga town to the existing 33kV power line to Kisiju Pwani Village Centre. The new overhead line is located at Msufini Kidete Village, Mbezi Ward in Mkuranga District Council.

Land Requirements: About 4 PAPs will lose their private lands and crops and the estimated land requirement for this section is 0.7745 hectares that will be compensated

Table 2:2: Land Requirement and Category of Loss and No. PAPs

S/N	Land Requirements (Ha)	Type of loss	No. of PAPs	Category of PAPs
1	0.0951	Land and trees	3	Private or individual Land owner PAPs
	0.6794	Land, trees and perennial crops	1	Private or individual land owner PAP
Total	0.7745		4	

2.2.2 Existing Overhead Power Line (35km)

The project will upgrade the existing (medium voltage) 33kV overhead line (OVL) from the proposed extended new 0.5km overhead power line to Kisiju Pwani Village centre where the underground cable of about 2.5km to the landing point in Kisiju has been proposed. The 33kV existing powerline line passes through plain terrain and within the TANROADS road reserve which is the best option considered during the design of the project as it does not trigger resettlement, easy access of the line during construction and maintenance during operation period. The estimated total transmission line route length is about 35km to Kisiju Pwani Village and point proposed for starting Underground cable. The existing 33kV powerline uses wooden poles and the conductor size is ACSR 100mm². Hence, in order to accommodate the new design, the existing 33kV Transmission Line poles need to be replaced due to damage in some parts of the existing line, as well as the need to install new conductors of approximately 240 mm² to carry and transfer new increased power load.

The 33kV OHL will require a way leave of about 10m i.e. 5m from each side from the centerline to allow maintenance during operation phase.

Land Requirements: For this section the design has adopted the existing 33kV transmission line whereby upgrading of the conductors and change of the existing timber poles to concrete will be done. The existing line covering 35km is within TANROADS road reserve hence the impacts due to resettlement have been minimized, although about 1 PAP and 1 institution have been identified to be owners of the right of way. One (1) PAP at Binga village owns a piece of land of 0.0767Ha (767 square meters) will be compensated for the lost land while 34.923 hectares is TANROADS road reserve and will not be compensated since is the Government land (Tanzania Roads Authority - TANROADS).

Table 2:3: Land Requirements, PAPs and type of losses within the existing overhead line(35km)

S/N	Land Owner	Land Requirements (Ha)	Type of loss	Compensation	No. PAPs	Category of PAPs
1	TANROADS	34.9230	Road reserve	No Land compensation	1	Government institution (TANROADS)

2.	Individual PAP	0.0767	Land structures Trees Perennial crop	House	Compensation for the land, House structure, trees and perennial crops	1	Landowner individual PAP
			House structures		House structures	2	Land Tenants
			Trees		Compensation for trees	2	Land Tenants
	Total	35.000				6 (1- Institution 5- Individual PAPs)	

2.2.3 New Underground Cable (UCL)

In this project we have two portions with different connection layout which are overhead line and underground cable which requires use of special arrangements for converting overhead line to underground cable line. A trench of 1m wide and 1.5m deep will be excavated to lay the said cable in consideration of cable spacing requirements for heat dissipation and safety aspects. The design also, proposed specific concrete poles for overhead transmission line, for other portion will be cable to cable and normal connection.

The installation will be a direct burial with one circuit for any of the connection in 33kV and XLPE Underground Cable with cross section 300 mm² for 33kV and one Fiber Optical Cable with 48 optical fibers will be used. The construction of the UCL will cover approximately 2.5km from the OHL at Kisiju Village Centre (39°33.820214' E, 7° 40.321986' S) to the landing point in Kisiju Pwani Village. The right of way of underground cable is completely different comparing to OHL where the size of way leave corridor required have been reduced from 10m to 5m for underground cable, the permanent right of way is 5m i.e. 2.5m from each side from the centreline.

The most important reason for choosing underground cable is challenges of right of way due to the population of the area. Hence, to minimize social impact during land acquisition and during construction of the project the UCL was proposed during design of the project.

Land Requirements: the construction of the UCL within 2.5km will trigger land acquisition whereby about 26 Project Affected Persons have been identified and will be compensated for their losses such as land, crops, and structures i.e. shops and kiosk/kibanda etc. According to the Valuation report there are four (4 PAPs) identified to have more than one pieces of land and structures or valuation whereby their assets was valued and will be compensated. In addition, 2 institutions will be affected.

The total land requirement is estimated to be 0.6215 hectares of which 0.4478 Hectares will be compensated (0.4405 Hectares is private land while 0.0073Ha is land for Chimbuchimbu Cargo cooperative private institution) and 0.1737 Hectares is JWTZ land which is a Government military institution that will not be compensated.

Table 2:4: Land Requirements, PAPs and type of losses Types of losses within 2.5km UCL area

S/N	Land Owner	Land Requirements (Ha)	Type of loss	Compensation	No. PAPs/Institutions	Category of PAPs
1	Individual PAPs	0.4405	Loss of land only	Compensation for the land	8	Individual PAPs
			Loss of Land and trees	Compensation for the land and trees	11	Individual PAPs

			Loss of Land and perennial crops	Compensation for the land and perennial crops	1	Individual PAP
			Loss of Land trees and perennial crops	Compensation for the land, trees and perennial crop	3	Individual PAPs
			Loss of land, Business and structure	Compensation for the loss of land, business and structure	3	Individual PAPs
2	Chimbuchimbu Cargo Cooperative	0.0073	Loss of land only	Compensation for the land	1	Private Institution
3	JWTZ	0.1737	Loss of land Loss of fruit trees (16)	No compensation	1	Government institution
		0.6215			26 PAPs, 2 Institutions	

2.2.4 Landing Point and Transition Point

The landing point of a submarine cable will be located at kisiju Pwani village, Kisiju Ward in Mkuranga District Council and the coordinates of the area is 39°20.93186'E, 07°24.24142'S. the landing point is a critical and complex segment of the overall submarine cable system, where the underwater cable transitions from the ocean to the land-based infrastructure. According to the installation conditions both 300mm² copper conductor and 500mm² Aluminium one is suitable for both offshore and landing installation; in all cases the resulted ampacity is well above the nominal current of 350A, nonetheless the voltage drop on the submarine cable line (only) is in the range of 9-10%. It is suggested to not reduce the conductor size too much in order to have limited voltage drop. The optimization of the submarine cable shall be done considering the whole system, i.e. also including the terrestrial portions, i.e. from substation to substation.

A trench is excavated from the landing point to a beach manhole or transition pit with a maximum depth of 1.5m and width of 1m. The cable will be buried from the shoreline out to a predetermined distance offshore, using specialized trenching equipment to protect it from erosion, human activities, and natural disturbances. After installation the trench will be backfilled with sand or other suitable materials to protect the cable. The Transition Point will be constructed near the shoreline. This is a secure, underground facility that houses the connection between the submarine and terrestrial cables.

Specialized technicians will perform the splicing, where the submarine cable's conductors and fibres are carefully joined to those of the terrestrial cable. This process will require precision to ensure low signal loss and high mechanical strength.

Land Requirements: The Landing Point and the Transition Point will be located within the buffer zone of 60 m from the high tide line. The 60m buffer Zone is a public area and no individual can claim to own it. As such it belongs to Tanzania Government. For this project the landing point has been selected in areas that are not occupied by any existent structure. Since there will be a manhole for terminating submarine and underground cables, the estimated dimensions of the manhole will be 1.5m length and 1m width which will make a requirement of the 0.00015 hectares of the land will be required at the landing point.

This is according to the Territorial Sea and exclusive economic zone Act, 1989 section 6 and 11 which states that the territorial waters and exclusive economic zone shall be for public use and will belong to the government. Also the Environmental Management Act 2004 section 57-(1)–(2) prohibits the use of 60m buffer without permission.



Figure 2:3: Photo showing nearest point of the location of landing point at Kisiju Pwani Village

2.2.5 Materials storage area and Camps

The contractor will consider leasing/renting an area where the construction materials will be stored to facilitate smooth construction of the project. If there will be a need of taking land for this purpose, the land taken on a temporary basis for construction camps, storage depots should be restored to the original shape or as agreed to initially with the concerned PAP. The land used for campsite is normally leased/rented whereby contractor agrees with respective village to lease certain size of land for establishing campsite. This RAP therefore does not cover such areas.

2.3 Cable and Route Design

Cable designs

The 33 kV, 35km overhead line from new Mkuranga S/S to Kisiju will use 362mm², AAAC Single Circuit Overhead Distribution line and the underground cable from Kisiju up to the landing point will use 1 x 500mm², XLPE insulated copper cable with cable joints and cross bonding earthing link box, earthing link box including cross bonding joints and link boxes

The design will further consider power evacuation of 20 MVA as per the network plan study.

Estimation of Mid span joints: mid span joints are estimated on the basis of the conductor and Earth wire drums that are usually manufactured. For conductor, a drum may have about 2.5km of conductor for 33kV. An Earth wire drum may have about 4.5km of length of the wire. With this assumption the total conductor requirement divided by the length of conductor per drum with a 5% extra midspan joints gives the estimation of the mid span joints.

- **Surge arrester and arcing horns**

Surge arrester and Arcing Horns In this project, the existing 33kV Mkuranga-Kisiju overhead transmission line will be shielded by OPGW and we are proposing use of Surge arrester before CSE which is already there. The use of arcing horns on the insulators can also influence the flashover characteristic. If several systems are arranged on a tower, the insulators of one of these systems can be equipped with arcing horns, so that flashovers will occur preferably in this system, dependent on the clearance distance set. In areas subject to frequent thunderstorms, this measure is advisable, since in the event of a tower being struck, backward flashovers will be restricted to one system of the power transmission line and total failures of the power transmission system will be prevented.

- **Specifications of Conductors and Poles**

The design has proposed, a need to use of AAAC 240 POPLAR conductor instead of existing ACSR 100 mm² from Mkuranga to Kisiju in order for having stable network. Due to the condition of the existing wooden poles, replacement of wooden poles with new concrete poles has been proposed due to the fact that the existing conductor is not having sufficient capacity for evacuating 20MVA.

The proposed power line construction, maintenance and decommissioning usually follow a standard sequence of activities;

- i. Preliminary procedures including verification that planning conditions have been satisfied; preconstruction site investigations including an access review and assessment of ground conditions; delineation of on-site working area;
- ii. Establishment of temporary access routes and laydown/storage areas where necessary;
- iii. Setting out of pole foundations or pole excavations;
- iv. Installation of foundations as appropriate;
- v. Erection of towers or pole sets;
- vi. Stringing of conductors and commissioning;
- vii. Reinstatement land; and
- viii. Remove temporary access.

Poles are installed at regular intervals of 70m to 100m along the route. The spacing between poles depends on factors such as conductor type, line voltage, and conditions. Poles or towers are anchored in concrete or other stable foundations to ensure stability and safety. Conductors are pulled and installed between poles or towers. Tensioning equipment ensures the conductors are properly tensioned to prevent sagging and maintain safety clearances.

2.4 Analysis Of Alternatives

2.4.1 Routing Alternatives

The 33 kV power line from new Mkuranga substation to Kisiju Pwani landing point will avail the 38 km long corridor whereby two possible solutions were explored available for the two new portions (underground cable (UGC) and overhead line) of connection from the new Mkuranga substation to the landing point as elaborated below:

- i. Construction of 0.5km new overhead line from the new Mkuranga substation that will link the existing 33kV line to Kisiju Pwani Village this will require right of way of 10m i.e. 5m from each side from the centreline. With this plan about 4 PAPs will lose their land and crops which will be compensated. Due to the transition to the existing overhead, a new overhead section was unavoidable.
- ii. Upgrading the existing transmission line covering 35km from the proposed 0.5km line to Kisiju Pwani Village Centre where the underground cable has planned to start, by changing the conductor size and use of concrete poles to avoid resettlement impacts since the existing power line is within road reserve. Majority of the right of way is within TANROADs road reserve thus minimizing land acquisition needs. However, within the existing power line about 5 PAPs have been identified to lose structures, land and crops.
- iii. Construction of the Underground Cable (UGC) is proposed from the Kisiju Village centre where the existing Overhead line will end to the landing point at Kisiju Pwani covering about 2.5km. In this section right of way of 5m will be required instead of 10m for the overhead line. Within this section about 28 PAPs have been identified who will lose their land, crops and structures UGC was opted as a best solution because the area at Kisiju Village centre is populated and cultivated, hence minimizes the land acquisition that would be triggered with the design of an overhead transmission line. As per standard, the 33 kV overhead line, requires 10 m width of right of way causing resettlement.

Therefore, the 33kV overhead transmission line will mainly use existing way leave and UGCL, with a limited section as OVL. This has greatly minimized land acquisition issues considering that only three (3) villages out of 10 villages will require land acquisition processes or affect PAPs livelihoods/income and other assets.



Figure 2:4: Map showing location of the transmission line route (0.5km - red line) from new Mkuranga substation, 35km Over Head Line (yellow line) and 2.5km underground cable (red line).



TANROADS road to Kisiju Pwani Village



On the right - existing 33kV Distribution line

3 CHAPTER THREE: POTENTIAL AND MAGNITUDE OF IMPACTS

This chapter describes potential impacts that will result from the construction of the 33kV Mkuranga to Mafia Island Submarine Cable subproject (Mkuranga section/portion).

3.1 Positive impacts

The implementation of the project will have positive impacts at different phases of the project i.e. construction and operation phases. The positive impacts include:

- i. Opportunities for skilled and unskilled labour for the people who will be hired during construction of the project. Employment opportunities. The project is expected to create job opportunities of skilled and non-skilled labours during construction of the overhead transmission line and underground cable from the new Mkuranga Substation to the landing point. The income resulting from these opportunities will have a positive impact on local communities.
- ii. Increase in power and power reliability. Upon the completion of the project, Mafia Island will get about 20MVA (about 16MW) of additional electricity energy from the national grid. This will increase power supply to Mafia by about 16MW. The submarine cable power from Mkuranga will increase power reliability in the Island of Mafia. The project will create an alternative power source. When the submarine cable is out, the power will be generated by the existing power plant and when the power from generator is off Mafia Island will receive power from Tanzania Mainland through the submarine cable.
- iii. Multiplier Effect of Electricity Supply: The increased power availability and reliability is expected to increase investments and improve the service delivery in Mafia thus resulting to Economic growth in Mafia Island.

3.2 Negative Impacts

During implementation of the project there are negative social impacts that will be triggered particularly during the mobilization and construction phase. These are outlined below.

3.2.1 *Number of Project Affected Persons, Households and Institutions*

The proposed transmission line from new Mkuranga substation to the landing point at Kisiju Pwani will impact about 35 Project Affected Persons (of which 4 are land tenants) and 3 institutions i.e. Military – JWTZ, Chimbu Chimbu Cargo Cooperative and TANROADS. The 4 PAPs within Binga Village are referred as land tenants in context of this RAP (2 have a verbal agreement with the owner of the land who allowed them to construct residential houses and live on the land on goodwill but there is no rent exchange, and other 2 having crops). The 4 PAPs assets/losses were valued and will be compensated for their developments only. The remaining PAPs will be losing land and trees/perennial crops as per the summarized Table 3.1 & 3.2 below. The total number of households to be impacted are 35.

Table 3.1: Summary of types of PAPs and Institutions

Type of PAP	Number
Private landowner (PAPs)	31
Tenants Land users (verbal agreement of using part of the land for goodwill) to construct houses	2
Tenants Land users (verbal agreement of using part of the land for goodwill to plant perennial crops)	2
Total PAPs	35
Institutions	
Public (Military)	1
Private Cooperative	1
Public (TANROADS)	1
Total Institutions	3

Table 3:2: Summary of Type and Category of losses

No.	Category of loss	Number of PAPs/ Institutions /Associations	Number of Households
Affected PAPs			
1.	Loss of Private Land and trees	14	14
2.	Loss of land, trees, perennial crops and residential house	1	1
3.	Loss of business structure, business income and land	3	3
4.	Loss of land only	8	8
5.	Loss of trees only	2	2
6.	Loss of residential houses only	2	2
7.	Loss of land, trees and perennial crops	4	4
8.	Loss of Land and crops	1	1
	Total	35	35
Affected Institutions			
No.	Category of Institution/Association/Group	Number of Institutions	Name of the Institution
	Loss of public Land and trees	1	Millitary - JWTZ
	Loss of Land only (Private Institution)	1	Chimbuchimbu Cargo Cooperative Land
	Public reserve land	1	TANROADS

In total, the project affects 35 households.

Table 3:3: Showing type of impact and affected households

Type of Impact	Number of PAPs	Number of Households
Physical Displacement	2	2
Economic Displacement (loss of trees and perennial crops, shops and land)	32	32
Physical and Economic Displacement	1	1
Total	35	35

According to the valuation report conducted July, 2024 it was noted that about 3 people will be physically displaced, and 33 PAPs will face various forms of economic displacement by losing their lands, shops, farmlands used to cultivate perennial crops such as cashew nuts, cassava, coconuts, palm trees, mango trees, neem trees and other crops.

3.2.2 Impact on Land and land use

The proposed construction of 33kV power line from Mkuranga to Kisiju landing point is designed to extend 0.5km overhead line to the existing 33kV Powerline from the new Mkuranga substation, use of existing overhead 33kV power line way leave for about 35km and 2.5km will be underground cable. The total route length will be 38km from Mkuranga substation to the landing point at Kisiju pwani Village.

Table 3:4: Showing project components, area required, ownership and number of PAPs

Project Component	Distance	Amount of Land required for project (Ha)	Type of Land Ownership/ Tenure	Number of PAPs/ Institutions/ Groups occupying the land	Type of loss
Line to evacuate power from new Mkuranga Substation at Msufini Kidete Village to existing overhead line	0.5km	0.0951	Private Land owners	3	land and trees
		0.6794	Private land owner	1	land, trees and perennial crops
Existing overhead 33kV power line way leave	35km	34.9230	Public/Government - TANROADs road reserve	1	Public land
		0.0767	Private land owner	1	Land, House structure, Trees and Perennial crops
				2	Land tenants losing House structures
				2	Land tenants losing Trees
New Underground Cable/Line	2.5km	0.4405	Private Land owners	8	Loss of land only
				11	Loss of Land and trees
				1	Loss of Land and perennial crops
				3	Loss of Land trees and perennial crops
				3	Loss of land, Business and structure
		0.1737	Institutional Land (JWTZ)	1	land and trees
0.0073	Private Institutional Land Chimbuchimbu CARGO) cooperative	1	land only		
Landing point in Kisiju Pwani Village		0.00015	Public/ government (Reserve land) (beach)	No PAPs	Public land
Total Land Requirements under this Project		36.39585		38 PAPs/Institutions	35 PAPs are PAPs and 3 Institutions.

The total land area required for the project that will be impacted is estimated to be **36.39585 Hectares** of which **35.09685 Hectares** will not be compensated since it's the Government land (Reserved land). 0.0073 land is owned by a cooperative while private landowners account for 1.2917 Hectares of land.

Construction of the proposed 33kV powerline from Mkuranga to Mafia will lead to change of the land use from farming, commercial and residential uses to power facility, and thus from private to reserve land. During operation of the project by TANESCO within the way leave of power line there will be restriction to undertake activities by the communities around since full compensation of the land and properties will be done as well ensuring safety of the infrastructures, communities and smooth maintenance of the power line.

3.2.3 Impact on Structures

The proposed project will impact about seven (7) structures owned by 6 PAPs which will lead to loss of accommodation and business as shown in Table 3.5 below.

Table 3.5: The total number of structures affected

Location	Permanent (residential house and shops) ⁹	Temporary (kiosk)	No of PAPs	Description/use of the structures
Kisiju Pwani	3	-	2	3 business shops and (One PAP owns two shops)
	-	1	1	1 kiosk/ <i>genge</i>
Binga	1	-	1	1 Residential house by landowner
	2	-	2	2 Residential houses by land tenants
Total	6	1	6	7



Business shop at Kisiju Pwani Village



Business shop at Kisiju Pwani Village



Business shop at Kisiju Pwani Village



Kiosk/*genge* at Kisiju Pwani Village

⁹ A permanent house is considered to be a house constructed with durable materials (e.g. cement blocks, concrete, burnt bricks or wood) with intention to use it or live in it for a long time. While a temporary house is constructed with less durable materials (e.g. grass, mud walls, etc.) and a person intends to use it temporarily.



Residential House at Binga Village



Residential House (Land tenant) at Binga Village



Residential House (Land tenant) at Binga Village

Figure 3:1: Types of Structures to be impacted at the project area

The valuation report has considered inclusion of the accommodation, transport and disturbance allowances as per section 179 sub-sections 8 and 11 of the Land Act (Cap 113) which stipulate how to calculate the allowances. Accommodation allowance shall be paid only to PAPs losing occupied residential structures and shops. Given the nature of the project, there tenants example in Binga Village residing in the affected area, this project is providing a consideration that the tenants receive accommodation equal to Rent/per month x 36 months. Under Tanzanian Law, physically displaced households are entitled to an accommodation allowance, which is calculated by multiplying the monthly market rent for the acquired property by 36 months.

Transport allowance was calculated based on the actual costs of transporting twelve tons of luggage by rail or road (whichever is cheaper) within twenty Kilometres from the point of displacement (i.e. Transport allowance = 12 tons x Actual Cost/ton x 20km)". This impact is considered to be negative medium- and long-term Impact on Public facilities.

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

In Tanzania, it is common to find for small enterprises operating without proper records of their business so, for the identified three shops in the project area, the loss of profit was derived by consultation with property owners on their monthly income and assessment was done based on the personal judgement based on the observed business in the area. The monthly income was multiplied by 36 months. This option was decided after the three business owners one with kiosks and two with shops failed to avail business license and tax clearance/ audited accounts as required by law for the consideration to calculate the loss of profit.

3.2.4 Impact of Public Facilities

The only asset affected that comes close to public facilities is land owned by the military service.

Table 3:6: Impacts on Public Facilities

Type of Public Facility	Location	Nature of Impact and Description
Kisiju Pwani – Military Area	Kisiju Pwani	Part of the land owned by Military Service

3.2.5 Loss of Perennial Crops and Trees

The construction of the proposed project will also involve the loss of fruit trees, perennial crops, commercial trees and other trees. According to the compensation matrix about 38 fruit trees belonging to 10 PAPs, 92 commercial trees belonging to 14 PAPs, 25 perennial crops owned by 6 PAPs will be affected by the project. This include 16 fruit trees owned by the public institution (JWTZ). These tall trees will be removed from the corridor to minimise the risk of electrical discharges and damage to the underground cable.

- *Fruit trees:* 38 fruit trees and 24 cases of perennial plants producing fruits will be affected by construction of the project as indicated in table 3-5: These fruit trees are owned by 10 individual PAPs and 1 institution while the perennial crops are owned by 6 PAPs.

Table 3:7: Fruit trees/crops to be affected by the project

S/N	Type of fruit tree	No of trees	Perennial Crops
1	Avocado	3	-
2	Banana	-	9
3	Custard apple	22	-
4	Mango	11	-
5	Lemon	1	-
6	Sour sop	1	-
7	Sugar cane		1
8	Pigeon peas		17
	Total	38	27

- *Commercial trees or of economic value:* About 92 commercial trees or trees of economic value will be cleared along the corridor owned by 14 individual PAPs. The categorization is as per Table below.

Table 3:8: Commercial trees to be affected by the project

S/N	Type of tree	No of trees
1	Mlonge	1
2	Coconut	27
3	Cashew nuts	49
4	Palm tree	4
5	Teak tree	3
6	Wood tree	8
	Total	92

- Other 18 mixtures of trees belonging to 10 PAPs with no clear commercial value that is normally used as shades or other uses.

Table 3:9: Other trees with no clear commercial value

S/N	Type of tree	No. of trees
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1	Fishing tree	1
2	Neem Tree	10
3	<i>Miashoki (Ashok tree)</i>	1
4	<i>Mfuru</i>	2
5	<i>Hyphane</i>	4
	Total	18

23 PAPs including one institution was identified to either own trees or owning perennial crops as outlined in the tables above. The valuation was done according to the guidance of compensation schedules of Tanzania’s Eastern Zone (2012) which were adopted to calculate the values of crops and trees. The valuation of crops was determined according to growth rate of the plants / crops provided in the Valuation and Valuers (General) Regulation, 2018. Rates included in compensation matrix took into account the value of each type of perennial/annual crop based on its price, yield and input costs collected at the Mkuranga. In addition, values were adjusted based on the level of crop maturity in percentage to allow for differentiation between seedlings (30%, mature crops (60%), optimum-producing crops (100%), and aged crops (15%). PAPs will also be eligible for additional measures under the initial livelihood restoration programmes to rapidly restore by equipping them training on sustainable agriculture practices, supply of coconut and cashew nuts saplings and agricultural tools. According to compensation matrix 38 fruit trees, 93 commercial trees, 18 other trees and 24 perennial crops identified will be compensated



Figure 3:2: Coconut trees observed at the project area

3.2.6 *Loss of livelihoods and/or income*

It is anticipated that all income generating and socio-economic activities found within the way leave corridor shall be permanently ceased and forced to be executed adjacent or completely outside the project areas. The transformation of these activities may impact livelihoods in several ways:

- For PAPs losing land and trees and perennial crops who need to relocate particularly from the original areas to outside the project areas may cause loss of livelihoods to some PAPs for certain period of time. Others will require to re-plant the trees and crops often taking time as some of the fruit trees are already mature.
- Further 3 PAPs (2 with shops and 1 with a kiosk) will lose their business income generated due to demolishing of business structures. 2 of the PAPs run shops while 1 runs a pharmacy and Liquor Store/shop. During Valuation, the structures were valued and will be compensated. The loss of profit was calculated based on the average monthly income times 36 months.

Therefore, disturbance of these activities due to construction and operation of the proposed project might lead to loss of PAPs livelihoods. The project has proposed compensation in some cases, and also the project has livelihood restoration programmes to all villages affected by the project; the lost land parcels will be compensated as per the requirements of the national laws and AfDB requirements. Apart from compensation, the project shall have the package of Corporate Social Responsibility for assisting various socio-economic issues in the villages

3.2.7 Impacts on vulnerable groups

The analysis of the data reveals that some of the project affected persons qualify to be categorised as vulnerable. The vulnerable groups such as elderly people aged 70 and above and disabled groups have been identified during socio-economic census which will be affected by the land loss impacts. From the survey about four (4) PAPs out 35 households fell in this category whereby 3 PAPs are elderly and 1 PAP is disabled. Therefore, specific mitigation measures such as to providing additional assistance to the group to resettle them such as provision of food basket for six months as per the detailed proposed livelihood restoration Programs will help in minimizing the severity of the impacts.

S/N	Categories of vulnerability	Number of PAPs
1	Aged 70+	3
2	Persons Living with Disability/Differently abled	1
	TOTAL	4

3.2.8 Possible Increase in Gender Based Violence

Experience from other previous projects ascertains that some household heads especially male after getting paid their compensations tend to leave the family or even add number of wives. This is always a case particularly when the project is constructed in villages compared to one executed in urban areas. As one of the mitigation measures to minimize the severity of this impact, it is suggested that PAPs to be assisted in opening bank joint accounts to ensure both wife and husband are accessing the funds for restoring what has been lost and minimization conflicts in the families. Sensitization on financial literacy will be provided. If the situation is assessed and found critical in-kind compensation shall be an alternative.

3.2.9 Price inflation for goods and services

Compensation of project affected persons sometimes causes change in prices of social amenities in the villages. It is experienced that price of land will hike after project affected persons are paid and costs of other socio-economic services in the villages will rise abruptly because of over-expectation that rural communities have on amount of cash paid to the project affected persons. This impact will be regarded both negative and positive. PAPs will however be compensated at replacement value to ensure they can replace the land. Furthermore, only 33 PAPs are being compensated for Land thus possibility of impacting on land prices is minimal.

3.2.10 Gendered impacts of land acquisition and displacement (on women)

Project impacts on women will primarily be felt during the land acquisition, compensation and construction phase. They are related to the fact that women are primarily responsible for field work and crops' production. In Mkuranga District Council women are allowed to own land which most of them are either widow, divorced but not Married. For the married women it's rare cases where women are allowed to own land most will be men as head of family. Due to limited ownership and access to

the resources, women play a very minor role in the decision-making process. For women who don't own lands increases the risk for women, that men may tend to use compensation for purposes other than those for which they are dedicated (reconstruction, acquisition of land, amounts allocated to the compensation) instead they may leave their families. As indicated earlier PAPs to be assisted in opening joint bank accounts to ensure both wife and husband are accessing the funds for restoring what has been lost and minimization conflicts in the families. Sensitization on financial literacy will be provided.

3.2.11 *Loss of access to social services*

The physical displacement will result into loss of access to social services. The socio economic survey indicates that currently the affected PAPs have access to essentially all social services water, school, police station, dispensary, electricity, etc.

Given a few PAPs will physically be displaced, relocation may trigger increased distances to access services. As the number of PAPs losing residential structures are only 3, the possibility of finding relocation land in the neighborhood is higher thus reducing impact on access to services in the same scale as they enjoyed prior to relocation.

4 CHAPTER FOUR: CENSUS SURVEY AND BASELINE SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES

This chapter describes socio-economic status of the households that are to be affected by the proposed project section in Mkuranga. The proposed project will be implemented within Mkuranga District Council, Pwani Region. About 10 villages will be traversed by 33kV TL from Mkuranga to Kisiju Pwani in Mkuranga District Council, Pwani Region. The villages are shown in Table below. About three villages of all villages with landowners will be affected since the proposed alignment is planned within the existing 33kV power line and TANROADS road reserve.

Table 4:1: Villages to be traversed by the proposed 33kV power line to Kisiju Landing Point

District	Ward	Village
Mkuranga	Kisiju Pwani	Kisiju Pwani
		Mavunja
		Kalole
		Kibewa
	Dondo	Dondo
		Sotele
		Binga
	Mbezi	Kitomondo
		Ngarambe
		Msufini Kidete

During this household survey undertaken between 22nd to 26th July 2024, data collected included but not limited to size of household, their ages, sex, marital status, kind of vulnerability if any, education level, occupations, in and outside their villages, ownership and size of livestock, sources of incomes, ownership of agricultural tools and domestic assets, means of ownership of houses, accessibility to social services such as water, education, health, energy, transport, security, markets etc shringing within the way-leave corridor of the proposed power line project were asked during interview in order to assess the severity of the impacts of loss of cultural properties during resettlements.

4.1 Overview

During household survey 33 out 35 PAPs were captured in the economic baseline. This excluded the two PAPs who were absent as at the time of the survey. Public Institutions were not covered in the baseline survey.

4.2 Demographics

4.2.1 Average Household Hold Size

According to the Valuation report the proposed project affected 35 households with average household size of 5.

4.2.2 Age Group

At the project area, the age distribution among the 33 PAPs shows a notable concentration in the mid age groups. The survey indicates that a substantial number of (12) PAPs fall under 41-50 age category, followed by 31- 40 age groups where in this category there were 10 PAPs. Also, 7 PAPs were under the age group between 51 - 60 years while those PAPs between the age of 61-70 were 3 and only 1 PAP was at the age of 21- 30 years along the project area. This distribution may reflect demographic trends such as aging, migration, or lower birth rates in recent years. According to the survey the household size is 5.

Table 4:2: Age groups of the impacted PAPs

Age group	frequency	Percentage
21-30	1	3.03

31-40	10	30.30
41-50	12	36.36
51-60	7	21.21
61-70	3	9.09
Total	33	100

4.2.3 Gender Distribution

Mkuranga District Council as other Districts' communities are patriarchal i.e. households traditionally are headed by males. However, the analysis conducted based on the socio-economic household survey unveiled that, there are 21 males and 12 females interviewed out of a total of 33 individuals.

Table 4:3: Gender Distribution

Gender	male	female	total
Number	21	12	33
Percentage	63.6	36.6	100

4.2.4 Education Level

Education plays a pivotal role for Project Affected Persons in the context of RAP Implementation. Education becomes a key factor in ensuring their successful adaptation, integration and long term wellbeing. When selecting livelihood restoration programmes to be implemented like trainings package, employment opportunities or supply of tools to support their business education is an essential parameter for consideration.

The educational attainment along the project area indicates a strong emphasis on primary education. Out of 33 PAPs, 21 have completed primary education, reflecting a solid foundation in basic schooling within the community. However, there are 3 PAPs never attended school, and 6 PAPs had tertiary level of education. This analysis reveals that when financial literacy training is being proposed as part of livelihood restoration programme few PAPs will need special assistance due to their low level of education otherwise the programme can be successful implemented. Refer to Table below

Table 4:4: Respondents Education level

Education level	Never attended	Primary school (Drop out)	Primary education (Attended)	Tertiary education (Completed)	total
Number	3	3	21	6	33
Percentage	9.09	9.09	63.63	18.18	100

4.2.5 Relationship to Household Head

During household survey it was indicated that most of the interviewed PAPs were the Household Heads themselves. The data unveils that 21 were the household heads while 12 were spouses. This provides the insight on the reliability of the information provided during socio-economic household survey. Refer the table below.

Table 4:5: Relationship to the household

Relationship to PAP	Household head	Spouses	Total
Numbers	21	12	33
Percentage	63.6	36.36	100

4.2.6 Marital Status

The household composition data within the project area shows a predominance of individuals categorized under married with 26 out of 33 people falling into this group. This large number suggests that most households include a variety of non-traditional or extended family members, highlighting a flexible approach to family structure that goes beyond conventional roles. Moreover, the socio-economic household survey indicated that 4 PAPs had separated while 3 were still unmarried as shown in the table below.

Table 4:6: Marital Status

Marital Status	Married	Single	Separated	Total
Numbers	26	3	4	33
Percentage	78.78	9.09	12.12	100

4.2.7 Condition of Household Head

The data analysis entails that, the majority of the population is healthy, with 29 out of 33 individuals reporting no health issues. This indicates that the overall health status of the community is relatively good, with most residents likely being active and capable of contributing to daily activities and the local economy. There are 3 individuals categorized as aged, suggesting a small but significant elderly population. This group may have specific needs, such as healthcare and social support, that differ from the younger, healthier segment of the population. The presence of elderly individuals highlights the importance of addressing age-related concerns within the community.

Only 1 individual is reported as physically challenged, indicating a very small proportion of the population facing significant physical challenges. This low number suggests that disability is relatively uncommon in the community, but it also emphasizes the need for targeted support and resources to ensure this individual can lead a fulfilling life despite their disability.

In the context of this RAP, vulnerable group will include disabled and elderly which are individuals or communities that are at higher risk of experiencing negative impacts due to displacement. Hence in ensuring that RAP is fair, equitable and inclusive recognition and addressing of their needs shall be taken into consideration as detailed in the LRP

Table 4:7: Condition of House Hold

Condition of house hold	Persons living with Disability	Aged
Numbers	1	3
Percentage	3.03	9.09

4.3 Respondents ID Type

In Tanzania identification within the community is primarily held through two main types: NIDA (National Identification Authority) cards and Voters IDs. According to the socio-economic survey it was noted that 17 individuals possessing Voters IDs, this is the most common form of identification, highlighting its importance, particularly for participating in the electoral process. The NIDA card, held by 15 individuals, is the next most common form of identification. NIDA cards are essential for accessing various Government services and benefits. Only 1 individual is possessing a passport, making it the least common form of identification. In the context of this RAP, this indicates that having Identification Cards will help to minimize grievances that may arise due mistakenly coping names in the valuation reports and smooth compensation payment exercise

Table 4:8: Respondents types of ID

ID Type	frequency	Percentage
NIDA	15	45.45
Passport	1	3.03

Voters ID	17	51.51
Total	33	100

4.4 Livelihood Status

4.4.1 Occupation

The occupational data for Mkuranga indicates that agriculture self-employment is the most common job type, with 23 individuals engaged in farming or related agricultural activities. This highlights the dominant role of agriculture in the community's economy and suggests that farming is the primary livelihood for a significant majority. The strong presence of agriculture self-employment reflects its importance in providing sustenance and income for many residents.

Other occupations are petty trading or small-scale business with 8 PAPs responded and 2 retired PAPs that earns through their pensions. Knowing the occupation of PAPs will aid during planning of the livelihood restoration programs and specific programs relevant for the communities in ensuring their livelihoods have been restored.

Table 4:9: Occupation

Occupation	Agriculture self employed	Petty Trading	Pension	Total
Numbers	23	8	2	33
Percentage	69.69	24.24	6.06	100

4.4.2 Crops Cultivated

The crop distribution data at the project area indicates a strong focus on a few key staple crops, with cassava and rice being the most prevalent. Cassava, with 17 instances, and rice, with 15 instances, are clearly dominant, suggesting they are significant for local consumption and possibly for economic activities. In contrast, garden vegetables, groundnuts, potatoes, and maize are less common, with garden vegetables and maize having the lowest frequencies at 1 and 3 respectively. Groundnuts and potatoes, with 4 and 2 instances, also play a minor role in comparison to cassava and rice.

Table 4:10: Crops cultivated

Crop cultivated	frequency	Percentage
Garden Vegetables	1	2.38
Groundnuts	4	9.52
Cassava	17	40.48
Potatoes	2	4.76
Maize	3	7.14
Rice	15	35.714
Total	42	100

4.4.3 Business Type Engagement

The business landscape in project area shows a limited range of business types, with a notable focus on food vending. There are 12 food/ fruits vending businesses, indicating a strong demand for food services within the community. This suggests that food-related businesses play a significant role in meeting local needs and potentially reflect a preference for quick and accessible food options. In contrast, the number of businesses in drinks had 8 respondents, transport business had 10 respondents and stores business had 3 respondents. This suggests that while drinks and general retail is there but they are less prominent compared to food vending.

Table 4:11: Business type engagement

Business type	frequency	Percentage
Drinks	8	24.24
Food/ fruits vending	12	36.36
store	3	9.09
Transport	10	30.30
Total	33	100

4.4.4 Source of Cash Income

The income source data for the surveyed population highlights a primary reliance on agricultural activities, with 7 individuals deriving their income from crops, fruits, and vegetables. This suggests that agriculture plays a central role in the community's economy, reflecting its importance in providing both food and income. The high frequency of agricultural income sources underscores the significance of farming in sustaining livelihoods within the project area.

In contrast, other income sources are less prevalent. Livestock and poultry sales contribute to the income of 2 individuals, while forestry and fishing each provide income for just 1 person. Tailoring and sewing also contribute to the economy, with 4 individuals engaged in these activities. This distribution indicates that while agriculture dominates, there are also a few individuals involved in diverse income-generating activities.

Table 4:12: Source of Income

Income source	frequency	Percentage
Crops, fruit, Vegetables	7	46.67
Livestock poultry sales produce eggs milk meat etc.	2	13.33
Forestry forest products	1	6.67
Fishing	1	6.67
Tailoring and sewing	4	26.67
Total	15	100



Fishing boats at Kisiju Pwani



Coconut farming within the project area



Trading activities at the project area



Trading activities at the project area

Figure 4:1: source of income at the project area

4.4.5 Average Monthly Household Income

During house hold survey, the analysis showed that 33 individuals having an average monthly income ranging between 0 - 1,000,000 Tanzanian Shillings. Indicating that the entire population falls within this income range. This income distribution suggests that the community largely consists of low to moderate-income households where most (36%) falls within those earning 300,000 - 600,000 shillings in a month. The lack of higher income brackets reflects a community where economic resources are limited, with most residents likely engaged in subsistence farming, small-scale trade, or other modest economic activities. This indicates that the financial literacy training will be needed before effecting compensation payments to avoid misuse of the funds for other issues. Refer table 4.13 indicating household monthly income.

Table 4:13: Household Monthly Income

Average Income (TZS)	frequency	Percentage
0-300,000	8	24
300,000 - 600,000	12	36
600,000 - 900,000	10	31
900,000 and Above	3	9
Total	33	100

4.5 Assets

In Mkuranga, the asset distribution highlights a strong emphasis on practical and essential items. The most common assets are hand hoes (27) and axes (23), which are primarily used for agricultural and manual labor. This suggests that farming and related activities are central to the livelihoods of many residents, reflecting the community's reliance on agriculture as a key economic activity. The widespread ownership of these tools underscores the importance of self-sustenance and small-scale farming in the area.

Mobile phones are also widely owned, with 22 individuals having one, indicating that communication is a priority for the majority of the population. This high level of mobile phone ownership suggests that despite the community's rural or agricultural focus, residents still maintain strong connections, possibly for both social and economic purposes.

Ownership of more modern and comfort-related assets varies. For example, 13 individuals have solar panels, indicating some level of investment in alternative energy sources, possibly due to limited access to conventional electricity. The presence of 9 TV sets and 12 DVD players suggests that entertainment and information access are valued, though these items are less common than basic tools and communication devices. The fewer numbers of cars (7) and motorcycles (6) compared to

bicycles (3) indicate varying levels of mobility and transportation, reflecting a diverse economic status among residents. The limited ownership of luxury items such as gas cookers (4) and computers (1) further highlight the community's focus on practicality over luxury, with a clear emphasis on assets that support daily needs and agricultural work.

Table 4:14:Assets Owned

Asset	frequency	Percentage
Bicycle	3	18%
Motorcycle	6	21%
Car	7	0%
Boat	0	67%
Mobile phone	22	6%
Motor pump	2	27%
TV set	9	52%
Radio	17	3%
Sofa set	1	82%
Hand hoe	27	6%
Machete	2	70%
Axe	23	39%
Solar panel	13	12%
Gas Cooker	4	36%
DVD Video player	12	3%
Computer	1	79%
Iron Charcoal or electric	26	18%

4.6 Features/ House Type

This suggests that the community largely relies on locally available and cost-effective materials for housing, reflecting a lower economic status where modern building materials may be less accessible or affordable. The prevalence of mud and wood houses also indicates a continuation of traditional construction methods, which may be more suited to the local climate and environment.

In contrast, only a small number of houses are built with more durable materials, such as brick (3 houses) and cement blocks (1 house). Similarly, just 1 house features a corrugated iron sheet roof. This limited use of modern construction materials highlights the economic disparities within the community, where only a few residents can afford or have access to these materials. The data underscores the predominance of traditional housing within the project area, with modern construction being the exception rather than the norm.

Table 4:15: Conditions of the houses at the project area

Features of the House	frequency	Percentage
House made out of mud	19	58%
House made out Brick	3	9%
House made of Cement Block	1	3%
House made of Wood	21	64%
House with Corrugated iron sheet	1	3%

4.7 Land Ownership Status

According to the house hold survey conducted at the project area, it entails the distribution of land ownership across different categories. Out of the total 33 PAPs land, the majority (23 parcels) are privately owned. This indicates a significant preference or trend toward private land ownership in this area. Family land, which could suggest communal or shared family ownership, accounts for 8 parcels of land, showing that family land also plays a notable role in the local land tenure system. Customarily inherited land, which might be passed down through generations based on traditional practices, accounts for just 1 parcel, suggesting that this form of land tenure is not very common in Mkuranga. Similarly, the "other" category, which may include various non-standard forms of land ownership, also accounts for just 1 parcel.

Table 4:16: Ownership Type of Affected Land

Type of ownership	Privately owned	Customarily Inherited	Family land	other	Total
Numbers	23	1	8	1	33
Percentage	69.69	3.03	24.24	3.03	100

4.8 Access to services

4.8.1 Source of Energy

According to the house hold survey conducted at the project area it indicates that, the sources of energy used by PAPs for cooking reveals a significant reliance on wood, with 27 out of 33 households using it as their primary energy source. This heavy dependence on wood indicates that it is the most accessible and perhaps the most affordable option for the majority of the population. In contrast, only 5 households use charcoal, and just 1 household uses gas for cooking. The relatively low use of gas, which is generally a cleaner and more efficient fuel, suggests that either the cost or availability of gas is a barrier for most households. The use of charcoal, while more common than gas, is still significantly less than wood, which might be due to similar factors such as cost or availability

Energy type	Charcoal	Gas	Wood	total
Number	5	1	27	33
Percentage	15.15	3.03	81.81	100

4.8.2 Sources of Energy for Light

According to the socio-economic data collected at the project area, it highlights the various sources of lighting used by PAPs. Out of the 33 households surveyed, the majority (19 households) rely on solar power as their primary source of lighting. This suggests a strong adoption of renewable energy solutions, which could be due to factors like the availability of sunlight, cost-effectiveness, or lack of access to other reliable energy sources. In contrast, only 8 households are connected to the public electricity utility. Additionally, 3 households each use kerosene lamps/lanterns and torches with batteries, showing that a small portion of the PAPs still depends on traditional or less sustainable sources of lighting.

Table 4:17: Sources of Energy Lighting

Energy type	Electricity (public utility)	Solar	Kerosene lump/lantern	Torch with batteries	total
Numbers	8	19	3	3	33
Percentage	24.24	57.58	9.09	9.09	100



House installed with solar panels



Electricity distribution infrastructure

Figure 4:2: Use of solar and electricity at the project area

4.8.3 Source of Drinking Water

The socio-economic data collected at the project area provides insights into the sources of drinking water utilized by PAPs in the area. A significant majority, 23 out of 33 households, rely on public water taps as their primary source of drinking water. Additionally, the data shows that 6 households obtain their drinking water from public hand-dug wells, and 4 households use public drilled wells with hand pumps. These numbers indicate that while public water taps are dominant, a notable portion of the community still relies on more traditional or less advanced water sources, such as hand-dug wells. Interestingly, very few households (only one each) use hand-dug wells at home, have access to in-house water taps, or purchase water for drinking indicating that private access to water, whether through self-dug wells or in-home water systems, is uncommon.

Table 4:18: Sources of drinking water at the project area

source of drinking water	frequency	Percentage
Hand dug well at home	1	3.03
House with a water tap	1	3.03
Public water tap	20	60.61
Public hand dug well	6	18.18
Public drilled with hand pump	4	12.12
Buying	1	3.03
Total	33	100



Figure 4:3: Public tap water at the project area

4.9 Access to Social Service

The social services availability data within the project area indicates a well-developed infrastructure to meet essential needs. Drinking water and shops are the most prevalent services, each with 29 instances, highlighting their critical role in providing basic necessities and access to goods. The presence of a primary school with 31 instances and a secondary school with 27 instances reflects a

strong emphasis on education, ensuring that both early and secondary education are well-supported in the community.

Health services are also notably covered, with 24 instances of dispensary health services, indicating a robust commitment to healthcare. Other services like the market (11 instances), bus stop (23 instances), and firewood (22 instances) are also well-represented, suggesting a diverse range of community needs are being addressed. However, the police post, with only 8 instances, indicates a relatively lower focus on security services.

Table 4:19: Social Services

Service	Frequency	Percentage
Drinking water	29	88%
shops	29	88%
Market	11	33%
Primary School	31	94%
Secondary school	27	82%
Dispensary health services	24	73%
Firewood	22	67%
Bus stop	23	70%
Police post	8	24%

4.10 Mode of Compensation

The compensation data for Mkuranga shows a clear preference for cash compensation, with 32 out of 33 respondents receiving monetary payments. This overwhelming reliance on cash indicates that it is the preferred and most common method of compensation within the community, likely due to its flexibility and effectiveness in meeting various financial needs. The significant dominance of cash compensation reflects its central role in the local economy.

In contrast, in-kind compensation, which includes goods or services instead of cash, is minimal, with only 1 respondent receiving this type of compensation. This low frequency highlights that non-monetary compensation is relatively rare or less favored with PAPs within the project area.

Table 4:20: Comparison of cash and in kind compensation with the project area

Compensation type	cash compensation	in kind compensation	total
Numbers	32	1	33
Percentage	96.96	3.03	100

4.10.1 Mode of Relocation

According to the survey the majority of the 33 individuals, totaling 21, have been self-selected for their roles or responsibilities. This suggests a strong presence of autonomy and individual initiative within the community, where many residents take the lead in choosing their paths or participating in various activities. This could indicate a culture that values personal choice and self-determination. On the other hand, 12 individuals were selected by the government, reflecting a more structured and formalized approach to certain roles or responsibilities.

Relocation mode	selected by government	Self-selection	total
Numbers	12	21	33
Percentage	36.364	63.64	100

5 CHAPTER FIVE: POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

5.1 Introduction

The legal framework chapter describes the Tanzanian constitution, policy, legal framework and strategies for undertaking land acquisition, displacement and resettlement activities for the proposed Mkuranga to Mafia Island Submarine subproject (Mkuranga Section) tapping from Msufini Kidete (i.e. New Mkuranga substation) to the landing point in Kisiju in Mkuranga in Tanzania Mainland under which this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is to be implemented. The Chapter also describes the relevant operational safeguards of the African Development Bank Integrated Safeguards System (ISS) of 2023. A comparison and gap analysis of the Tanzanian legal frameworks and AfDB's Integrated Safeguards System and proposals on how to bridge the gaps are also provided.

5.2 Tanzania Policy Framework

5.2.1 *National Land Policy, 1995 (revised in 1997)*

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

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

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

Therefore, the Valuation exercise has considered the requirements of the policy resettlement process for the proposed power line from Mkuranga to Mafia has put in consideration to the valuation report all rights to be benefited by PAPs.

5.2.2 *National Human Settlements Development Policy, 2000*

The National Human Settlements Development Policy (NHSDP) aims to promote sustainable human settlements and ensure the provision of adequate and affordable housing for all, including the poor. Protecting the environment within human settlements and safeguarding natural ecosystems from pollution, degradation and destruction are key objectives of the policy. Recognizing the importance of planning and management of human settlements, the NHSDP prioritizes environmental protection as a strategic component of settlement planning and development. It addresses issues such as inadequate waste management, air pollution from vehicular emissions and industrial activities, encroachment on fragile lands, dependence on unsustainable energy sources such as firewood and charcoal, and unauthorized sand mining in river valleys leading to environmental degradation.

The policy requires developers to implement measures to protect settlements, control soil erosion and sedimentation, and prevent the displacement of households.

5.2.3 National Gender Policy, 2002

The policy aims to provide guidance for ensuring gender-sensitive plans, programs, and strategies across all sectors and institutions. It emphasizes gender equality and aims to establish strategies for poverty eradication by ensuring both women and men have access to available resources for their development. Tanzania recognizes that gender inequality is a major obstacle to the socio-economic and political development of its people. The marginalization of females has contributed to the slow development of individual households and the country as a whole.

Women are found to be more disadvantaged in socio-economic development projects, and often vulnerable to changes brought about project development. In regarding to above fact, the government of Tanzania has taken various measures to ensure gender equality among all of its citizens. The National Gender Policy has explicitly emphasized gender equality and equal opportunity for both men and women to benefit from project development like energy project. Additional key policy statements to be considered for the Project and its resettlement process include but are not limited to the following; Decision-making and power, Access and ownership of resources, Community participation and Economic empowerment.

The RAP implementation shall ensure the full restoration of the livelihoods of women who are affected by the implementation of the Project by promoting equal participation and opportunities for the duration of the project.

5.2.4 Tanzania Development Vision 2025

The vision outlines broad national long-term goals, perspectives and aspirations. The Vision sets three principal objectives, which are achieving quality of life; good governance and the rule of law; and building a strong and competitive economy. It set the national direction and pre-development priority that guides all other sector strategic plans. These sector strategic plans also take into account other sectoral policies and national strategies and plans such as the Tanzania Five Year Development Plan (FYDP) which are fundamental in implementing the Vision.

The Vision articulates that by 2025 the society of Tanzanians will be substantially developed with high quality livelihoods, with the key priority of alleviating poverty. The Vision 2025 seeks to mobilise the people, the private sector and public resources towards achieving shared goals and achieving a sustainable semi-industrialized middle market economy by year 2025.

The proposed 33kV power line from Mkuranga to Mafia among the strategic projects that are aimed at improving power supply and extending Nation Grid to Mafia whereby the community livelihood will be improved due to the availability of electricity to run their daily economic activities as among of the positive impacts which associate with the project resettlement benefits.

5.3 Tanzania Legal Framework

5.3.1 The Constitution of Tanzania 1977-1995

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

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

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

The affected properties including land and structures will be entitled for compensation under the proposed project. Therefore, the article 24 (1) and 30 (2) of the Tanzania constitution on the right to fair and adequate compensation will be applied at all stages.

5.3.2 Land Act CAP 113, RE 2019

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

Section 7(1)(g) stipulates that any land within 60 meters of the high-water mark of any ocean, sea, lake, river, or other water body is reserved land. This land is reserved for environmental protection and conservation, preventing development or other activities that could harm these sensitive areas.

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

The valuation of the affected properties along the wayleave of the proposed 33kV line was conducted by the qualified and authorized valuer as detailed in the Valuation report.

5.3.3 Land Acquisition Act (CAP 118), 2019

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

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

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

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

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

for a public purpose, the Minister or any person holding or claiming any interest in the land may institute a suit in the Court for the determination of the dispute.

For this RAP context the provisions of this Act were considered during Valuation of properties within the proposed 33kV power line from Msufini Kidete substation to the landing point, and all privately owned land that is to be acquired will be compensated.

5.3.4 Land Disputes Court Act, 2002 - Cap 216 RE 2019

The Act is divided into VIII parts. The Act deals with land disputes. This Act was enacted to provide a structured and accessible system for handling land-related conflicts and to ensure justice and fairness in land administration. The Act establishes various levels of land courts to handle disputes related to land. These courts include the Village Land Council, Ward Tribunal, District Land and Housing Tribunal, High Court (Land Division), and the Court of Appeal.

The Act outlines the procedures for filing and hearing land disputes at each level of the land court system. It specifies the jurisdiction of each court, ensuring that disputes are handled at the appropriate level based on their complexity and nature.

- i. The Village Land Council is the first level of dispute resolution. It is responsible for mediating and resolving land disputes at the village level. The council comprises seven members, including at least three women, elected by the village assembly.
- ii. If a dispute cannot be resolved at the village level, it can be referred to the Ward Tribunal. The Ward Tribunal has the authority to mediate and adjudicate land disputes within its jurisdiction. The tribunal consists of not less than four and not more than eight members, with at least three being women.
- iii. The High Court (Land Division) has jurisdiction over significant land disputes and handles appeals from the District Land and Housing Tribunals. It is presided over by judges who are appointed based on their expertise in land matters.
- iv. The Court of Appeal is the highest court for land disputes in Tanzania. It hears and determines appeals from the High Court (Land Division).

The Act recognizes and respects customary land laws and practices, particularly in rural areas. Customary laws are considered in the resolution of disputes, provided they do not conflict with statutory laws.

While the Land Disputes Courts Act, 2002, establishes a comprehensive framework for resolving land disputes, its implementation faces several challenges:

- i. Limited resources and capacity at the local level can hinder the effective functioning of the land courts.
- ii. Delays in the resolution of disputes due to case backlogs and limited accessibility of courts in remote areas.
- iii. The need for continuous training and capacity building for members of the land courts to ensure they are well-versed in both customary and statutory land laws.
- iv. Ensuring gender representation and participation in the dispute resolution process, particularly in the Village Land Councils and Ward Tribunals.

The project has designed and will implement a grievance redress mechanism to manage grievances related to land acquisition and compensation process for the proposed project. The proposed GRM recognizes that PAPs can also pursue legal redress for grievances.

5.3.5 The Village Land Act, 1999, Revised 2019

The Act provides Regulations for the management and administration of land in villages, and for related matters. The Act classifies land in Tanzania into three categories: General Land, Reserved Land, Village Land. Village land is managed by village councils, which are responsible for ensuring that the land is used sustainably and in accordance with the needs and priorities of the village community. The Act empowers village councils to allocate land to individuals or families for agricultural, residential, or other purposes.

The Act provides legal recognition of customary land rights, giving villagers secure tenure over their land. Villagers can obtain certificates of customary rights of occupancy (CCROs), which serve as proof of their land rights. The Act mandates that village councils must consult with villagers before making decisions about land allocation or land use changes. Village assemblies, which include all adult members of the village, have the authority to approve or reject land use plans and allocations proposed by the village council.

The Act establishes mechanisms for resolving land disputes at the village level, including the formation of Village Land Councils. These councils are tasked with mediating and resolving conflicts between villagers over land issues. The Act includes provisions to protect the land rights of women, ensuring that they have equal access to land and can participate in decision-making processes related to land management. The proposed project will traverse village land whereby the provisions of this Act was considered during valuation of the properties and will be a guidance for the compensation.

5.3.6 Urban Planning Act (2007)

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

Section 63 of the Act provides that “the value of any land within a planning area shall, to determine the amount of compensation payable, be calculated following the provisions of the Land Act” (or Village Land Act). The proposed project will be implemented in village land whereby there is no land use plan. However, Calculations for the land owned by an individual PAP has considered provisions set out in this Act.

5.3.7 Local Government (District Authorities) Act, 1982

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

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

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

Mkuranga District Council will oversee the implementation of the project that include land acquisition process.

5.3.8 Road Act, 2007

The Roads Act No. 13 of 2007 is a comprehensive piece of legislation in Tanzania that governs various aspects of road development, maintenance, and related activities. It also includes provisions for the acquisition of land and properties necessary for road projects. The Act establishes TANROADS as the main body responsible for the management, development, and maintenance of the national road network. Local roads are managed by respective local government authorities under the guidance and supervision of TANROADS. The Roads Act No. 13 of 2007 establishes a clear legal framework for the management of road reserves in Tanzania. By defining the designation, usage restrictions, enforcement, and compensation related to road reserves, the Act aims to ensure that these areas are preserved for their intended purposes.

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

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

The proposed 33kV overhead power line will use the TANROADS road reserve within 8 villages to be traversed by the project. TANESCO will consult TANROADS and ensure all necessary permits are acquired before implementation of the project to comply with section 29 (2).

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

The Act regulate the law relating to marriage, personal and property rights as between husband and wife, separation, divorce and other matrimonial reliefs and other related matters. The rights of women and children especially regarding property rights during marriage, death of a spouse, and during divorce are well protected. Section 60 of the Act provide a presumption as to property acquired during marriage. It states that where the property is acquired in the names of the husband and wife jointly, there shall be a rebuttable presumption that their beneficial interests therein are equal.

Section 114 of the act empower the court, upon the grant of the decree of separation or divorce, order division of matrimonial assets acquired by the spouses during the marriage by their joint efforts. The court may also order the sale of any such asset and the division between the parties of the proceeds of sale. RAP implementation will consider compliance with this Act by ensuring the properties which owned jointly by husband and wife benefited equal as per section 114 of this Act.

5.3.10 The Land Registration Act (Chapter 334 R.E. 2019)

The Land Registration Act provides for procedures for Land registration and administration of the Land Registry. The Act provides for an official record of the right defined in area of land or an authoritative record of information concerning land for legal purposes and establishment rights in land. The Act provides for the registration of the title to land in Tanzania and the recording of dispositions, and encumbrance of and over registered land.

The Land to be acquired for the proposed 33kV power line will follow the requirement of this Act by inquiring the status of the surveyed land if it has been registered and whether there is any encumbrance that may impose complications during compensation process.

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

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

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

The Act requires every registered valuer or person practicing valuation to comply with guidance on valuation practice set out under this Act and Regulations made under this Act. The carrying out of valuation shall be for the specified purposes including, among other things: (a) rating; (b) compensation; (c) land rent assessment; (d) probate and administration; (e) capital gains tax; (f) sale or purchase; (g) mortgage; (h) rental value assessment.

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

With regards to the cut-off date section 53-(1) states explicitly that, the cut-off date shall be the date of commencement of valuation.

Therefore, the property valuation for this project was conducted by registered and certified Valuer from Mkuranga District Council and considered all methods stipulated in the law to calculate compensation rates and entitlements of the properties to be affected with reflection to the available market value. The cut - off date for this RAP was 22nd July, 2024.

5.4 Relevant Regulations

5.4.1 The Land Compensation Claims Regulations, 2001

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Therefore, the valuation of the properties for the proposed 33kV power line from Msufini Kidete substation to the landing point considered the requirement of this Act including use of a registered valuer.

5.5 International Convention

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

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

According to the article 14 (2) States that parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in rural/ urban in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and

women, that they participate in and benefit from rural / Urban development and, in particular, shall ensure to such women has the right;

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

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

5.6 African Development Bank Policies

5.6.1 *The AfDB Integrated Safeguards System (ISS)*

The land acquisition, compensation and resettlement process for the proposed 33kV powerline from Msufini Kidete to the landing point in Kisiju Pwani Village will require compliance with the requirements of the African Development Bank (AfDB), as the international financier. The Integrated Safeguards System (ISS) of 2023 will be applicable to this project

The African Development Bank's (AfDB) Integrated Safeguards System (ISS) 2023, outlines the principles and requirements for managing compensation and resettlement process for AfDB-funded projects. The broader Integrated Safeguards System comprises:

- The Vision for Sustainable Development, which sets out the Bank Group's approach and aspirations regarding E&S sustainability;
- The Environmental and Social Policy, which sets out the Bank's commitments and the relevant principles and requirements that the Bank must follow regarding projects, activities, and initiatives that it supports;
Under The Bank's due diligence and project classification process, this project has been classified as Category 1. Category 1 projects are High-risk operations likely to cause significant and/or irreversible adverse environmental and/or social impacts on a large scale, or to significantly affect environmental or social components that the Bank or the borrowing country considers sensitive. This includes projects classified as high risk under national legislation or moderate-risk projects financed by the Bank in a low environmental and social (E&S) implementation capacity or fragile context.
- The 10 Operational Safeguards such as OS1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risk and Impact, OS5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement, OS7: Vulnerable Groups and OS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure. The highlighted three Environmental and Social operational safeguards were found to be relevant to the resettlement process of the proposed project;
- The Environmental and Social Guidance Notes (ISS Guidance Notes), which are tools that provide technical guidance for the Bank and its Borrowers on specific methodological approaches, Good International Industry Practice (GIIP) and standards relevant to meeting the requirements of the OSs. The relevant ones are Borrower Guidance Note for E&S Operational Safeguard 1, 5, 7 and 10 as well as Borrower Guidance Note on Gender in E&S Operational Safeguard diligence.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- i. To avoid involuntary resettlement where feasible, or minimize resettlement impacts where involuntary resettlement is deemed unavoidable after all alternative project designs have been explored.
- ii. To ensure that resettlement plans and activities are informed by social assessments including gender issues.
- iii. To avoid forced eviction.
- iv. To mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by;
 - i. Providing timely compensation for loss of assets at full replacement cost.
 - ii. Providing sufficient resettlement assistance under the project to support displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and living standards, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

- v. To establish a mechanism for monitoring the performance and effectiveness of involuntary resettlement activities that result from project activities, and for remedying problems as they arise
- vi. To ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with the appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.

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

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

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

Furthermore, the Livelihood restoration is not applicable only in the mitigation and enhancement measures addressing impacts of resettlement, but also applies to those PAPS not displaced but still affected by the loss of access to natural resources such as the agricultural crops, valuable trees for daily business etc. upon which they depend financially. Also to adhere with the Operational Safeguards OS5 the gap analysis is done and top ups calculated or gap filling measures proposed.

5.6.1.3 Operational Safeguard OS7: Vulnerable Groups

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

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

Vulnerable individuals and groups are;

- i. Usually exposed to several risks and adverse impacts at once
- ii. More sensitive to these risks and impacts, having been subject to pre-existing discrimination, financial, socio-economic, cultural, and/or gender inequalities, due to their geographical location, their dependence on the environment, and/or limited access to justice and decision-making;

- iii. Have a weaker adaptive capacity for coping with these risks and impacts, and recovering from them due to limited access to the necessary support, assets, and/or resources. As a result, they risk being disproportionately affected by project-related risks and adverse impacts.

The objective of OS7 relevant to this project includes;

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

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

5.6.1.4 Operational Safeguard OS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

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

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

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

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

- i. To establish a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement that will help Borrowers identify stakeholders, and build and maintain a constructive relationship and channels of communication with them, in particular project-affected parties.
- ii. To assess the level of stakeholder interest and support for the project and to enable stakeholders' views to be taken into account in project design and E&S performance
- iii. To promote and provide the means for safe, effective, and inclusive engagement with project affected parties, inclusive of women's perspectives, in an equitable manner, and vulnerable groups, in a manner free of reprisal, throughout the project life cycle on issues that could potentially affect them.

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

Engagement Plan will be used to ensure relevant stakeholders are engaged and their views and concerns are reflected to the project design and throughout the project implementation.

5.6.2 Summary of Key Requirement of AfDB Operational Safeguards

5.6.2.1 Project Design

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

5.6.2.2 Consultation, participation and board community support

As part of stakeholder engagement mentioned in OS10, the safeguard requires meaningful consultation of all stakeholders and disclosure of project information in a way that people communities where the project traverses and the general public gets full understanding and ownership of the project, and they can voice out their views and concerns about the project. Various stakeholders were consulted in the process of preparation of this RAP, while their participation and consultation will be a continuous process.

5.6.2.3 Compensation Procedures

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

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

5.6.2.4 Vulnerable Groups

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

5.6.2.5 Implementation of monitoring and evaluation

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

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

In effect, under the DAI Policy, all information held by the Bank will be made public unless there is a compelling reason for confidentiality. The timely, active and effective provision of information about the Bank Group and its activities, in particular its development operations, is essential to keeping stakeholders informed, and ensuring that the intended beneficiaries of the Bank Group's development

operations understand the intended objectives and are adequately positioned to derive the benefits. This RAP will therefore be disclosed on the Bank's website.

5.6.4 AfDB's Policy on Gender

The goal of the Bank's Gender Policy is to promote gender equality and sustainable human and economic development in Africa. The main thrust of the proposed strategy is to promote gender mainstreaming in Bank funded programmes and projects as well as all policy documents. The Bank recognises that inequitable gender relations cannot be addressed by focusing on women in isolation. The practical needs and strategic interests of both women and men have to be considered, as do the opportunities and constraints emanating from the local, national, regional and international context in which they live.

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

5.7 Gap Analysis with Tanzanian legislation

With reference to Table 5-1 below, the main gaps identified between the AfDB ISS and Tanzania legal frame works was looked to the following components; Avoidance and minimization of displacement, Eligibility, Census and socio- economic surveys, Cut-off date, Calculation of compensation and valuation, Timely payment of compensation, Resettlement assistance, Land Tenants/Squatters, Livelihood restoration, Vulnerable people, Consultation and disclosure, Grievances management, Monitoring and evaluation

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

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

Topics	Tanzania Legal requirements	AfDB ISS	Gap Analysis	Proposed Action Required
Avoidance and minimization of displacement	No legal requirement to avoid or minimize physical and economic displacement	The OS5 provide statement on avoiding involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement. Compensation is applicable only when minimization and avoidance not possible.	Under this project the resettlement process applied in Tanzania should be adhere to OS5 of AfDB ISS	Include minimization of displacement in project design and document in RAP justification for resettlement and measures taken to minimize this
Eligibility	<p>According to the Land Acquisition Act, CAP. 118 R.E. 2019] Compensation Claims Regulations, 2001.</p> <p>Holders of granted Rights of Occupancy or persons with recognized customary land rights are entitled to the same compensation rights</p> <p>Squatters on the private land are not eligible for any compensation or assistance.</p>	<p>According to OS5, three groups of displaced people are entitled to compensation or resettlement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Those with formal legal rights to land or other assets recognized under the laws of the country concerned. • Those who may not have formal legal rights to land or other assets at the time of the census/ evaluation but can prove that they have a claim that would be recognized under the customary laws of the country. • Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying in the project area of influence and who do not fall into either of the two categories described above, if they themselves or witnesses can demonstrate that they occupied the project area of influence for at least six months prior to a cut-off date established by the projector client and acceptable to the Bank. 	<p>According to Tanzania Land Acquisition Act and regulations the eligible people for compensation are those with right of occupancy under customary right while tenants on the private land was not eligible for compensation especially for land. The AfDB OS5 recognized all PAPs under the three categories mentioned were eligible for compensation but for varying impacts.</p>	<p>For the Gap identified here, TANESCO will align with both National and AfDB requirements thus all three categories are eligible for compensation according to the type of losses.</p>

Topics	Tanzania Legal requirements	AfDB ISS	Gap Analysis	Proposed Action Required
Census and socio-economic surveys	No formal census or socio-economic survey is required by the legal framework in Tanzania The Land (Assessment of the value of land for compensation) Regulations of 2001 requires an asset inventory	OS5 justify the needs of having Census survey and baseline socio-economic studies during resettlement processes for helping in having findings of a household-level census identifying and enumerating affected persons, with the involvement of affected persons, surveying land, structures and other fixed assets to be affected by the project. Also save for; identifying gender-responsive socio-economic characteristics of displaced households, including a description of production systems, labour, and household organization; and baseline information on livelihoods and standards of living, vulnerable groups, public infrastructures to affected, help in design, establishment of cut of dates as well as baseline condition for monitoring and evaluation.	The resettlement process of Tanzania is relying only the approved Valuation Report by Chief Government Valuer which lacking data on census and a socio-economic survey of the affected persons as per ISS, OS5.	The application of a Census survey and baseline socio-economic studies is adopted in this RAP.
Cut-off date	Cut-off date is defined in the Valuation and Valuers Registration Act, 2016. The article 53 states that: "For purpose of any valuation, the cut-off date shall be the date of commencement of valuation". Upon commencement of valuation, a person shall not add or improve anything to the land or such premises	Project will establish a cut-off date for eligible PAPs determined on a project-by-project basis. Information regarding the cut-off date will be well documented and will be disseminated throughout the project area, and at national level, at regular intervals in written and (as appropriate) non-written forms (e.g. media, radio, etc.) and in relevant local languages. This will include posted warnings that persons settling in the project area after the cutoff date will not be eligible for compensation and will be subject to removal	There is no gap between Tanzania laws and AfDB ISS, OS5 on the need to set up a cut-off date. The only difference is that Afdb does not pre determine the date while Tanzania policy indicates it shall be the date of commencement of valuation. Further, Tanzania does not define how this cut off is to be disseminated. Both they state on no compensation for encroachers who will be paid after the establishment of cut-off date which is considered a day when	The cut off date is set as the first day for valuation The borrower should ensure they align with provisional of both National Laws and AfDB requirements. More so Afdb requirements on publicizing this cut-off date in a culturally sensitive manner is the higher safeguard here.

Topics	Tanzania Legal requirements	AfDB ISS	Gap Analysis	Proposed Action Required
			the valuation was commenced which is from 22 nd July 2024.	
Calculation of compensation and valuation	<p>According to the Land Assessment of the Value of Land for Compensation Regulations, 2001, compensation for loss of any interest in land shall include the value of unexhausted improvements, disturbance allowance, transport allowance, accommodation allowance, and loss of profits.</p> <p>The basis for assessing any land and unexhausted improvement for purposes of compensation is the market value of such land.</p> <p>The market value is arrived at by the use of a comparative method evidenced by actual recent sales of similar properties; or by the use of the income approach, or replacement cost method, where the property is of special nature and not saleable.</p> <p>In practice, with land an attempt is made to establish market value from recent sales, but these are usually not transparent. As for unexhausted improvements in terms of buildings and other civil infrastructure, the depreciated replacement cost approach is used.</p>	<p>AfDB requires application of full replacement value. Full replacement cost' (often called 'replacement cost') is defined as a method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement. Where there are functioning markets, the replacement cost is the market value as established through independent and competent real estate valuation, plus transaction costs. Where there are no functioning markets, the full replacement cost may be determined through alternative means, such as calculation of output value for land or productive assets, or the undepreciated value of replacement material, and labour for the construction of structures or other fixed assets, plus transaction costs. In all instances where physical displacement results in loss of shelter, the full replacement cost must at least be sufficient to enable the purchase or construction of housing that meets acceptable minimum community standards of quality and safety. The valuation method for determining the full replacement cost should be documented and included in relevant resettlement planning documents. Transaction costs include administrative charges, registration or title fees, reasonable moving expenses, and any similar costs imposed on affected persons. To ensure</p>	<p>Tanzania law provides for the calculation of compensation on the basis of the market value of the lost land and unexhausted improvements, plus a disturbance, Tanzanian law adopts a market value approach which allows for the depreciation of structures as opposed to AfDB which adopts replacement value. Losses that cannot easily be valued or compensated in monetary terms (e.g. access to public services, customers and suppliers, or to fishing, grazing or forest areas) are not accounted for in compensation under Tanzanian laws</p>	<p>Full replacement costs will be considered to align with AfDB OS5. This will ensure that in addition to compensation, other benefits such as disturbance allowance, transport allowance, accommodation allowance, etc. are taken care of. Depreciation will not be taken into consideration.</p>

Topics	Tanzania Legal requirements	AfDB ISS	Gap Analysis	Proposed Action Required
		<p>compensation at the full replacement cost, planned compensation rates may require updating in project areas where inflation is high or the period of time between the calculation of compensation rates and the delivery of compensation is extensive.</p> <p>The AfDB OS5 outline on how the resettlement process will be carried on until the compensation be paid to affected PAPs i.e. Compensation standards for categories of land and fixed assets will be disclosed and applied consistently. The compensation rates may be subject to upward adjustment where negotiation strategies are employed. In all cases, a clear basis for calculation of compensation will be documented, and compensation distributed in accordance with transparent procedures.</p> <p>Furthermore, the OS7 provide the procedures on how to deal with vulnerable groups. Also, the OS10 elaborate on involvement of stakeholders during resettlement process</p>		
Timely payment of compensation	<p>Tanzanian law requires that compensation be full, fair and prompt.</p> <p>Section 34 (3), (b), (i) provides for not less than one hundred- and eighty-days' notice of any requirement to move persons occupying the land under customary law</p>	<p>Compensation at the full replacement cost for loss of lands and other assets.</p> <p>Payments should be made prior to projects implementation (or land/assets take) with the view to improve the former living standards, income earning capacity and production levels of the affected population.</p>	<p>In terms of timing, both Tanzanian laws and OS5 require that compensation be paid promptly but Afdb must be prior to land/assets take.</p> <p>The delayed compensation However, this rarely happens in practice due to huge sum of money required for compensation and other lengthy approval procedures</p>	<p>AfDB Policy applies, unless major disputes e.g. court cases delay the compensation where funds will be safeguarded in escrow account on a case by case basis</p>

Topics	Tanzania Legal requirements	AfDB ISS	Gap Analysis	Proposed Action Required
Resettlement assistance	Tanzania laws provide compensation payments which the allowances such as Disturbance Allowance, Accommodation Allowance, Loss of Profit and Transport Allowance. Apart from allowances mentioned above no provision on resettlement assistant.	AfDB-OS 5, requires to provide sufficient resettlement assistance under the project to support displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and living standards, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher	Tanzania laws were not clearly stated on resettlement assistance.	TANESCO will comply with AfDB requirements where there are any needs of resettlement assistance.
Land Tenants/Squatters	Tanzanian law does not recognize tenants as being entitled to compensation Also squatters on land are treated similarly	Tenants would be under the category (c) above and are among the PAPs who are entitled to full, fair and prompt compensation for developments only and for other relocation assistance	AfDB- OS5 recognizes a wider Spectrum of PAPs. The Tanzania spectrum is limited to those who can prove proprietary rights. It does not include tenants	Borrower should align with this OS5 by ensuring tenants if any will be provided with some assistance to relocate
Livelihood restoration	There are no legal provisions requiring the government to restore livelihood or to provide assistance towards the restoration of such livelihoods. Indeed, compensation is not payable in the case of restrictions to access to areas of livelihood opportunities.	PAPs should be given a range of different compensation packages including resettlement assistance, and livelihood improvement options, as well as options for administering these measures at different levels (e.g., family, household and individual), and the affected persons themselves to be given the opportunity to express their preferences.	The provisions in AfDB OS 5 requiring consultation and disclosure are somewhat practiced in Tanzanian law particularly in CAP 191	Apart from following Tanzania requirement the project will follow AfDB guidelines on livelihood restoration at minimum
Vulnerable people	No specific requirement to identify or assist vulnerable people/ no provisions that require the government to pay special attention to vulnerable groups	Vulnerable people must be identified and those who warrant specific assistance must be identified and supported throughout the resettlement compensation process Furthermore, the OS7 provide the procedures on how to deal with vulnerable groups.	The Tanzanian law does not make provisions requiring the government to pay special attention to vulnerable groups in the administration of compensation	TANESCO should adhere to the provision of AfDB by implementing livelihood restoration program with identified assistance packages to the vulnerable group

Topics	Tanzania Legal requirements	AfDB ISS	Gap Analysis	Proposed Action Required
Consultation and disclosure	Citizens shall participate in decision making on matters connected to their occupation of land. (National Land Policy and Land Act, 1999).	AfDB – OS5 requires that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with the appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected. Displaced persons are to be informed about their options and rights about resettlement; and, consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives. OS10 elaborate on how the involvement of stakeholders will be done.	AfDB requires a more comprehensive engagement process than stipulated by local legislation, along with continued engagement throughout the resettlement process	Resettlement activities shall be planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected in line with AfDB policies. The RAP will need to be disclosed publicly and to the PAPs.
Grievance Management	Both the Courts (Land Disputes Settlements) Act, 2002, The Village Land Act Cap 114 and the Land Act Cap113, define avenues for hearing disputes, actions and proceedings concerning land. For example, the Village Land Act refers to the following: (a) the Court of Appeal; (b) the Land Division of the High Court; (c) the District Land and Housing Tribunals (d) Ward Tribunals; and (e) Village Land Councils. (Village Land Act Cap114 and Land Act Cap 113). The Commissioner can also establish an inquiry to investigate land matters. The primary mode of dispute resolution in the local forums is negotiation and conciliation. The adoption of local dispute-resolution tribunals has reportedly been less than universal.	The AfDB requires the borrower or client to establish a credible, independent and empowered local grievance and redress mechanism to receive, facilitate and follow up on the resolution of affected people's grievances and concerns about the environmental and social performance of the project. The local grievance mechanism needs to be accessible to the stakeholders at all times during the project cycle and all responses to grievances are recorded and included in project supervision formats and reports	The law in Tanzania does not provide for the establishment of grievance resolution mechanisms specific to particular resettlement cases. However, in practice grievances mechanisms are always present and when they fail a court of law is always open to resolve the dispute	The RAP has proposed the grievance Resolution mechanisms for the project

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

6 CHAPTER SIX: INSTITUTIONAL AND ORGANISATIONAL FRAMEWORK

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

Key tasks to be undertaken during RAP implementation include sensitization and mobilization of PAPs, training of PAPs on financial literacy, signing of final PAPs compensation agreements like notice for vacating; capacity building of the implementing team, payment of compensation and allowances; evacuating affected people; implementing livelihood restoration activities; grievance redress and undertaking monitoring and evaluation activities.

6.1 Institutional overview

TANESCO is responsible for the implementation of this RAP together with the livelihood restoration programmes.

6.1.1 *Tanzania Electric Supply Company Limited (TANESCO)*

TANESCO is a parastatal organisation responsible for generation, transmission, distribution and sale of electricity within mainland Tanzania and the sale of bulk power to the island of Zanzibar. The company also buys power from Independent Power Producers. TANESCO intends to construct transmission line from Msufini Kidete to the landing point in Kisiju Pwani. TANESCO's involvement in RAP ensures that the resettlement process is conducted fairly, transparently, and in accordance with national and international standards and that being the borrower is obliged to comply with both AfDB policies and country policies.

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

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

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

In this project, TANESCO will facilitate RAP preparation, disclosure, capacity building, grievance redress, implementation (monitoring and reporting) of RAP. It will also prepare and pay compensation to all PAPs and implement all the livelihood restoration measures as agreed in the RAP. Further, it will cooperate with other stakeholders to receive and redress all grievances.

An effective organizational framework for implementing a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for a power line project ensures that all aspects of the resettlement process are managed efficiently, transparently, and in compliance with relevant laws and guidelines. In the context of this project, proposed 33kV Power line from Msufini kidete to the landing point will have the project Implementation Unit.

6.1.2 Project Implementation Unit (PIU)

For purposes of implementation, monitoring and reporting on the proposed Mkuranga to Mafia Island Submarine Cable Sub Project., TANESCO will form a Project Implementation Unit consisting of resettlement team as well as the engineering teams.

The PIU will be responsible for managing and overseeing the implementation of the whole sub project. The PIU for this project will comprise of Project Manager, Electrical Engineer, Transmission Line Engineer, Civil Engineer, Power System Protection & Control Engineer, accountant, Procurement Expert, Environmental and Social Expert, among others.

The roles and responsibilities of PIU include:

- i. PIU will be responsible for participating in design, engineering and define requirements during procurement of project equipment. During implementation, will supervise construction activities of all electrical installations from the project.
- ii. PIU will also maintain project financial statements, manage disbursement-related issues and coordinate internal/external audit for the project
- iii. In collaboration with Procurement Management Unit will be responsible for procurement and recruitment of contractors, suppliers and service providers and monitor compliance of consultants and contractors
- iv. will be responsible for implementation of all mitigation measures stipulated in the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment study as well as the Resettlement Action Plan.

6.1.2.1 Resettlement and Compensation Management Unit (RCMU)

An effective organizational framework for implementing a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for a power line project ensures that all aspects of the resettlement process are managed efficiently, transparently, and in compliance with relevant laws and guidelines. Under the PIU, TANESCO has proposed a safeguard team who will comprise the Resettlement and Compensation Management Unit (RCMU) which will be responsible for the day-to-day implementation of the RAP activities. The RCMU will be composed of the following; Project Manager, Manager Environment, Project Accountant, Legal Officer, Head of Function Area -Survey with land Survey Officer and Head of Function Area-Environment with Environmental Officer and Sociologist

The Figure 6.1 below show TANESCO organization chronogram for the team who will implement RAP for the proposed 33kV power line from Msufini Kidete to the landing point at Kisiju Pwani in Mkuranga District Council.

TANESCO has experience with large infrastructure projects but may require additional resources and expertise for complex resettlement processes more so under the Updated Bank ISS. Hence, training need in social safeguards, dedicated resettlement staff, and improved community engagement strategies

TANESCO- Resettlement and Compensation Management Unit (RCMU)

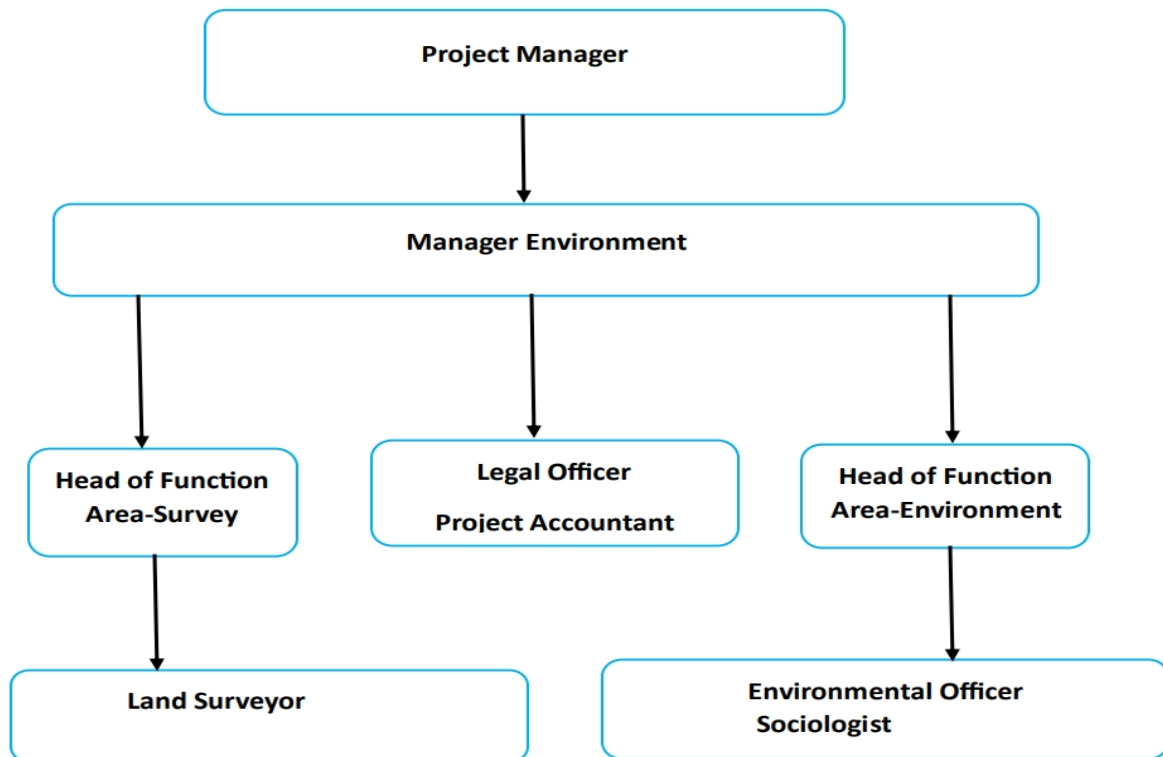


Figure 6:1: RCMU Composition Team

6.1.2.2 Roles of RCMU members

The Table 7.1 provides the description of the roles and responsibilities of each project implementor team. Team will be headed by Project Manager who will be responsible to oversee the overall project implementation, ensuring that it stays on schedule, within budget, and meets all technical and regulatory requirements, Manager Environment who will be responsible to oversee land acquisition issues within the framework of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and ensure the process aligns with the Laws and Regulations, and other PIUs such as Legal officer, Accountant, Head of Functional Area Survey & Environment, Land surveyor, Environmental Officer and Sociologist to ensure facilitation of implementation of the GRM. Summary of the roles are;

- i. Liaising with Project-Affected Households and Persons, including an explanation of the RAP and entitlements, as well as managing the Grievance Redress Mechanism and day-to-day concerns and issues raised by the PAPs and Community.
- ii. Arranging the individual sign-off of all Project-Affected Persons and compensates, witnessing and recording payments to PAPs, and assisting people in opening bank accounts;
- iii. Assisting PAPs with livelihood restoration through the implementation of the Livelihood Restoration Programmes set out in the RAP. The Team will also be responsible for addressing the concerns and issues of vulnerable persons impacted by the Project, and for internal monitoring and evaluation of resettlement implementation activities to ensure they take place per the RAP;
- iv. Keeping records and other data of PAPs and ensuring that people are provided with clear information on what their existing Project-affected assets are and what they will be entitled to as per the RAP.

Table 6:1: PIU Key Roles and Responsibilities

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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Works in collaboration with Environmental officer, accountant, sociologist and land surveyor for handling all project RAP issues
Environmental Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Reporting HOFA-environment on environment safeguards issues during project implementation. ✓ A key focal point for project on environmental matters ✓ Works in collaboration with sociologist, legal officer, accountant and land surveyor for handling all project RAP issues ✓ Ensuring compliance on environmental aspects are implemented as Nation Laws and AfDB ISS requirements
Sociologist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Reporting to HOFA-environment on social safeguards issues ✓ A key focal point for project on social matters ✓ Works in collaboration with Environmental officer, legal officer, accountant and land surveyor for handling all project RAP issues ✓ Ensuring compliance on social aspects as indicated in RAP are implemented as Nation Laws and AfDB ISS requirements
Land Surveyor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Reporting to HOFA-Survey all matters relating with Land Acquisition issues ✓ A key focal point for project on Land Acquisition matters ✓ Works in collaboration with Environmental officer, legal officer, accountant and land sociologist for handling all project RAP issues ✓ Ensuring compliance on Land Acquisition issues are implemented as Nation Laws and AfDB ISS requirements

6.1.3 Grievance Redress Committees

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

6.2 Other institutions with Roles in RAP Implementation

For effective implementation, TANESCO will be working closely with other parties including the leading ministries for policy guidance and decision-making. TANESCO will be responsible for coordination with these various agencies to ensure a smooth and efficient implementation of the RAP.

Key institutions with their roles in the RAP implementation are provided below:

6.2.1 Ministry of Energy (MoE)

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

6.2.2 Ministry of Finance and Planning (MoFP)

The MoFP is responsible for economic and public finance management. It has a mandate of developing policies and frameworks for the establishment, promotion and management of government investments and assets as well as preparing the national budget and executing and controlling

approved budgetary 60 resources to MDAs, LGAs and other Government agencies/entities. Considering this mandate, the Ministry is responsible for approving and disbursing the fund allocated or borrowed for the proposed project as well issuing compensation funds claims for resettlement activities and the general budget for implementing the RAP.

6.2.3 Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development

The Minister of Lands, Housing, and Human Settlements Development (MLHSD) has exclusive jurisdiction over all land affairs, including policy formulation and implementation as outlined in the Land Act, 1999, Cap 113, and the Land (Amendment) Act 2004. The Minister is responsible for land use planning, granting permits for non-village or reserved land usage, and conducting land valuation and compensation assessments. The Minister administers the Land Acquisition Act, the Land Act No. 4 of 1999 and the Urban Act 2007. The Commissioner of Lands administers issues relating to land allocation, acquisition, registration and land management in general.

The proposed 33kV transmission line and underground cable will involve acquisition of land as well as compensation of development along the proposed wayleave between new Mkuranga substation to Kisiju Pwani Village landing point. The whole resettlement process for this including compensation of PAPs needs to be referred to the Commissioner of Land. Also, technical team from MLHSD will conduct a physical survey to the proposed project area for verifying PAPs and their property eligible compensation payments.

6.2.4 Chief Government Valuer

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

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

6.2.5 National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC)

The Tanzania Land Commission, officially known as the National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC), is a key institution in the management, planning, and regulation of land use in Tanzania. Established under the National Land Use Planning Act No. 3 of 1984, the NLUPC aims to ensure sustainable and equitable use of land resources across the country. It Prepares and approve comprehensive land use plans that guide the development and management of land resources. This includes urban, rural, and regional plans. NLUPC has a role to oversees land use planning and land allocation issues and will be responsible for providing guidance on land acquisition processes. They will also approve the proposed design of power cables and incorporates them to the future land use.

6.2.6 Local Government Authorities (LGAs) i.e District Land and Village Councils

LGA's roles in this RAP will be involved in land administration and management. They will be responsible to facilitate land acquisition. LGAs will collaborate with TANESCO and also engage with local communities and ensure that resettlement plans are adhered to. They also implement land policies at the local level, manage village lands, and facilitate land use planning. LGAs are often involved in identifying land that is needed for public purposes. This might include land for infrastructure

projects, schools, hospitals, and other community needs. They notify affected landowners and communities about the intended acquisition. This is typically done through public meetings, notices, and announcements. LGAs organize public meetings to inform and engage with affected communities. These meetings provide a platform for landowners to express their concerns and ask questions about the acquisition process.

LGAs work with the Chief Government Valuer and other relevant authorities to ensure that land and property valuations are conducted accurately and fairly. They may assist in gathering necessary documentation and information for the valuation process.

LGAs oversee the actual process of land acquisition, ensuring that it follows legal procedures and that landowners are fairly treated. This involves coordinating with various government departments and ensuring compliance with the Land Acquisition Act of CAP 118 RE.2019.

The resettlement process of this project, Experts from Mkuranga District Council which LGAs has worked with TANESCO for undertaking various activities such as coordinating meeting with PAPs as well as valuation process. The officers from District Council who support the resettlement process including but not limited to the District Land Officer, Land Officer, Community development Officer, etc.

6.2.7 Tanzania National Roads Agency

Tanzania National Roads Agency (TANROADS) is a key national agency responsible for managing and maintaining the road networks in Tanzania. TANROADS operates as an executive agency of the Ministry of Works, Transport, and Communications while the TARURA operate an agency under President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG).

According to the Road Act 2007 section, 29-(2) which states that notwithstanding the provision of subsection (1), Road authority may in writing, permit any person or authority to use the road reserve temporary under its jurisdiction for utilities as public lighting, electric supply etc. only in cases where such use or uses do not hinder any future use of the road reserve by the road authority. The existing 33kV powerline covering about 35km long wis within TANROADS road reserve whereby TANESCO will inform TANROADs as among the identified stakeholder to this project as part of awareness during upgrading of the powerline.

6.2.8 Village Councils and Village Assemblies

The Village Council plays a crucial role in ensuring that the process is managed effectively at the local level. They also manage village lands, including allocating land and resolving land disputes. The Village Assembly, which comprises all adult members of the village, must approve any decision to allocate village land for acquisition. This ensures that the decision has broad-based support and legitimacy. The consent and approval of the Village Assembly are documented and submitted to higher authorities as part of the legal requirements for land acquisition.

6.2.9 Non-Governmental Organizations

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) plays a vital role in the successful implementation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for projects such as power line installations. Their involvement will enhance the effectiveness of the RAP by providing expertise, facilitating community engagement, and ensuring that the needs and rights of displaced populations are addressed. Collaboration with NGO's to assist in restoring and improving the livelihoods of displaced individuals within the project area by assisting implementation of the programs such as trainings and capacity building that provide alternative income sources, vocational training, and support for small businesses.

6.2.10 Banks

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

6.3 Enhancement of the Institutional Capacity of the RAP implementation Institutions

6.3.1 Training and Capacity Building

Training will be required to Equip the RCMU with the necessary skills and knowledge to handle resettlement effectively. Provision of the targeted training programs on resettlement planning, community engagement, and legal frameworks and policies, including on the AfDB updated ISS. This can be done through workshops, seminars, and collaboration with experienced consultants and/or the Bank team.

6.3.2 Resource Allocation

Resources shall be allocated to equip the RCMU/PIT to ensure that they have the necessary resources to implement the RAPs. TANESCO shall have budget and ensure availability of staff resources for resettlement-related activities. Local authorities shall be facilitated to ensure management of resettlement processes effectively. GRCs will also be facilitated to ensure their role is effective.

6.3.3 Strengthening Coordination

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

6.3.4 Community Engagement

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

6.3.5 Monitoring and Evaluation

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

6.3.6 Partnerships with NGOs/CSOs:

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

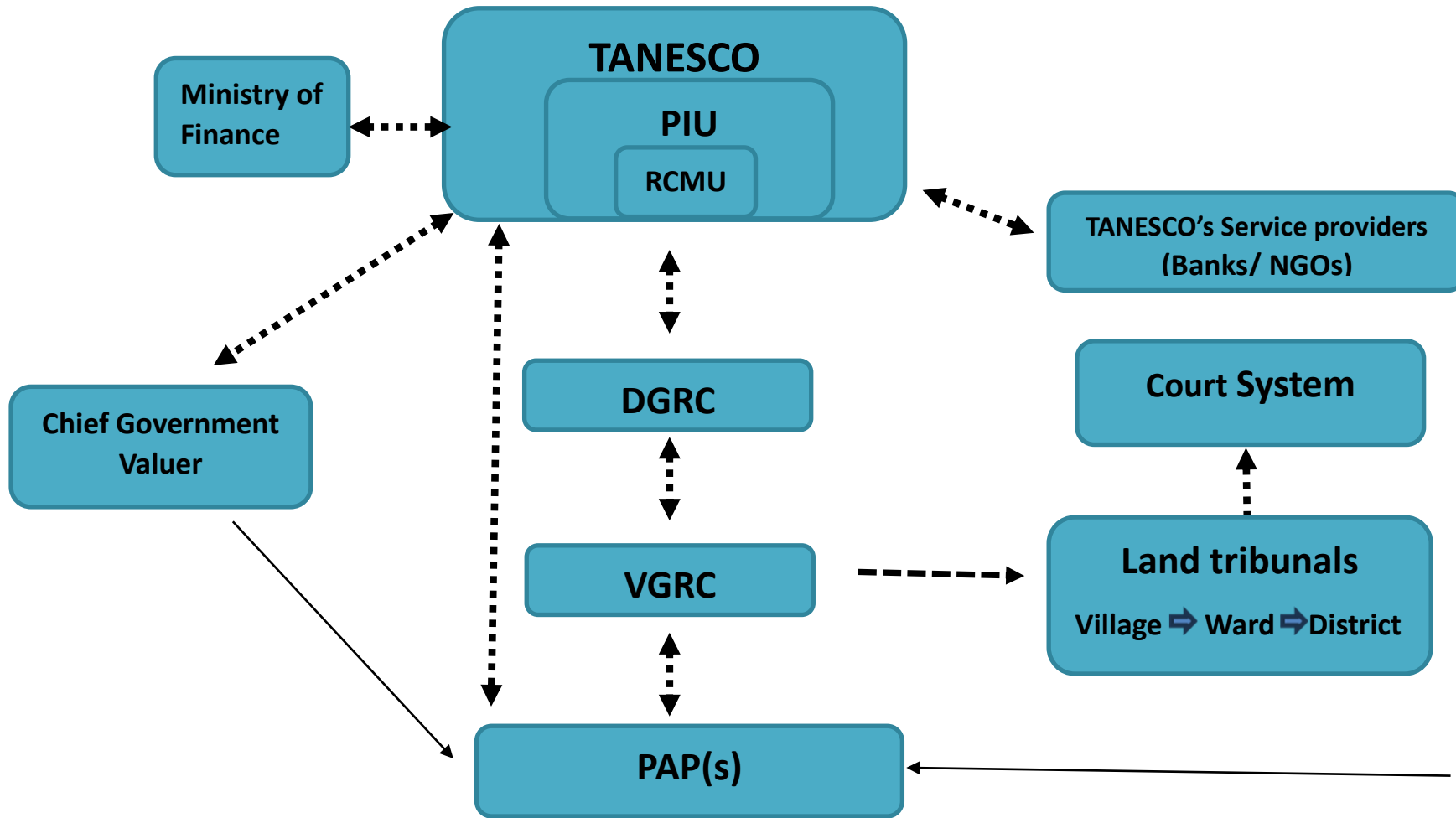
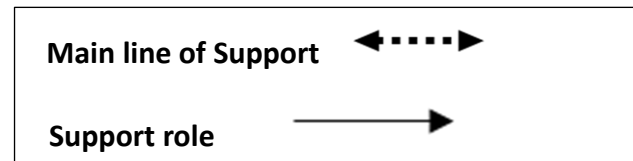


Figure 6.2: Coordination of institutions with Roles in RAP Implementation



7 CHAPTER SEVEN: ELEGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENTS

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

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

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

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

7.1 Defining Eligibility

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

A census survey was conducted to identify and determine the number of Project-Affected Persons (PAP) in accordance with national policies and AFDB OS5 procedures.

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

Simultaneously, additional land users, such as tenant farmers, were identified. National legislative requirements recognize eligibility at an individual or group level, with compensation provided to each asset owner or user.

7.2 Eligibility Criteria

7.2.1 Eligibility Criteria as per Tanzanian laws

Tanzanian law states that those with formal title to Customary Land (Customary Rights of Occupancy) and General Land (Granted Rights of Occupancy) are eligible for compensation for land and assets. Those with derivative rights (because of leasing land, sub-leasing or a usufruct right) and those residing illegally on reserved land are not eligible for land compensation. Those with derivative rights only have rights to compensation for any improvements they may have made to this land including compensation for crops and other related assets. Individuals residing in Reserved Land are not entitled to any compensation for land or any improvements made to the land under Tanzanian law.

7.2.2 Eligibility Criteria as per AfDB OS5

Under OS5, three groups of displaced people are entitled to compensation or resettlement assistance for the loss of land or other assets taken for project purposes:

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

7.2.3 Comparison between Tanzanian Laws and AfDB Standards

There is no gap between national and international standards concerning eligibility for those with formal and customary rights or otherwise legally recognized claims to the land.

Those with no recognizable right to land are not eligible for compensation under Tanzanian legislation; under this RAP study we have PAPs with land and will be entitled compensation for land and assets while informal land users are entitled to compensation for the structures and permanent crops that they own and occupy and for any improvements to the land under international resettlement standards.

In Tanzania, also those who have right of occupancy will be eligible for compensation and other costs incurred during acquisition of that right of occupancy such as resurvey cost, surrender fees for returning right of occupancy and all other cost mentioned for acquiring right of occupancy.

Additionally, while Tanzanian law emphasizes compensation for lost assets, international resettlement standards have an additional focus on livelihood improvement (or as a minimum restoration). This may include improvements in livelihood activities such as agricultural production, providing access to new income-earning opportunities, or enhancing natural resources deemed critical for income and/or subsistence. The different categories of eligible people and groups considered by this Project are summarized in Table 7.1

Table 7.1: Summary of Eligible Groups

S/No	Types of Eligible Group	Description
1.	Government/Public Institutions	This group covers TANROADs that own road reserves and the military area JWTZ These institutions will not be compensated for the affected land as it is a public land. In this project there is only 2 Institutions

S/No	Types of Eligible Group	Description
3	Private institutions	The owner of the land is eligible for compensation for the lost land. In this category there is only 1 cooperative
4.	Formal Landowners (individuals)	All formal and informal landowners are eligible for compensation for the land lost as well as developments on those parcels. This includes those with customary rights to general land. These PAPs are eligible for compensation for land lost and improvements on that land. Under this project there are 31 PAPs.
6	Formal and informal Business owners	Under this category there are 3 PAPs. These PAPs are eligible for compensation of lost shop structure, transport and loss of business profit, disturbance allowance and rent allowance. Out of the 3, 1 PAPs Loss of business has not been provided because the business is currently closed as at time of the survey and valuation. Those losing structures (residential) are also eligible for additional rent allowance for 36 months, moving allowance and disturbance allowance
5.	Formal and Informal Tenants/ land users	Farmers or residents renting land from private landowners based on official or unofficial tenancy agreements. Tenant land users are not entitled to compensation for the land itself but are eligible for compensation for any improvements made (e.g., perennial crops, trees, houses, etc.) and additional allowances. Under this RAP, we do have 2 tenant PAPs losing trees and 2 tenant PAPs losing houses. The 2 tenant PAPs losing trees are entitled to compensation for the lost trees and disturbance allowance The 2 tenant PAPs losing houses are entitled to compensation for the lost house structures, moving allowance, accommodation allowance and disturbance allowance.

7.3 Definition of project-affected persons/Institution (PAPs)

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

7.3.1 Categories of affected people/institutions/Groups

Types of PAPs/Institutions/Groups and properties have been identified based on the pre-construction impacts identified from the Asset Inventory exercise, as follows:

- i. Individual Landowner (owning land and other developments/improvements on the land)
- ii. Individual land user (land tenant) (having crops, trees, structures etc. within the project sites).
- iii. Institutional (private) group (private land).
- iv. Land Tenants
- v. Institutions (Public) owning land and other developments
- vi. Vulnerable PAPs (PAPs who need additional assistance)

7.4 Vulnerable PAPs (PAPs who need additional assistance)

Under this RAP, 4 vulnerable PAPs have been identified during socio economic household survey categorized as disabled (1) and 3 elderly with 70 and above years old.

7.5 Cut-off Dates

A cut-off date for compensation eligibility a date of commencement of the valuation or census and asset inventory of persons affected by the project. Persons occupying the project area after the cut-date are not eligible for compensation or resettlement assistance. Cut-off date which is considered a first day when the valuation was commenced which is from 22nd July 2024. The cut-off date was explained and agreed with the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) during sensitization meetings.

7.6 Entitlement

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

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

In general, the owner (whether customary or formal) of a particular asset (land, structures, or trees / crops) will be compensated for the asset loss in full (i.e., at full replacement cost, meaning not discounting for depreciation).

The different entitlements related to the land acquisition of the project are outlined in Table 7.2 below. Each section describes the type of compensation eligible PAPs are entitled to according to the loss induced by the project.

Table 7:2 – Entitlement Matrix

No.	Type of Loss	Eligible Persons	Eligibility Criteria	Entitlement	Number of PAPs in the Loss Category
1.	Loss of land	Landowner	Be owner of customary Rights of Occupancy or recognizable claim to land ownership Be a holder of Certificates or land title	Compensation Cash compensation of equivalent value at Full Replacement value of land prior to land take over by the project. Restoration 7% disturbance allowance of Affected Person's compensation amount. Others <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to livelihood restoration programme • Right to salvage any developments on the land • 90 days' Notice relocation Period • Financial literacy training/sensitization on use of compensation funds 	31
		Land Tenants	Have a written or verbal agreement with landowner	No compensation for land	4
		Public Institution (JWTZ, TANESCO)	Be owner of land and trees on public land	No compensation for public land	1
		Private Group (Chimbu Chimbu Cargo cooperative)	Be owner of the land only	Compensation Cash compensation of equivalent value at Full Replacement value of land prior to land take over by the project. Restoration 7% disturbance allowance of Affected Person's compensation amount. Others	1

No.	Type of Loss	Eligible Persons	Eligibility Criteria	Entitlement	Number of PAPs in the Loss Category
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to livelihood restoration programme • Right to salvage any developments on the land • 90 days' Notice relocation Period • Financial literacy training/sensitization on use of compensation funds 	
2.	Loss of Structures	PAPs with residential houses only	Be owner of the residential structure	<p>Compensation Cash payment compensation at replacement cost for the loss of residential structure</p> <p>Restoration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7% disturbance allowance of compensation package on structure • Transportation allowance based on the actual cost of transporting luggage of 12 tones by road within 20 km cost to relocate the business • Accommodation allowance for 36 months' rent of similar structure quality • Right to recover salvageable material with no deduction to entitlement / valuation of structures. • Participation in Livelihood Support training program • 90 days' Notice of relocation Period • Financial literacy training/sensitization 	3

No.	Type of Loss	Eligible Persons	Eligibility Criteria	Entitlement	Number of PAPs in the Loss Category
		PAPs with business structures	Be owner of the business structure	<p>Compensation Cash payment compensation at replacement cost for the loss of structure</p> <p>Restoration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7% disturbance allowance of compensation package on kiosk structure • Transportation allowance based on the actual cost of transporting luggage of 12 tones by road within 20 km cost to relocate the business • Accommodation allowance for 36 months' rent of similar structure quality • Right to recover salvageable material with no deduction to entitlement / valuation of structures. • Participation in Livelihood Support training program • 90 days' Notice of relocation Period • Financial literacy training/sensitization 	3
3.	Loss of business income (formal/informal shops)	Business owner	Loss of income from shops	<p>Compensation Cash compensation that include loss of profit and disturbance allowance equal to 7% of the total compensation.</p> <p>The net monthly profit of the business carried out on the land is assessed (evidenced by</p>	3 ¹⁰

¹⁰ For 1 pap onwer of the kiosk, loss of income was not applied as the shop was not functional or running as at time of valuation.

No.	Type of Loss	Eligible Persons	Eligibility Criteria	Entitlement	Number of PAPs in the Loss Category
				<p>audited accounts where necessary and applicable) and multiplied by thirty-six (36) months in order to arrive at the loss of profits payable.</p> <p>For this RAP, the shop owners do not have the above-mentioned documents. Therefore, consultation with the owners and personal judgement were used to assess and reach a conclusion on the monthly net profit. Therefore, loss of profit allowance was given as cash compensation for an average monthly net profit for 36 months period since the loss was considered permanent.</p> <p>Restoration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in Livelihood Support Program (Financial Management Training, development of alternative livelihoods). • Financial literacy on use of compensation funds • 90 days' Notice of relocation Perio 	
4.	Loss of trees/perennial crops ¹¹	Owner of trees/crops	Be the owner of the compensable assets (trees/crops)	Compensation	22

¹¹ The field observations revealed that there are seasonal crops in and around the priority PAPs area. These crops include, cassava, maize and pigeon peas etc. These crops are not permanent thus were not valued and will be harvested by commencement of project. Instead, farmers will be given time to harvest their crops, usually a period of 3 months. For

No.	Type of Loss	Eligible Persons	Eligibility Criteria	Entitlement	Number of PAPs in the Loss Category
				<p>Cash compensation at Full Replacement Cost for lost trees and perennial plants.¹²</p> <p>Restoration 7% disturbance allowance of Affected Person's compensation amount.</p> <p>Others</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to livelihood restoration programme • Right to salvage any developments on the land • 90 days' Notice Relocation Period • Financial literacy training/sensitization on use of compensation funds 	
9.	Support to Vulnerable households	All PAPs categorized as vulnerable	All PAHs recognized by the Socio-Economic Survey as having one or more forms of vulnerability described in the report within the household. E.g. Elderly PAPs 70+ years and disabled	<p>Restoration Participation in Vulnerable Support Program.</p> <p>Entitlement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seedlings to replace the lost trees (fruits and commercial trees) • Food baskets for the elderly • Financial literacy training/sensitization 	4 PAPs (3 elderly and 1 disabled)

seasonal crops to be identified during implementation of the project, owners of the crops will be allowed to harvest their produce before the implementation of the project within the time limit granted.

¹² For fruit trees, this needs to cover the forgone income from the years of harvest of the fruits. the list of prices provided by the Ministry of Agriculture takes care of this suggestion to arrive at the price of the trees.

8 CHAPTER EIGHT: VALUATION OF AND COMPENSATION FOR LOSSES

8.1 Overview

Compensation for loss of land and the associated benefits due to land ownership is a legal matter enshrined in the constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania of 1977 (as amended) which under Article 24(2) provides that;

“Subject to the provision of the relevant laws to the land, every person is entitled to own property and has a right to the protection of his property held in accordance with law. Therefore, it shall be unlawful for any person to be deprived of property for the purposes of nationalization or any other purposes without the authority of law which makes provision for fair and adequate compensation

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

- i. Land Acquisition Act cap 118 RE 2019,
- ii. Land Act Cap 113 R.E 2019 and the Village Land Act Cap 114R.E 2019,
- iii. Valuation and Valuers Registration Act of 2016,
- iv. Land (assessment of the value of land for compensation) Regulations, 2001

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

- i. Market value of real property;
- ii. Disturbance allowance;
- iii. Accommodation allowance;
- iv. Transport allowance;
- v. Loss of profits from business undertakings;
- vi. Interest for the delayed payment;
- vii. Graves and shrines and
- viii. Crops/trees compensation.

In addition, E&S Operational Safeguard 5 – Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement the ISS of the AfDB stipulates requirements for compensation through full replacement value.

8.2 Assets Documentation and Valuation Process

Valuation of the properties was conducted by District registered Valuer in collaboration with Land officers and surveyors. The valuation exercise was started from 22nd July, 2024. All the valuation procedures were followed as per the section 25 and 47 of Valuation and Valuers Registration Act No. 7 of 2016, whereby about 35 Project Affected Persons and 3 Institutions was identified. The conducted asset inventory and valuation assessment involved several procedures as detailed hereunder:

f) Preliminary investigation and property identification

This involved site visit along the proposed project sites, the identification and description of land parcels and properties to be affected by the project and only three villages were identified to have Project Affected Persons.

g) Public notification and sensitization

Notification of the Government’s intention to make a valuation of the areas to be affected by the project was made through a letter with reference MD/MESG/Survey/21 dated 19th July, 2024 (letter attached in Annex 1) to the respective Villages through Mkuranga District Council and all other interested parties/persons through meetings and sensitizations sessions. This was done by the

TANESCO E&S team and experts from Mkuranga District Council (registered Valuer, Land officer and Community Development Officer) and relevant stakeholders at the ward and Village level (Chairman and VEO) to community members. Local leaders were asked to invite all community members affected by the project to the meeting where they were informed about the project and its purpose, the associated impact, entitlements, and the available compensation options.

h) Surveys and Asset Valuation

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

- i. The valuation team identified and demarcated the affected land parcels. Boundaries were set based on the adjudication methods whereby the adjacent PAPs jointly identified the size and locations of their common neighbour. Handheld GPS was used to take the coordinates of an adjudicated parcels including the sketching of each land parcel geometrical figure. This applied to all land PAPs who were identified to be impacted by the project.
- ii. The valuation team undertook physical inspecting and counted all affected assets within the land parcel as required in land acquisition and OS5 of AfDB ISS. However, where there is a gap between the Tanzania laws and AfDB policy, the higher safeguard will apply. This entails the careful recording of the affected person's details, affected land sizes, affected structures, crops and trees.
- iii. Provision of a valuation identification number to the property owner
- iv. Taking a photograph of the owner or affected person in front of his/her property while holding his/her valuation number.
- v. The valuation team establish the compensation amount for each of the valued properties/assets.
- vi. Filling of consent forms and summary matrix of the PAPs

i) Preparation of valuation and compensation report

Asset Inventory and Valuation Reports were prepared including a summary of the valuation and detailed compensation schedule as per the Tanzanian compensation items and OS5 of AfDB ISS.

j) Consent forms

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

8.3 Applied Valuation Methods

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

A comparative method of valuation was used on land, valuation for buildings and other structures on land were assessed through the full replacement cost method of valuation.

8.3.1 Valuation of Land

The market value of affected land by the project was valued through the comparative method of valuation which is based on the availability of recent market transactions of land/properties. The valuation team collected reliable information on recent land transactions through market research in

respective impacted Villages by project and in Village with relatively similar characteristics neighbouring the affected villages in terms of acres or metre square units. The same is further compared and complemented by the Indicative Land Value Rates of 2023 issued by the MLHSD under the office of CGV to facilitate arriving at fair and adequate compensation to PAPs. Land that is easily accessible, in a prominent location, well maintained and fertile is valued at a higher price per square meter/hectare than land that is isolated, abandoned and/or with poor quality soil. The values are then adjusted to reach full replacement value to cover costs for registration etc. The value of the land at the project are per square meters ranges from TZS 3,500 to 5000. This applied to all 28 PAPs who their land affected by the project.

8.3.2 Valuation of Structures, Residential Buildings and Fixtures

All affected structures were valued and will be compensated in the form of cash equal to cost of building a new structure equivalent to replacement of lost asset to include cost of materials, labour, etc. Valuation conducted by a registered Valuer from Mkuranga District Council has considered. PAPs will have the option of reconstructing their new structures on alternative land either in the vicinity or away from the site as per their individual preferences.

Compensation will be paid for structures identified within the project area such as 3 residential houses, 3 shop buildings and 1 kiosk /kibanda. Replacement cost, for construction materials was determined and considered for calculation of actual cost of the assets to be compensated. The registered Valuer surveyed the prices for the calculation of compensation from the replacement cost for the construction materials and labour. No deduction for depreciation or salvage materials has been made.

8.3.3 Annual and/or Seasonal Crops

The field observations revealed that there are seasonal crops in and around the priority PAPs area. These crops include, cassava, maize and pigeon peas etc. These crops are not permanent and will be harvested by commencement of project. Instead, farmers will be given time to harvest their crops, usually a period of 3 months. For seasonal crops to be identified during implementation of the project, owners of the crops will be allowed to harvest their produce before the implementation of the project within the time limit granted.

8.3.4 Perennial Crops and Trees

Trees have recognized local market values, depending upon the species and age as per the crops schedule of Tanzania's Eastern Zone 2012. Compensation for trees were calculated based on the growth stage of the tree, using the local current price per m Subsistence trees (predominantly mango) are to be compensated on a combined replacement market/subsistence value. Trees are classified into three categories: small (saplings), medium (mature trees), and large (for poles) as detailed in the valuation report. For trees that have already started giving yields, compensation was calculated by considering the annual production of each tree, multiplied by the current local market price and the total number of plants, as well as including the costs for the development of the perennial trees. All identified fruit trees and perennial crops, commercial trees (i.e. coconut, mango, palm, cashewnuts trees etc..) and valuable trees used for timber, shades etc. was valued and will be compensated.

8.3.5 Valuation for loss of Business

The proposed project will cause disruption to businesses hence requires relocation. Such disruption can be minimized or eliminated if the businesses are allowed to build the replacement structure before abandoning the old structures. In case of businesses and commercial structures that suffer temporary loss of income in the relocation process, they will be compensated through payment of disturbance allowance for the period required for re-establishing their businesses.

In highly unlikely cases where, PAPs suffer permanent loss of income they become eligible for cash

compensation equal to 36 months of average affected income from the establishment and skill enhancement and income restoration programme. TANESCO will work together with the District Community Development Officers (DCDOs) of the affected District to assist the PAPs in identifying the gaps and carrying out needs assessments for the PAPs in order to come with the best options of supporting PAPs skills in entrepreneurship. The DCDOs report to the District Authorities but for this project activities they will be supervised by the TANESCO project implementation team. Compensation for businesses (such as kiosks for selling vegetables, fruits, and shop) were estimated based on the daily or monthly income of the affected parties.

The regulation requires the loss of profit allowance to be calculated as the net monthly profit of the business carried out on the affected property, as evidenced by audited accounts, where available, multiplied by 36 months (i.e. Net Profit/p.m. x 36 Months). Another alternative payment mode is payment of half of turnover for 6 months. The proposed project will affect 3 shops¹³ and 1 kiosk. As such, those business will suffer temporary loss of income or permanently in the relocation process. Therefore, business owners will be compensated for the loss of profit equal to average monthly income for 36 months.

8.3.6 Damage Caused during construction work

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

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

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

8.3.7 Relocation allowances

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

(i) Disturbance Allowance

As guided by Section in the Land Act (Computation of Compensation), a one-off disturbance allowance of 7% of the total amount of compensation shall be awarded to physically and economically displaced households in addition to the total assessed compensation amount.

Disturbance allowance is calculated by applying the value of real property to the average percentage rate of interest offered by commercial banks on deposits for 12 months. The current average rate of interest

¹³ 2 shops are owned by 1 PAP

obtained on fixed deposits is 7%. Therefore, the total compensation value (land/structure/crops/business) is first determined. and then 7% of the value is computed as a disturbance allowance. All PAPs that are eligible to compensation shall receive a disturbance allowance.

(ii) Accommodation allowance

Section 179 sub-sections 8 of the Land Act (Cap 113) stipulate how accommodation allowance is to be arrived at: The market rent for the building shall be assessed and multiplied by 36 months to arrive at accommodation allowance payable. (i.e., Accommodation allowance = Rent/p.m. x 36 months). Accommodation allowance shall be paid only to 6 PAPs losing occupied residential structures, business shops and kiosk/kibanda. Given the nature of the project that there are two land tenants who have verbal agreement to use the land for constructing houses with landowner without rent exchange just a goodwill example in Binga Village residing in the affected area and other 4 PAPs (, one owning a residential house, 2 owning business shops and one kiosk), this project is providing a consideration that these PAPs and tenants be receiving a token amount equal to Rent/p.m x 36 months Under Tanzanian Law, physically displaced households are entitled to an accommodation allowance, which is calculated by multiplying the monthly market rent for the acquired property by 36 months.

(iii) Transport/Moving allowance

Section 179 subsection 11 of the aforesaid Land Act (Cap 113 R.E 2019) directs how this allowance is to be assessed: Transport Allowance shall be the actual costs of transporting twelve tons of luggage by rail or road (whichever is cheaper) within twenty Kilometres from the point of displacement (i.e. Transport allowance = 12 tons x Actual Cost/ton x 20km)". Transport allowance is computed based on prevailing market rates within an area and is paid only to PAPs with Occupied Residential/Commercial/institutional Structures.

(iv) Interest payments

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

8.3.8 Payment of Compensation

Compensation will be paid in cheques in respect of PAPs' bank accounts. PAPs will also be assisted to open a bank account. During the payment of compensation, each PAP will sign a compensation payment certificate/form indicating the compensation amount and items compensated in front of the local leaders and project representatives. **Compensation Summary Sheet is attached in separate Annex.** For those PAPs with small amount, compensation will be paid with open cheque and with mobile phone to ensure little disturbance to PAPs.

9 CHAPTER NINE: LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PROGRAM

9.1 Overview

The key objectives of RAP among others are to ensure that livelihoods are improved or restored to pre-displacement levels. As noted earlier in this RAP, under current Tanzanian legislation, there are no legal provisions for project proponents to undertake livelihood restoration measures in addition to compensation. The AfDB Integrated Safeguards System (ISS) however stipulates that in cases where resettlement affects the income-earning capacity of displaced households, compensation alone does not guarantee the restoration or improvement of living standards.

The Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) described in this chapter outlines the measures intended to be taken to restore and, to the fullest extent possible, improve the livelihoods of households affected by the Project. These measures have been designed to complement the compensation payments described in the Entitlement Matrix to mitigate displacement-related impacts. These efforts are separate from the community development activities developed by TANESCO and contractor which include broader social investment measures that may cover broadly the communities where the project will be implemented and covers more than those who are physically and/or economically displaced.

9.2 Livelihood Activities within the Project Area

The livelihoods of PAHs are developed based on the characteristics of PAPs and the surrounding community at large. The livelihood activities of the affected PAPs include farming, petty trading, pensioners and salaried PAPs. About 69.69 % of the PAPS are involved with agriculture as their main livelihood means, while 24.24 are involved in petty trading, and 2% are pensioners. The rest are considered dependent as they reported to have nothing to do. 3 shops and one kiosk businesses will be subjected to relocation, thus will temporary suffer loss of business.

9.3 Approach to Livelihood Restoration

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

- i. Recognize the full range of livelihood activities that encompass not only the primary means by which households earn income but also non-monetary activities including subsistence production.
- ii. TANESCO recognizes that livelihood restoration is a complex process and will require engagement with affected PAPs in order to develop interventions that are acceptable, feasible and appropriate;
- iii. Focus on vulnerable people identified in the socio economic survey which are the 3 elderly and one disabled
- iv. Utilize support system for the vulnerable if available in the area
- v. Utilize capacity building as a core principle of livelihood restoration programs to all economically displaced PAPs.

9.4 Livelihood Restoration Plan

For this RAP four proposed livelihood restoration packages are proposed. The four identified livelihood restoration packages include:

- i. Training on various income-generating activities, and related business support suitable for a PAPs depending on their environment (The training to cover businesses entrepreneurship skills, financial management skills and utilizing the loans and financial supports obtained from financial institutions to start or enhance the business).
- ii. Provision of farming skills and agricultural incentives to increase farming output or replenish the lost properties (this include the supply of tree seedlings (i.e. cashew nuts, fruit trees, timber and coconuts, and vegetable gardening skill).
- iii. Provision of employment to project affected people with ability to fit the required positions during construction phase
- iv. Food baskets for the identified vulnerable groups i.e. elderly and disabled at transition period of 6 months

9.4.1 Training on income-generating activities

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

Hence, integration of non-farming income generating practices with agriculture will enhance their livelihood sustainability. Among the proposed programs to be trained includes entrepreneurial skills, livestock keeping skills and small-scale trading activities, application of available financing from financial institutions, etc. TANESCO will commission qualified trainers from financial training institutions to sharpen skills of PAPs.

This program is designed to ensure that PAHs who are engaged in business/entrepreneurial livelihoods are fully equipped to establish their businesses or enhance their existing businesses. These trainings will be designed in a way to complement the compensation provided to informal business owners but will also be open to PAPs wishing to develop entrepreneurial skills to diversify their livelihoods.

Table 9:1: Business Entrepreneurship and enhanced farming skills

Income generating skills	
Description:	Broaden skills to access various income generating opportunities. This include business entrepreneurship training, starting up business, financial management, available financial institutions and how to apply the available opportunities e.g. low interest loans etc. Youth and women PAPs will be encouraged to participate.
Eligible Parties:	PAHs demonstrating an interest in starting a new business or enhancing existing business (emphasis to include all PAPs)
Activities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on how to start a business • Training on identifying the business opportunities and financial management • Marketing skills • Livestock keeping skills, etc.
Number of Beneficiaries	35 Project Affected Persons both with crops, land and structures etc. excluding Institutions
Budget:	11,496,415
Implementing Partners:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Officers from Banks or financial NGOs • DED – District Commerce and trade Officer and Livestock and agriculture extension officer

9.4.2 Provision of agricultural incentives for Land-Based Livelihoods

Since livelihood 69.69 % of PAPs is land based, TANESCO is planning to provide agricultural packages to uplift living standards of the affected people. The following initiatives will be undertaken as part of the agricultural enhancement package also refer Table 9-2.

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

Table 9:2: Agriculture Enhancement Package

Agriculture Enhancement Package	
Description:	Provision of tree seedlings and agriculture skill to enhance productivity and crop output including vegetable gardening skills
Eligible Parties:	PAPs/ PAHs depending on agricultural products and any PAPs with interest on enhancing farming skills.
Number of Beneficiaries	22 PAPs who lose perennial crops and trees.
Activities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of seedlings (fruit trees, cashew nuts, coconut, timber trees) • Horticultural training/ introduction and stage by stage management • Provision of training on improved agricultural techniques. • Sources of capital and available opportunities from financial institutions in Mkuranga
Budget:	TShs 11,496,415
Implementing Partners:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experienced extension officers • District Agricultural Officer. • Environmental NGOs operating in the area. • TANESCO by paying for seedlings • Officers from Financial institutions available in Mkuranga

9.4.3 Employment Packages

The PAPs may benefit from the employment to be offered by the project during construction phase. Casual agreements will be made with project contractors and subcontractors for employment of qualified local workers and for the jobs that does not need specialized skills. However, this livelihood package is focused to PAPs who are eligible and confirmed fit for employment.

9.4.4 Consideration of Vulnerable Persons

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

According to this RAP, vulnerability was defined as the elderly PAP 70+ years old and disabled groups. The criteria used by TANESCO to identify vulnerability are as follows;

- Households headed by the elderly (70 years or older);
- Disabled.

Therefore, according to the criteria itemized above, there are 4 vulnerable PAPs (whereby 3 people are elderly and 1 disabled) vulnerable people that needs to be considered in this project. As such, this category needs to be provided with special assistances.

9.4.4.1 Specific Measures for Vulnerable Groups

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

- i. Transitional support in the form of food baskets to be provided during the first six (6) months following the resettlement of vulnerable households;
- ii. Measures to ensure full participation in the GRCs and community stakeholder engagement activities;
- iii. Measures to ensure full understanding of the RAP and any subsequent legal agreements prior to signing any agreement;
- iv. Language support in helping to understand documents if required; and
- v. Regular monitoring throughout the resettlement planning and implementation process.
- vi. Training assistance in lodging the complaints and seeking legal advice when needed

9.5 Livelihood Restoration programmes Budget

In order to implement proposed livelihood restoration measures apart from compensation to PAPs, a moderate budget is set aside to cover costs associated with livelihoods restoration programs and specific measures for vulnerable groups. The budget estimate of **TZS 39,087,811** has been proposed to cover the cost of livelihood restoration including hiring of experts in Mkuranga or somewhere else, hiring the NGO for training PAPs on income generating activities, provision of seedlings, fare to the training venue for the intended PAPs, stationery and refreshments during the training. The budget will be updated accordingly during the actual implementation.

Table 9:3: Livelihood Restoration costs

No	Item	Cost
1	Training on income-generating activities	11,496,415.00
2	Provision of agricultural incentives for Land-Based Livelihoods	11,496,415.00
3	Specific Measures for Vulnerable Groups	11,266,487.10
4	Other administrative costs	4,828,494.00
	Total	39,087,811.00

9.6 Finalization of the Livelihood Restoration Programme

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

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

10 CHAPTER NINE: COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

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

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

Consultation with affected persons is the starting point for all activities concerning resettlement. As a matter of strategy, public consultation shall be an on-going activity-taking place throughout the entire project cycle. The justifications for consultations are:

- i. In principal, the socioeconomic situation in Tanzania makes public consultation with the communities, indispensable.
- ii. The land in question will be under use of some sort, communally, or individually.
- iii. It is the local communities who will be host communities for the displaced people
- iv. Local communities have a wealth of knowledge of local conditions - an invaluable asset to the Developer.

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

10.1 Stakeholder Engagement Principles

Resettlement stakeholder engagement is the broad, inclusive, and continuous process of relationship building between the Project and its resettlement stakeholders. The objectives of the land acquisition and resettlement engagement strategy include the following:

- Establish and maintain a constructive, ongoing relationship with those to be displaced, as well as other resettlement stakeholders, based on mutual understanding, respect and trust;
- Ensure that engagement activities are undertaken in a manner that is inclusive, culturally appropriate, and tailored to the language preferences and decision-making processes of those displaced, and the needs of vulnerable groups therein;
- Engage with those displaced as a group, via an informed, structured consultation and participation process. This is to establish the general terms and conditions that will guide the resettlement and livelihood restoration process;
- Undertake good faith negotiations with individual affected households based on the general terms and conditions established through the group engagement described above;
- Mitigate the risks of asymmetry of information and bargaining power in the engagement / negotiations process through effective disclosure of timely, relevant, and understandable, information, capacity building, and third-party appointments;
- Ensure that all engagement activities are free of intimidation or coercion, and all participants are fully aware of their rights according to national law and international standards; and
- Work towards creating broad community support for the resettlement and Project as a whole.

10.2 Stakeholder Engagement

A stakeholder engagement plan was drawn to help to identify and analyse the relevance of the stakeholders to be consulted. Stakeholders are groups of people connected to one another through formal or informal ties, which have something to gain or lose from a proposed development initiative.

Stakeholders in any project will include various social groups, formal and informal agencies in public and private sectors and NGOs/CBOs. NGOs/CBOs are particularly beneficial for the development plans when they work together in coalitions, pooling their resources and lobbying efforts.

10.3 Stakeholder Identification

A broad range of stakeholders has been identified for 33kV Mafia Distribution Line project. These include directly affected persons, indirectly affected persons Government Agencies, such as District Local Governments, Town Councils, City Council and Communities. The identification of stakeholder based on the project scope and the geopolitical and traditional setting of the project area as described below.

10.3.1 *Directly Affected Persons*

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

10.3.2 *Government Agencies*

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

10.3.3 *Custodians of road reserves*

Among other stakeholders included the custodians of road reserves. These are TANROADS for the National Roads. These are also important stakeholders because some sections of the proposed underground 33kV cable are aligned in the road reserve. These stakeholders were consulted and their views are included in this RAP.

10.4 Approach and Methodology

Consultations were done mainly through community meetings with community members living within and those near the project area, and some information was disclosed before and during socio-economic surveys.

Upon conducting a reconnaissance survey along the entire corridor, the physical and social characteristics of the transmission corridor was established. Places with settlements were identified and their corresponding local leadership identified. Letters of introduction for this purpose were issued by TANESCO to all Local leadership and District authorities (letter attached in Annex 1).



Consultation with District Administrative Secretary – Consultation with experts from Mkuranga DC Mkuranga District Council

Figure 10:1: Stakeholders Consultation Meetings during RAP

10.4.1 Strategy for consultation and participation

Stakeholder consultation occurred between 22nd July 2024 to 30th July 2024. Consultations were done mainly through community meetings with community members living within and those near the project area, and also some information was disclosed before and during socio-economic surveys.

10.4.2 Reconnaissance Study

Upon conducting a reconnaissance survey along the entire corridor, the physical and social characteristics of the 33kV OHL corridor was established. Places with settlements were identified and their corresponding local leadership identified. Letters of introduction for this purpose were issued to the respective offices such as District authorities and the district officials scheduled meetings to the villages affected by the project.

10.4.3 Community Meetings

During the RAP exercise, Local Government leaders, such as Ward and Village leaders were consulted first as a way of introducing the project and the staff carrying out the RAP exercise like the surveyors, the valuers and the social team. Then before engaging the communities, local leaders were informed and requested to join the teams during the sensitization process and they assisted in taking the minutes of the meetings. A comprehensive list of project stakeholders consulted and the minutes of consultation are presented in the annexes. The main purpose was;

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

Emphasis was placed on a fully inclusive, open and transparent stakeholder participation process in the transfer of information on the proposed 33kV line. Stakeholders' meetings were held between 22nd - 30th July, 2024 at the Mkuranga District Office and village offices that were identified to be impacted by the project. During the stakeholders' meetings, the public were explained to not only the location of the project area using maps but were also informed of the expected benefits, impacts in terms of land acquisition and the mitigation measures of how they will be compensated for the loss of their land and all other benefits they have been getting from project area including the physical cultural resources. They were also informed of the arrangements to address any grievances that might arise, their opportunity to influence and identify appropriate benefits. They were encouraged to form ad-

hoc project committees to internalize the project components and if need be, guide the study teams, and consult among themselves and articulate their concerns effectively.



Sensitization meeting at Kalole Village in Mkuranga DC



Sensitization meeting at Kisiju Village in Mkuranga DC

Figure 10:2: Sensitization meetings at the project area

During sensitization meetings about 81 people were consulted as per the summaries shown in Tables below. Five (5) Sensitization meetings was conducted with PAPs at Kisiju Pwani, Mavunja, Kalole, Binga and Msufini Kidete Villages. The meetings were aimed at providing awareness of the proposed project, discussion on the valuation exercise procedures and their entitlements to be compensated. The team also introduced the intention to collect house hold survey and requested PAPs to participate in order to collect socio - economic baseline information of each PAP.

Table 10:1: Summary of the PAPs sensitization meeting during undertaking RAP Study

S/N	District	Ward	Village	No. People Sensitized		
				Female	Male	Total
1	Mkuranga	Kisiju	Kisiju pwani	5	15	20
2			Mavunja	1	14	15
3			Kalole	8	14	22
4		Dondo	Binga	7	14	21
5		Mbezi	Msufini kidete	0	3	3
Total				21	60	81

Table 10:2: Summary of the list of offices consulted during RAP study

S/N	Consulted Offices	No. of People Sensitized		
		Female	Male	Total
1.	Mkuranga District Administrative Secretary	0	1	1
2.	Mkuranga District Council	1	3	4
3.	Tanzania Ports Authority (TPA)- Kisiju	0	1	1
4.	Research and Action Based Community Development (RABCD)	0	1	1

S/N	Consulted Offices	No. of People Sensitized		
		Female	Male	Total
5.	Mwambao Agricultural Development (MWADO) Organization	0	1	1
Total		1	7	8

10.5 Summary of consultations conducted

The stakeholders consulted during RAP study for the proposed 33kV Transmission line project had various views, opinions and concerns. In brief, most of the views gathered from the stakeholders are positive about the implementation of the proposed project and expect that the project will have positive impacts to the economy of the nation and shall improve livelihoods of local communities along the project.

The summary of comments, and views, opinions and concerns of the stakeholders consulted during this RAP study are outlined:

- i. Stakeholders shared opinion that, the design of the project should consider two islands within Mkuranga namely Koma and Kwale. The two islands are not electrified and has populations of 762 and 454 respectively. The islands are close to the proposed landing point and they need power to boost their economic activities. Kwale is among the islands whereby fishing activities are undertaken at a large scale, they face challenge of storing fish as they don't have cold rooms or refrigerator due to lack of power.
- ii. TANESCO was advised to make sure that all complaints concerning compensation are settled before execution of the project because this will allow smooth execution of the project.
- iii. Advice TANESCO to consider the submarine cable supply to the villages near Kisiju Pwani those which are island (Kwale and Koma villages).
- iv. The group of Fishermen also advised TANESCO to consider offering direct and job opportunities to locals within same villages and the neighboring Villages especially for those opportunity that doesn't need high expertise. This will build loyalty of locals and easy acceptance of the project and help them improve their income considering now days unemployment rate is very high.
- v. TANESCO to ensure all the affected people are fully compensated before starting the execution of project.
- vi. Kisiju Pwani Port is potential in the area as it facilitates operations and livelihoods of people like transporting of fish and coconuts from Mafia and goods, cereals, hardware, to Mafia.
- vii. They emphasis TANESCO to seek advice from the authority of TPA before proceeding with the project to avoid some challenges might arise if TPA are planning to use the same area where TANESCO has identify.
- viii. The livelihood programs should consider supply of seedlings and agricultural tools for the people who will be impacted by the project. It should be noted that the plantation of coconuts may take up to 7 years from seedlings to full matured one and cashew nuts may take up to 3.5 years
- ix. TANESCO to ensure the project consultant is working closely with some NGO's dealing with HIV and Reproductive Health, because in most cases when there is execution of new project at the same time there is increase of HIV infection rate due to human interaction that might lead to sexual relationship
- x. TANESCO to ensure the consultant is assisting employees who might be found tested HIV positive to provide them with ARVs and at least to give light jobs for those who will be on critical situation

- xi. Stakeholders advised that, the affected people to supported with agricultural tools because most of the people in the area depends on cultivation of cashew nuts, coconuts and cassava.
- xii. He advises TANESCO to communicate with the Consultants so that the NGO's can support to make awareness and educate people on the affected villages regarding agriculture activities as a support to the affected people to practice good agriculture that is a beneficial one.
- xiii. All consulted stakeholders were positive with the implementation of the proposed project
- xiv. The project will provide direct and indirect employment to the local people in Kisiju Pwani and nearby villages.
- xv. The project will improve livelihood along the project site villages such as (Kisiju pwani, Bondo, Kalole Sotele to mention just a few).

Table 10:3: Concerns raised and Response

Concerns raised by PAPs	Responses
<p>i. We have Rural Energy Authority (REA) project in this village is the proposed project the same or different?</p>	<p>The project is different from REA project. This involves the construction of the Distribution Line from new Mkuranga Substation located at Msufini Kidete Village to Mafia.</p> <p>The proposed project will upgrade the existing line used by the communities as means of power source, hence it is anticipated that the proposed project will increase power reliability and quality within the area.</p>
<p>ii. Some are residing near the road now in case the project has affected properties what will take place.</p>	<p>In case you have been affected by the project, you will be compensated for affected properties, be it land or other developments.</p>
<p>iii. How many meters (wayleave) will the project acquire?</p>	<p>The project will only acquire 10 meter for the overhead transmission line portion line and 5m for underground cable and the compensation will be made to the affected area and the properties found within the right of way</p>
<p>iv. After the completion of the valuation exercise, we would like the team to come back for disclosure of the amount, for everyone to be aware of the properties to be affected and entitled for compensation and the amount.</p>	<p>The valuation team has disclosed the valuation during signing of the consent forms. All information related to the affected properties and the amount required to be compensated. Something to add on is that, during that, exercise every Individual affected person was required to verify her/his affected properties plus confirming the amount, errors of names identified were corrected and other relevant information. Disclosure was useful as valuers corrected all errors before submission of the valuation report to the responsible authorities of endorsement and approval by Chief Government Valuers.</p>
<p>v. In case the project passes the undeveloped land, will you compensate my land?</p>	<p>Even undeveloped land will be compensated. One will receive the compensation related to the bare land and other benefits/entitlements like disturbance allowance which 7% of the compensation package of your loss.</p>

<p>vi. Please watch out the type of properties you affect. We have coconut trees that are very helpful to us as we sell coconut and get money to carter family needs. I want to remind you on your REA project where you cut our coconut trees and did not compensate.</p> <p>vii. We are requesting prior communication/information about the project for us to mobilize and gather for meeting</p> <p>viii. TANESCO should consider updating local leaders on the progress of compensation process. Every step should be communicated to the local leaders, leaders will update us.</p> <p>ix. If it happens that someone's land has been affected by 4 meters while the meters required is 5 meters for the way leave and the other one-meter has cut cross at the neighbours land, how will the compensation take place?</p> <p>x. You have said the project starts from Mkuranga to Mafia so where will it Pass</p>	<p>For this project, all affected properties have been identified and valuated, and will be compensated according to the national laws requirement and OS 5 of AfDB ISS</p> <p>Information related to the project will be communicated to the village office on time to allow time for mobilizing people to attend the meetings.</p> <p>Local Leaders will be updated and we expect them to share the same with all PAPs. Also the valuation exercise was conducted by Mkuranga District Council experts, if the PAPs need clarifications on the valuation it's to communicate with valuers for assistance.</p> <p>Everyone will receive the compensation based on the affected size of the land and properties to be impacted by the project.</p> <p>In mainland, the line will be evacuated from proposed Msufini Kidete Substation located Mbezi Ward, where new overhead power line will be constructed and extended to the existing 33kV powerline infrastructures for about 2.5km, use of existing powerline infrastructure supplying power to Kisiju Pwani Village for about 35km, 2.5km from Kisiju Pwani Village centre through military land to the landing point at Kisiju. From kisiju pwani landing point to Mafia submarine cable will be used covering 70km to kilindoni landing point and later to Mafia substation.</p>
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Table 10:4: Summary of the views and concerns from the consulted stakeholders

S/N	INSTITUTION OR STAKE HOLDER	STAKEHOLDERS CONCERN	REMARKS AND RESPONSE
1.	District Administrative Office - Mkuranga	<p>DAS accepted the project and insisted the project will increase the rate of development for family levels and district at large.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Advice the team to be careful during conducting awareness because majority of PAPs were not yet paid compensation payment to the area that Substation will be constructed. ii. Insisted to consider two islands within Mkuranga namely Koma and Kwale. The two islands are not electrified and has populations of 762 and 454 respectively. The design of the project should consider them as the islands are close to the landing point and they need power to boost their economic activities. Kwale is among the islands whereby fishing activities are undertaken at a large scale, they face challenge of storing fish as they don't have cold rooms or refrigerator. iii. Advised TANESCO to communicate with TANROADs because they have planned to construct the road, so to avoid conflicts of interest. TANESCO also should consult TANROADs as the project site is close by the area identified by TANROADs to be constructed a tarmac road in the same site, by doing so will avoid conflict of interest and delay on the execution of the intended project. iv. Recommended his office shall also assist in creating awareness to people regarding the benefits of the project in order to create harmony. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. New Mkuranga Substation is not part of the scope of this project of Submarine Cable to Zanzibar - Tanzania-Pemba, Unguja, Mafia Interconnections. The substation is part of the component under the 400kV Transmission Line from Chalinze – Kinyerezi – Mkuranga Project and Associated 400kV/220kV Mkuranga substation (North East Grid Project) which is expected to be done October, 2024. Thus, PAPs from the substation will not be covered under this RAP study. ii. Since the two islands were not considered to be part of the scope of this project, the team received their concern and was shared with Research, Planning and Investment Department for consideration and further studies. iii. Since the existing powerline is within TANROADs road reserve and the current project will be upgrading of the infrastructure, hence TANESCO will ensure TANROADs office is consulted for smooth implementation of the project. TANROADs as key stakeholder to this project will be engaged through the project implementation process for permitting and confirmation on the new road designs. iv. The team appreciated the response received from Mkuranga District Office and pledged to cooperate with them throughout the project implementation

S/N	INSTITUTION OR STAKE HOLDER	STAKEHOLDERS CONCERN	REMARKS AND RESPONSE
2.	Mkuranga District Council Office (Valuer, Land officer, Community Development Officer)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The existing road way leave has been increased from 45m to 60m whereby no compensation has been paid. <li>ii. There is a new road design from Mkuranga to Kisiju which may necessitate even changes of the power line way leave corridor and thus interfere with the proposed new road design. <li>iii. Mode of valuation; it was advised that Spot Valuation should not be considered since the Land Acquisition Act, and Land Valuation Regulations has outlined procedures to undertake valuation which cannot be done at this shortest time we have. Even filling of valuation forms no 1 & 69 will not be possible. The procedures for undertaking valuation includes; conducting of market research for land, crops etc., submission of market prices to Chief Valuer for approval, sensitization of PAPs on the proposed project, call for public meeting to announce the market price to be applied in the valuation exercise, and the actual valuation. <li>iv. There is a need to consult with TANROADS to request data for the proposed new design of the existing road in order to fix proposed power line. <li>v. Existing PAPs complaints on unpaid compensation of the proposed substation area and access road to the substation. There is a need to effect compensation payment of those two areas to renew faith in TANESCO projects. The sentiments over unpaid compensation, may lead to challenges when undertaking sensitization meetings and for household survey. The officers in valuers' office advised TANESCO to make sure that all complaints concerning compensation are settled before 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. TANESCO has noted the concern and the valuation process ensured all PAPs affected by the proposed TANESCO sub project to be funded by AfDB are identified, valued and will be compensated according to the national requirements and OS5 of AfDB ISS. <li>ii. According to the feasibility study, the project is proposed to use the existing powerline infrastructure, hence no addition part of land is required within the TANROADs road reserve. <li>iii. Spot valuation was not possible for this project, hence Valuers were given additional time by TANESCO to conduct valuation exercise as per the requirements of the law and bank requirements. <li>iv. TANROADs was consulted and will be consulted throughout the implementation of the project. <li>v. new Mkuranga Substation is not part of the scope of this project of Submarine Cable to Zanzibar - Tanzania-Pemba, Unguja, Mafia Interconnections. The substation is part of the component under the 400kV Transmission Line from Chalinze – Kinyerezi – Mkuranga Project and Associated 400kV/220kV Mkuranga substation (North East Grid Project) which is expected to be done October, 2024. Thus, PAPs

S/N	INSTITUTION OR STAKE HOLDER	STAKEHOLDERS CONCERN	REMARKS AND RESPONSE
		<p>execution of the project because this will allow smooth execution of the project.</p> <p>vi. The project gained acceptance by the officers due to its advantages to social economic status of the District of Mkuranga and Mafia.</p> <p>vii. The officers advised TANESCO to closely work with the CDO, WEO, VEO and other influential people within the District in order to facilitate smooth execution of the project</p>	<p>from the substation will not be covered under this RAP study.</p> <p>vi. The aim of the project is to facilitate power supply, reliability and quality in Mafia Island and villages traversed by the power line to Kisiju Village centre. It is expected that the project will boost economic development of small scale industries, generation of employment opportunities, blue economy and tourism sector.</p> <p>under the 400kV Transmission Line from Chalinze – Kinyerezi – Mkuranga Project and Associated 400kV/220kV Mkuranga substation (North East Grid Project) the GoT is planning to effect compensation payment by October, 2024.</p>
3.	TANESCO District Manager – Mkuranga	<p>i. The District Manager is aware with the project and has ensured to established constant communication with District Administrative authorities in order to keep them updated with the project in order to avoid complaints due to project.</p> <p>ii. The project will enhance power availability and reliability to the various villages in Mafia hence improved livelihood of the society in general.</p>	The team noted the concern for further analysis as positive potential impacts of the project to the communities of Mafia Island.

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4.	Fishermen at Dindili beach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The civilians found around the Dindili beach fully accepted the project and were eager to witness the transformation of villages closed to Kisiju Pwani and Mafia through project execution. They noted the project will provide direct and indirect employment to the local people in Kisiju Pwani and nearby villages. Also, the project will improve livelihood along the project site villages such as (Kisiju pwani, Bondo, Kalole Sotele to mention just a few). ii. Advice TANESCO to consider the submarine cable supply to the villages near Kisiju Pwani those which are island (Kwale and Koma villages). iii. The group of Fishermen also advised TANESCO to consider offering direct and job opportunities to locals within same villages and the neighboring Villages especially for those opportunity that doesn't need high expertise. This will build loyalty of locals and easy acceptance of the project and help them improve their income considering now days unemployment rate is very high. iv. They advised TANESCO to ensure all the affected people are fully compensated before starting the execution of project and complain there are some projects under TANESCO to date people were not yet compensated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. During construction of the project employment opportunities for skilled and unskilled labour will be available. For fair availability of employment opportunities, the Contractors will be guided by TANESCO on ensuring the available job opportunities are given to the communities as a priority based on the skills and relevance ii. Since the two islands were not considered to be part of the scope of this project, the team received their concern and was shared with Research, Planning and Investment Department for consideration and further studies. iii. During construction of the project employment opportunities for skilled and unskilled labour will be available. For fair availability of employment opportunities, the Contractors will be guided by TANESCO on ensuring the available job opportunities are given to the communities as a priority based on the skills and relevance. iv. TANESCO has noted the concern and the valuation process ensured all PAPs are identified, valued and will be compensated according to the national requirements and OS5 of AfDB ISS
5.	TPA Office – Kisiju PWANI	<p>They are aware of the project and positive with the implementation of the project</p> <p>They informed TANESCO team that the proposed landing point (dindini beach area) is proposed for the construction of the port. The discussion is in process since the existing port is in a plan to be moved to dindini area due to the challenges they are currently experiencing. The existing port is within the area where all rivers' discharges water which carries a lot of sediments and muddy which is not good for operations of the</p>	<p>Since the area is not officially declared by TPA for use ,TANESCO will consult Tanzania Ports Authority on the plans of the area before execution of the project and confirm the information provide and exact location of the proposed plan. Technically before implementation of the project detailed design will be undertaken to confirm suitability of the landing point and other project areas.</p>

S/N	INSTITUTION OR STAKE HOLDER	STAKEHOLDERS CONCERN	REMARKS AND RESPONSE
		<p>port. The existence of mangroves is also a challenge for the port operations.</p> <p>Dindini area is identified to be suitable area as it has enough space, the only challenge is strong wind which might cause some problem.</p> <p>They informed that on 26th June, 2024 there was a visit from District Commissioners of Mafia, Kibiti and Mkuranga to inspect the area, and discussion is on progress.</p> <p>Kisiju Pwani Port is potential in the area as it facilitates operations and livelihoods of people like transporting of fish and coconuts from Mafia and goods, cereals, hardware, to Mafia.</p> <p>They emphasize TANESCO to seek advice from the authority of TPA before proceeding with the project to avoid some challenges might arise if TPA are planning to use the same area where TANESCO has identify.</p>	
6.	Fisheries Officer – Mkuranga DC	<p>The team were informed that, about 80% of the economic activities of Kisiju Pwani Village is fishing following with agricultural activities, small business etc.</p> <p>The project has no any impact with fishing activities</p> <p>The port area receives monthly about 10-12 tons of fish from koma, kwale, kisijo and mapanya Islands and the fish market at large percentage is at ferry in Dar es salaam.</p> <p>He pointed out that the availability of reliable power will help to boost the fish industry within the islands the areas are not electrified.</p> <p>The availability of power will help the people to store fish for long time and making profits on it.</p> <p>He advised TANESCO to ensure all the affected people are fully compensated before starting the execution of project</p>	<p>The aim of the project is to facilitate power supply, reliability and quality in Mafia Island and villages traversed by the powerline to Kisiju Village centre. It is expected that the project will boost economic development of small-scale industries, generation of employment opportunities, blue economy and tourism sector.</p>

S/N	INSTITUTION OR STAKE HOLDER	STAKEHOLDERS CONCERN	REMARKS AND RESPONSE
7.	Agricultural Officer - Kalole Ward	<p>At the project area, major economic activities at the project area are agriculture cultivation cashew nuts, mango trees, coconut, jackfruits, palm trees, pigeon peas etc.</p> <p>The livelihood programs should consider supply of seedlings and agricultural tools for the people who will be impacted by the project. It should be noted that the plantation of coconuts may take up to 7 years from seedlings to full matured one and cashew nuts may take up to 3.5 years.</p> <p>The cost of one coconut seedling is estimated to be TZS 3000 and that of cashewnut is estimated to be TZS 1,500</p>	TANESCO has noted the concerns and will incorporate where possible in the livelihood restoration plan
8.	Director - Research & Action Based for Community Development (RABCD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The Director of RABCD emphasized TANESCO to ensure the project consultant is working closely with some NGO's dealing with HIV and Reproductive Health, because in most cases when there is execution of New Project at the same time there is increase of HIV infection rate due to human interaction that might lead to sexual relationship. ii. Advice NGO's found around the project area to be used to educate labors/staff in all issues regarding HIV and Reproductive health and voluntary testing of HIV/AIDS. iii. The RABCD Director emphasis for them are ready to support the consultant during execution of the project to conduct awareness on all HIV and health issues to all labors, staff and villagers around the project line. iv. Advised TANESCO to ensure all the affected people are fully compensated before starting the execution of project v. Advice TANESCO to ensure the consultant is assisting employees who might be found tested HIV positive to provide them with ARVs and at least to give light jobs for those who will be on critical situation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The team appreciate the work done by the NGO's regarding all HIV issues and Reproductive Health and shall take the advice to Consultant to work with NGO's regarding those issues. ii. The contractor as part of Environmental and Social Management Plan will prepare the specific HIV/AIDS Plan detailing awareness programs to the workers and measures to prevent transmission of the diseases to the community around. iii. TANESCO will follow-up implementation of the approved Environmental and Social Management Plan by contractor. iv. TANESCO has noted the concern and the valuation process ensured all PAPs are identified, valued and will be compensated according to the national requirements and OS5 of AfDB ISS v. Implementation will be done as per HIV/AIDS management plan developed by contractor

S/N	INSTITUTION OR STAKE HOLDER	STAKEHOLDERS CONCERN	REMARKS AND RESPONSE
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> vi. New Mkuranga Substation is not part of the scope of this project of Submarine Cable to Zanzibar - Tanzania-Pemba, Unguja, Mafia Interconnections. The substation is part of the component under the 400kV Transmission Line from Chalinze – Kinyerezi – Mkuranga Project and Associated 400kV/220kV Mkuranga substation (North East Grid Project) which is expected to be done October, 2024. Thus, PAPs On issue of compensation for substation
9.	Mwambao Agriculture Development Organisation (MWADO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The Director of MWADO advised TANESCO to ensure all the affected people are fully compensated before starting the execution of project so that they can buy another land for agriculture activities. ii. TANESCO should reconsider employing locals to manual works that doesn't need high expertise. iii. Advice those whose crops/plants will be cutoff due to project, then TANESCO to provide them with seedlings for them to plant new crops because seedlings now days are too expensive, he gave an example of coconuts seedlings is around Tshs. 3000/= which is bit higher. iv. Also, he advice the affected people to supported with agricultural tools because most of them depends on cashew nuts, coconuts and cassava. v. He advises TANESCO to communicate with the Consultants so that the NGO's can support to make awareness and educate people on the affected villages regarding agriculture activities as a support to the affected people to practice good agriculture that is a beneficial one. vi. TANESCO to ensure timely conducting project awareness meeting to local communities in affected Villages to enhance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. TANESCO has noted the concern and the valuation process ensured all PAPs are identified, valued and will be compensated according to the national requirements and OS5 of AfDB ISS ii. During construction of the project employment opportunities for skilled and unskilled labour will be available. For fair availability of employment opportunities, the Contractors will be guided by TANESCO on ensuring the available job opportunities are given to the communities as a priority based on the skills and relevance. iii. TANESCO has noted the concerns and will incorporate where possible in the livelihood restoration plan iv. TANESCO has noted the concerns and will incorporate where possible in the livelihood restoration plan. v. Among the proposed livelihood programs are capacity building to the PAPs on the good farming practices and supply of agricultural tools. Hence, the NGO's within the project area will be consulted by TANESCO during implementation of the livelihood restoration programs.

S/N	INSTITUTION OR STAKE HOLDER	STAKEHOLDERS CONCERN	REMARKS AND RESPONSE
		the knowledge of the local community about the project and its benefits towards their livelihood these will increase their understanding and take the project in the positive manner.	vi. Sensitization meetings were conducted to PAPs before valuation exercise with aim to create awareness about the project and benefits as well as compensation entitlements and eligibility.

10.6 Plans for continued engagement during implementation

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

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

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

11 CHAPTER ELEVEN: GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

11.1 Background to Grievance Mechanism

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

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

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

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

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

The project should make every effort to resolve grievances at the community level. Therefore, it is recommended that claims and complaints regarding compensation and resettlement issues be brought to attention of the local leadership. They will then forward grievances concerning the non-fulfilment of entitlement contracts, levels of compensation or seizure of land and asset without compensation to the

TANESCO RCMU or eventually directly to the District level (DGRC) for redress. This would ensure that recourse to the legal system as being the last resort.

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

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

This subsection describes the GRM that TANESCO will put in place for all the activities under the Employer's responsibility. At the same time the Contractors will have their own GRM in place for what concerns Contractor's human resources and any damage caused to the surrounding communities and properties throughout all Project phases, as defined in the Bidding Documents.

The main objectives of GRM are:

- Provide a clear, accessible, and transparent process for individuals and communities to raise their grievances related to project and resettlement activities.
- Address grievances at the earliest possible stage to prevent escalation into more serious conflicts or legal disputes.
- Provide amicable way to resolve disputes without resorting to legal action
- Use feedback from grievances to identify and address issues in project implementation, ensuring that resettlement activities are conducted in a socially responsible manner

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

The TANESCO RCMU will ensure the Project grievance mechanism:

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

The responsibilities of TANESCO shall be:

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

TANESCO has developed a Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM) system including grievance registration form attached as Annex 4.

11.2 Project Level GRM Structure

A simple Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been proposed Figure 11-1 to enable timely settlement of grievances to the PAPs. The grievance procedures will be secured and administered at the local level to facilitate access, flexibility and openness to all PAPs.

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

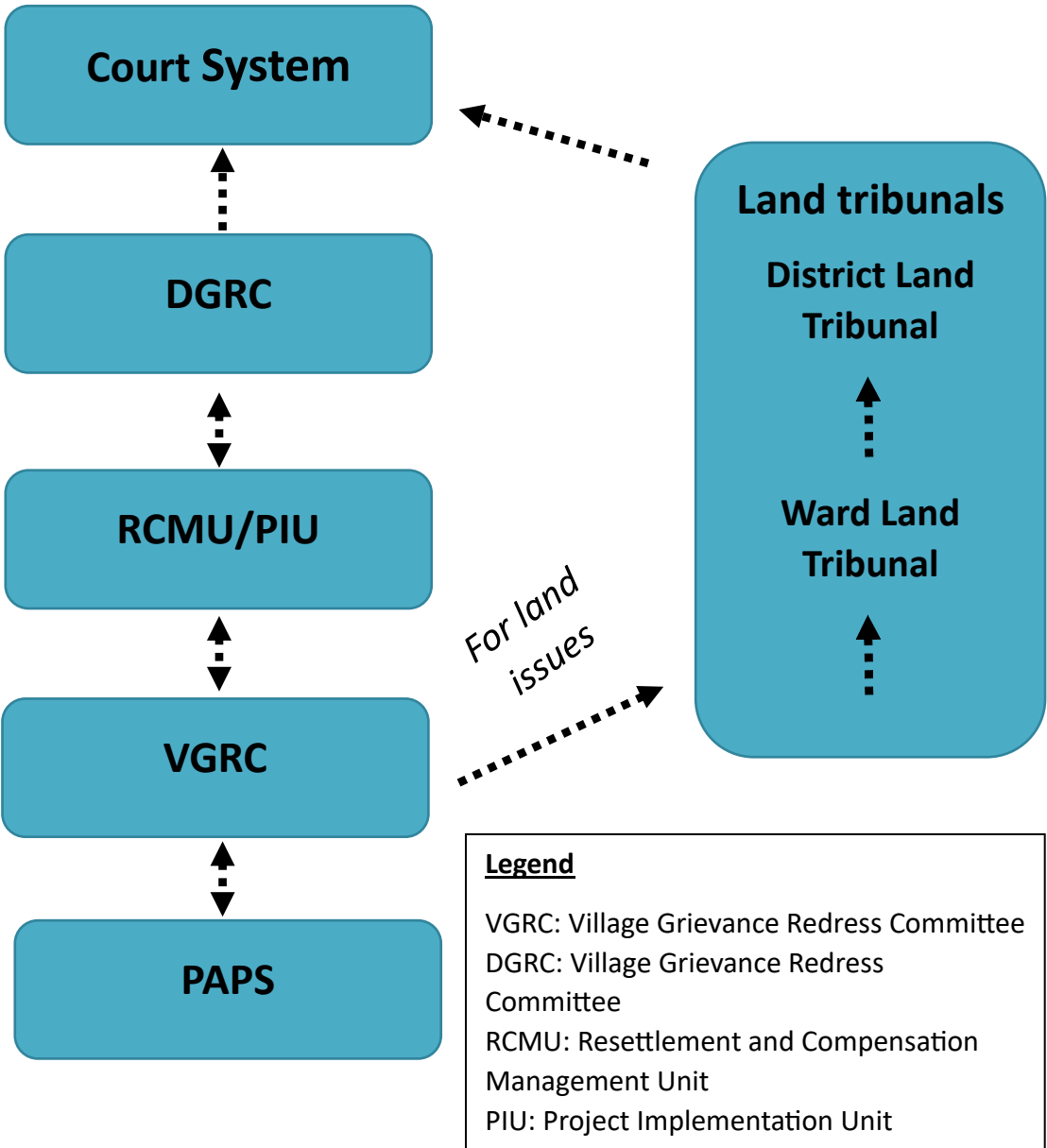


Figure 11:1: Grievance resolution pathways

Figure 11-1 shows the schematic diagram which shows that any grievance will be initiated PAPs. PAP is encouraged to submit the complaint through the village GRC channel. However, other channels cannot

be denied access. TANESCO would like to solve the grievance before it goes to the court system to avoid lengthy process that can affect the project.

The complaints related to any aspect of the land acquisition process will be handled through fair negotiations in order to reach an acceptable resolution. All complaints will be documented and kept with TANESCO. The Director of Finance (TANESCO) will make sure to provide funds to project implementing team for timely payment of compensation and preparation and implementation of social activities, as applicable. The compensation issues and restoration measures will be completed before beginning of major construction works. The PAPs/AHs and community will be exempted from all administrative fees incurred, pursuant to the grievance redress procedures except for cases filed in court.

11.2.1 Stage 1: Village level: Village Grievance Redress Committee (VGRC)

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

- i. Village Chairperson
- ii. Village Executive Officer
- iii. Representatives of PAPs democratically elected by PAPs (Males)
- iv. Representatives of PAPs democratically elected by PAPs (females)
- v. TANESCO representative
- vi. Representative from vulnerable group (invited depending on the case)
- vii. Sub-village (Kitongoji) leader (invited depending on the case)

The Village Committee will receive the grievance/dispute (written or verbal), sort the grievances, investigate and advise the best solution by checking the fact. If the case is not resolved the case will be referred to RCMU. This committee will deal with boundary disputes, identification of rightful owners and disputes among family members, among others. However, if aggrieved PAP fails to agree with the committee, the grievance is escalated to the next level. The grievance resolution committee members shall undergo a (capacity building about their roles and requirements at early stage before commencement of RAP implementation activities.

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

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

PAPs will be informed and advised to lodge their complaints, if any to this committee before forwarding them to higher level.

11.2.2 Stage 2 TANESCO RCMU

It is expected that most of the cases will be solved at village level. However, it is expected some cases will need TANESCO intervention directly. Hence, the VGRC may elevate to TANESCO RCMU for further action specific issues that need TANESCO including those on non-payment of compensation, need for re-evaluation of affected property etc.

11.2.3 Stage 3: District Grievance Redress Committee (DGRC)

The District level GRC will receive only complicated issues from TANESCO. Most of these cases will be complex cases that needs political decisions, or technical solutions that needs the intervention of District Executive Officer (DED) or District Commissioner. The District Grievance Resolution Committee will comprise of the following members.

- i. District Commissioner

- ii. District Executive Director
- iii. District Land Officer
- iv. District Valuer
- v. TANESCO Representative(s)
- vi. Chairperson/Village Executive Officer from the village where the dispute originates
- vii. PAP Representative(s) (male and female)

The DGRC will be convened only when they receive referred cases for which TANESCO will facilitate the meeting of the DGRC. Again if the PAP does not agree with the recommendation of the DGRC, the PAP may be allowed to escalate the matter to the court of law.

11.2.4 **Stage 4: Courts of Law**

The court of law is the only body that has been vested with the authority to provide an impartial resolution of legal disputes and to protect individual's right. Tanzanian legislation allows a right of access to the courts of law by any person who has an interest or right over property. If any person believes that TANESCO, VGRC or DGRC has decided or treated him/her unfairly, the court of law is open and the PAP is allowed to seek legal redress in courts of law as a last resort.

11.2.4.1 *Court of law jurisdiction*

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

High Court (Land Division) has jurisdiction on matters including

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

11.2.4.2 Land Tribunals

Tanzania has land tribunals at village (Village Land Council), ward (Ward Land Tribunal) and district levels (District Land and Housing Tribunal). The primary function of the tribunal is to secure peace and harmony in their area of jurisdiction by mediating and endeavoring to obtain just and amicable settlement of disputes, in this case land disputes. Therefore, the aggrieved PAP(s) may use this channel to get the dispute resolved. The tribunals start at the village level and again ends in the court of law. The PAP if does not believe to get justice in VGRC or TANESCO system, the PAP can proceed with the channel of Village Land Council with option of appeals up to the court of law.

11.3 GRM Procedures

11.3.1 Receive and Recording

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

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

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

The complainant shall receive an acknowledgment of receipt of the grievance within seven (7) days, preferably in writing. Keeping a record of those who lodged grievances helps to know who and where the vulnerable and most affected persons by project activities are. Therefore, data such as gender, age and location are also recorded, which assists in understanding the grievances better.

Most importantly, the project shall recognize that those who register grievances must be protected and, therefore, handles grievances with the highest level of confidentiality; complainants are free to remain anonymous and should feel free to give as little personal information as they wish. While there is no formal minimum requirement for submitting a grievance, to enable effective review and management, the project prefers that any stakeholder who submits a complaint to include the following information:

- Name(s) of the complainant(s);
- Information on whether the identity of the complainant should be kept confidential or can be disclosed to relevant individuals/structures during the investigation process;
- Contact details (geographical location, telephone number, e-mail ...);

Even without individual or personal detail, the Project will follow up and solve each grievance.

11.3.2 Categorize grievances

Having received and registered a complaint, the next step is to establish the eligibility of the complaint. The following criteria should be used to assess and verify eligibility:

- Whether the issue falls within the scope of the GRM
- Whether the complainant is anonymous or identifiable with a name and contact details provided
- Whether the complainant is affected by the project
- Whether the grievance is clear
- Whether the complaint has a direct relationship to the project or activity; and
- Whether all the mandatory preliminary information is available.

The purpose of this step is to ensure that the issue being raised is relevant to the project. If the grievance is not eligible, the complainant will immediately be given the reasons. On the other hand, a decision on eligibility is only meant to trigger an initial assessment and response. It is not an admission that the organization has caused an impact, or a commitment to provide the complainant with any specific form

of redress. The assessment at this step will also enhance decision-making as to whether the complaint should be directed to a different entity.

As a result of the assessment, the grievance will be assigned to one of the four categories:

CATEGORY 1: Complaints that are not related to the project;

CATEGORY 2: Queries, comments, and suggestions;

CATEGORY 3: Complaints and concerns, which are not criminal in nature or do not require the involvement of police. Concerns and complaints about land acquisition or livelihood restoration, environmental damages, nuisance impacts such as noise or dust, waste management, risks to public safety.

CATEGORY 4: Complaints and concerns that involve allegations that require investigation or intervention by the police or other law enforcement authorities. Any grievance which involves loss of life, child abuse, rape, defilement, child sacrifice, sexual harassment or any violence against children.

If the grievances fall under categories 2, 3 or 4 they can be further classified:

SOCIAL GRIEVANCES: social-related grievances may arise at any stage of the project implementation cycle as a result of inadequate consultation, sensitization, and or disruption of social setups by migrant workers. There are also situations when social grievances arise out of unrealistic expectations. When these kinds of impacts arise, the project related experts shall be notified to assess the grievance and take appropriate remedial measures.

RESETTLEMENT GRIEVANCES: Resettlement, Land Acquisition, and Compensation Related Grievances. The grievances are mainly caused by inadequate consultation and sensitization; delayed release of compensation packages; errors in the identification and/or measurement of affected property and people within the way leave; disagreement around the ownership of property/assets (such as inheritance related disputes such as disputes between heirs and other family members and missing PAPs on the register. The process involves a lot of interaction with people during the implementation of (a) RAP implementation, the (b) land and asset inventories, (c) land valuations and verifications, (d) compensation disbursement.

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

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

11.3.3 Review and Investigate

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

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

Formal investigation will include:

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

In this phase, the grievances will be classified into basic categories. In general, Category 1 grievances will involve verification that the stakeholder is satisfied with the response. If the grievance involves another project or an institutional issue, the complainant should be referred there accordingly. Category 2 grievances will involve confirming receipt of the positive feedback and informing the relevant technical staff within TANESCO. Regarding category 3 grievances, verification, investigation, negotiation, mediation or arbitration, coordination with appropriate authorities, making decisions, proposing resolutions, as well as the implementation of agreed actions, will involve a thorough assessment and getting back to the complainant for more information in case it is required. A grievance which falls in category 4 shall be logged and escalated to police without any delay. If grievances include more than one issue, the project Sociologist will make sure that all issues are reviewed and addressed at the same time to avoid any delays.

To ensure the investigation is fair, trackable and thorough each step and agreed action shall be documented with related evidence. Where also required the PAP may be requested to meet with the relevant committee and if needed can also attend with witnesses. In some cases, investigation may involve visiting the actual land or property etc.

11.3.4 Develop Resolution and Respond

A range of proposed resolutions will be recommended based on the investigation result. The proposed resolution shall be agreed and accepted by both parties (the Project and also the complainant).

The project will follow the steps of the grievance's resolution. Hence, following the above principle the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be established to allow project affected persons/households (PAPs/AHs) to appeal any disagreeable decisions, practices and activities arising from compensation for land and assets. The PAPs/AHs will be made fully aware of their rights and the procedures. The PAPs/AHs will have access to both locally constructed grievances redress committees specified and formal courts of appeal system. Under the latter system every PAP/AH can appeal to the court if they feel that they are not compensated appropriately.

11.3.5 Close Out and Reporting

If the solution is not accepted by the complainant, the Project will conduct further consultation with the complainant to obtain more detailed clarification on the issues with the aim of agreeing upon a mutual solution. Should the complainants agree and accept the provided resolution, the Project will record the agreement in a Grievance Resolution Minutes Form and update the Grievance Log. Where a PAP does not agree, the grievance can be escalated to the next committee. If the complainant is not satisfied with the resolution or the outcome of the agreed corrective actions at a certain GRC level, he/she may appeal to have the matter escalated to next level GRC or finally to the judicial recourse. The TANESCO representative in each committee will be responsible to ensure that the grievance is escalated and recorded within the next level GRC.

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

All documentation in each committee will be stored in one central place for easy management e.g. with 1 committee member with copies scanned and filled by the TANESCO representative in each committee. The fulfilment of agreements, satisfaction of complainants, and number of complaints received shall be monitored over the land acquisition process as this data will be required as part of the external monitoring for the lenders.

11.3.6 Notification to the complainant

Following the logging of the complaint, depending on the complexity of the complaint, the PAP(s) will be notified receipt of the complaints within 7 working days of the course of action to his/her complaints to her/him by phone, letter or acknowledgement form. For the complaints that need investigations as categorized above, the PAPs will be notified of the outcome of the investigation, within thirty (30) days of receipt of the grievance at RCMU. Feedbacks will be provided in writing from the respective Grievance Resolution Levels using special designed feedback/response notification form (see annex 4).

11.3.7 Monitoring and Evaluation

The Social safeguard expert (and the TANESCO representative in each committee) will be responsible to oversee the implementation and effectiveness of GRM with regard to the following key performance indicators:

- Number of grievances (aggregated by type, location, aggrieved party e.g., vulnerable or not and gender) reported through the GRM system every month;
- Percentage of grievances acknowledged/responded to within the timeframe set out in the GRM;
- Number of hearing of grievances (aggregated by type and gender) within the timeframe set out in the GRM;
- Number of grievances (aggregated by type and gender) escalated to the next level GRC and within the timeframe set out in the GRM;
- Percentage of grievances resolved within the timeframe set out in the GRM;
- Evidence that all long-standing outstanding grievances (e.g., open for more than 3 months) are being addressed and closed thus within control;
- Evidence that grievance records include grievances from diverse stakeholder groups (e.g., directly and indirect PAPs, PAPs representatives, institutions/organizations, displaced and or vulnerable groups);
- Evidence that PAPs are informed about the outcome of the reported grievances according to the timeframe set out in the GRM; and
- Results of the functioning of the GRM should show that PAP groups are aware of and able to access/use the GRM system as required by international standards.

Data, correspondences and corrective actions will be archived and record keeping. Reports from the grievance database including resolution and feedback will be used for discussing the effectiveness of the GRM system as well as any common or recurrent issues that may indicate the need for structural changes in project activities as well as on the GRM system. GRM results will be reported back to the community as well as any changes made to the GRM process via village meetings.

11.4 Respect and Confidentiality Policy

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

11.5 Capacity building

Training of members of TANESCO PIU/RCMU, VGRC and DGRC will be undertaken soon after the disclosure of RAP or otherwise as agreed to improve capacity of TANESCO staff and committee members to handle the grievances/ disputes. The training will include all aspects of the grievance resolution mechanism (GRM) including the GRM principles, procedures and its application, with emphasis on transparency and accountability to the complainant(s) and other stakeholders. Effort will be made to establish logging in of all complaints/feedback into GRM system and to keep records of all grievances received. This will also be based on the various types of forms that will be developed in line with section 10.2.7 i.e. acknowledgement form, investigation form, feedback/response notification form etc.

11.6 Disclosure of the Mechanism to Community

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

11.7 GRM Cost

Based on the RAP implementation budget, the cost estimate for implementing grievance redress mechanism for this project during implementation is estimated at **TZS 22,992,830.34**. The cost covers capacity building, refreshments, fare for attendees, stationery and other associated costs.

Table 11:1: GRM Costs

No	Item	Cost
1	Capacity Building for RCMU, VGRC and DGRC committees	11,496,415.34
2	Grievance Resolution Committees facilitation	8,047,490.41
3	Other administrative costs	3,448,924.59
	Total	22,992,830.34

11.8 The Bank's Grievance and Redress Mechanism

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

1. the Bank country office, or Project team

The country/project-level team has a responsibility for receiving and responding to requests for redress. However, they advocate for PAPs to first utilize the local project level mechanism outlined above

2. the Compliance Review and Mediation Unit (CRMU) which administers the Independent Review/Recourse Mechanism.

while the CRMU, provides a corporate window for receiving requests for dispute resolution and mediation process.

The mandate of the Bank's Independent Review Mechanism (IRM) is to provide people who are, or are likely to be, adversely affected by a project financed by the Bank Group as a result of violation of the Bank Group's policies and procedures with an avenue to request the Bank to comply with its own policies and procedures. The requestors first seek to resolve their complaints with Bank Management; but if in their opinion, Bank Management has not adequately handled their complaints, they may submit their requests to IRM.

The IRM is an independent accountability instrument established by the Boards of Directors of the AfDB to provide people adversely affected by Bank-financed operations with an independent complaints mechanism through which they can seek redress and hold the bank to account to respect its policies and procedures related to sustainability.

The Independent Review Mechanism (IRM) administered by Compliance Review and Mediation Unit (BCRM)) provides people adversely affected by projects financed by the African Development Bank Group (AfDB) with an independent mechanism through which they can request the Bank Group to comply with its own policies and procedures.

For recourse, BCRM receives requests presented by two or more persons (such as community of persons, an organization, association, society, or other grouping of individuals) and/or by a qualified representative of the affected persons who demonstrate that their rights or interests have been or are likely to be adversely affected by the non-compliance of the relevant Bank Group policies. The requestor(s) and any other interested persons may ask that their identities be kept confidential, and if so, the reasons for such confidentiality.

Requests must be sent to the Director of the Compliance Review and Mediation Unit (BCRM),
African Development Bank Group (AfDB)
Compliance Review and Mediation Unit (CRMU) - AfDB
BP 1387 Abidjan 01, Cote d'Ivoire
Immeuble du Centre de Commerce International d'Abidjan (CCIA) - Avenue Jean Paul II |, 14th
Floor
BCRM_info@afdb.org
Tel: +225 27 20 26 20 56 (CRMU Front Office)

The IRM comprises two separate, but related, phases:

- A grievance or problem-solving phase, led by the CRMU reporting directly to the Bank President, to assist project-affected people in finding solutions to their problems; and
- A compliance review phase, led by a three-member panel drawn from the IRM roster of experts.
- **Problem-Solving (mediation)**

In a request for problem-solving, BCRM will restore an effective dialogue between the requestors and any interested persons with an aim to resolving underlying issues without seeking to attribute blame or fault to any such party.

- **Compliance Review (investigation)**

The compliance review function is handled by the IRM Roster of Experts appointed by the Board of Directors. The Experts together with the Director of BCRM determine eligibility of request(s) for compliance review, and submit their eligibility report, recommending whether or not to undertake the compliance review, to the Board of Directors or to the President, as the case may be for project's status of approval.

The purpose of a Compliance Review is to examine whether the Bank Group has complied with its policies and procedures applicable to the concerned project/operation and, in cases of non-compliance, whether such non-compliance has caused or may cause harm to the Complainants and/or the environment.

12 CHAPTER TWELVE: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

12.1 Overview

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

Two bases of monitoring and evaluation will be applied in measuring the Project's achievements. This includes performance monitoring that is process basis (progress) and impact monitoring that is output basis (overall achievement).

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

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

However, aspects of performance monitoring will also be undertaken on an annual basis by the external consultant as part of the annual RAP audit report (which is also part of the annual E&S Audit).

12.2 Internal Performance Monitoring

The internal Performance Monitoring will be undertaken directly by TANESCO. TANESCO will monitor the progress of resettlement preparation and implementation through monthly progress reports and it will report to AfDB on the effectiveness of RAP implementation on monthly basis. The objective of monthly monitoring is to provide the project unit, TANESCO management as well as AfDB with feedback on RAP implementation and to identify problems and successes as early as possible to allow timely adjustment of implementation arrangements.

The key criteria for performance resettlement monitoring include among others:

- Physical Progress of land and other assets/livelihood compensation process conducted by Resettlement and Compensation Management Unit (RCMU)
- Disbursement of Compensation against the schedule and the budget
- Effectiveness of Consultation through the number of consultation activities conducted and awareness and understanding of land acquisition process amongst PAPs;
- Progress of implementation resettlement program for project affected people (PAPs), RAP
- The effectiveness of implementation of the project grievance mechanism, such as number of grievances received every month, total resolved grievances etc.; and
- Measurement of impact of resettlement and livelihood activities on the PAPs.

TANESCO is responsible for gathering information monthly from the Committees and sectorial experts. An information database of monitoring on the resettlement implementation of the Project will be maintained and updated every month. All this will culminate into a monthly Report (part of the Monthly E&S implementation report to be submitted to the TANESCO Management and financier on monthly basis.

12.3 External Monitoring and Evaluation

12.3.1 Annual External Audit

The main objective of the external monitoring and audit is to assess the impacts of compensation and LRP on affected HHs, the impact of project on indirectly affected people, and the overall achievements of RAP. Aspects of the performance monitoring above will also be covered as part of the annual E&S performance audit which also covers RAP elements.

TANESCO is recommended to engage an independent agency/consultant/consulting firm to conduct the external monitoring. The external monitoring team will measure effectiveness of the program on an annual basis throughout the land acquisition process and result in an annual audit report. At the end also a RAP Completion Audit Report will be produced once all PAPs have been compensated and livelihoods are considered restored.

The key criteria for impact resettlement monitoring include among others the:

- Efficacy and effectiveness of LRP
- Efficacy and effectiveness of Consultation Program
- Efficacy and effectiveness of GRM
- Efficacy and effectiveness of the compensation programme

12.3.2 RAP Completion Audit

Completion Audit is an independent evaluation, with the key objective to determine whether TANESCO efforts to (at minimum) restore the living standards of the affected population have been properly conceived and executed. The audit should verify that all physical inputs committed in the RAP have been delivered and all services provided. In addition, the audit should evaluate whether the mitigation actions prescribed in the RAP have had the desired effect. The socioeconomic status of the affected population, should be measured against the baseline conditions of the population before displacement, (as established through the census and socioeconomic studies).

The completion audit should be undertaken after all RAP inputs have been completed, but well before financial commitments of lenders to the sponsor have been met so as to have time to address any gap to the RAP before the termination of the financing.

12.4 Reporting Requirements

The monitoring activities will be organized into the reporting matrix reported in this paragraph. The impact analysis will have to focus on, without being limited to, livelihood restoration effectiveness analyzing the economic profile and living standards of affected households before and after the project. The activities are to be implemented through dedicated structured surveys in order to provide robust data. In addition, the impact report shall include and analysis the effectiveness of the Consultations and Grievances mechanism. The performance reporting shall consider all the progress of the implementation activities (compensation payment, displacement and assistance, periodic consultations and grievances registering process). The reports shall have a section on key recommendations and corrective measures.

Table 12.1: Reporting Matrix

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

Table 12:2 – Monitoring Activities

Type of Monitoring	Topic	Indicator	Responsible	Frequency
Performance Monitoring Internal	Compensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress of Payments against budget and schedule No of PAHs compensated (for crops, trees, business etc) No of Parcels acquired 	TANESCO	Monthly (but also covered in annual performance audit)
Performance Monitoring Internal	Vulnerable Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of Vulnerable HHs compensated 	TANESCO	
Performance Monitoring Internal	Livelihood Restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress on implementation against budget and schedule No of Beneficiaries reached by livelihood restoration 	TANESCO	
Performance Monitoring Internal	Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of consultation against the SEP Type of consultation against SEP Percentage of participation men, women, youth Main topic of discussion and conclusion reached 	TANESCO	
Performance Monitoring Internal	Grievances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of Open Grievances step 1 No of Open Grievances step 2 No of Open Grievances step 3 No of Closed Grievances Breakdown of Grievances No of Survey Grievances No of Social Grievances No of Resettlement and Compensation Grievances Breakdown of complainants Timelines for grievance resolution No of Grievances GBV and/or SEAH 	TANESCO	
Impact Monitoring External	Livelihood Restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance with entitlement matrix Compliance with budget disbursement Compliance with schedule Improvement in livelihood and income levels Status of restoration of agricultural activities Status of restoration of businesses 	External	Annual
Impact Monitoring	AHs living conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of PAHs who are better off No of PAHs who are worse off 		

Type of Monitoring	Topic	Indicator	Responsible	Frequency
External		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of PAHs with same living conditions Access to services 		
Impact Monitoring External	Community Programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impacts Analysis of Restoration programs on community living conditions 		
Impact Monitoring External	Consultations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impacts analysis of consultation programs on the affected community and project development Impacts analysis of Stakeholder engagement 		
Impact Monitoring External	Grievances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Efficacy and effectiveness of grievance mechanism 		

13 CHAPTER THIRTEEN: IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

13.1 Overview

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

I. Identification and Justification

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

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

II. Initial Notification

The acquiring authority issues a Notice of Intention to Acquire Land (Form I) to the landowners and other interested parties. This notice is also published in public places and local newspapers.

Public meetings and consultations are held with affected landowners and communities to inform them about the proposed acquisition and to gather their input and concerns.

III. Assessment and Valuation

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

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

IV. Disclosure of the compensation amount

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

V. Approval and Compensation Determination

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

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

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

VI. Selection of the Grievance Redress Committees and activation

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

The project will use local mechanisms, which include grievance/resettlement committees formed at every village and local leaders of the affected people. These will ensure equity across cases, eliminate nuisance/un-genuine claims and satisfy legitimate claimants. They will also ensure that there is

transparency, access and flexibility of the procedure for the PAPs. The grievance resolution mechanism to be adopted will be as described in chapter 10 of this report.

The key issue here will be the formation and activation of the committees including allowing PAPs to elect their representatives to the village and district committees. To facilitate the RAP implementation, Village Grievance Redress Committee and District Redress Committee will be formed at village and district levels (refer Chapter 6). These committees will work with RCMU to implement the RAP.

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

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

VII. Training and capacity building

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

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

VIII. Financial Literacy for PAPs

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

IX. Compensation Payment

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

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

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

X. Notice period for PAPs to Relocate

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

XI. Formal Acquisition and Transfer

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

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

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

XII. Implementation and Monitoring

The acquired land is handed over to the acquiring authority for the intended public purpose.

The MLHSD and other relevant authorities monitor the implementation of the acquisition to ensure compliance with all legal and procedural requirements.

Support will be provided to affected PAPs, including livelihood restoration programs.

Table 13:1: RAP Implementation Schedule

S/N	Task Name	Months															
		Mo nth 1	Mo nth 2	Mo nth 3	Mo nth 4	Mo nth 5	Mo nth 6	Mo nth 7	Mon th 8	Mo nth 9	Mo nth 10	Mo nth 11	Mo nth 12	Mo nth 13	Mo nth 14	Mo nth 15	Mo nth 16
Identification of PAPs and Justification																	
1.	Public Sensitization and Awareness on valuation																
2.	Valuation and Preparation of RAP of the TL Route																
Initial Notification																	
3.	Disclosure of the approved RAP to PAPs and other key stakeholders																
Selection of committees at village and district level and formation of GRCs																	
4.	Selection of committees																
Training and capacity building																	
5.	Training of RCMU																
6.	Training of GRCs																
7.	Sensitization of PAPs on GRM, GRC and RAP																
Assessment and Evaluation																	
8.	Updating the Valuation of Assets																
9.	Verification of the Valuation Report by TANESCO																
Approval and Compensation Determination																	

S/N	Task Name	Months															
		Mo nth 1	Mo nth 2	Mo nth 3	Mo nth 4	Mo nth 5	Mo nth 6	Mo nth 7	Mon th 8	Mo nth 9	Mo nth 10	Mo nth 11	Mo nth 12	Mo nth 13	Mo nth 14	Mo nth 15	Mo nth 16
10.	Endorsement of Relevant authorities and approval of Compensation schedules by Chief Government Valuer																
Compensation Payment, Formal Acquisition and Transfer																	
11	Financial Literacy training																
11	Compensation and Resettlement of PAPs (including notice period)																
	Route clearance																
Implementation and Monitoring																	
12	Detailed Route Survey, soil investigations, and design to ascertain the selected route																
13	Route clearance																
14	Livelihood Restoration																
15	Grievance Redress																
16	Monitoring and Evaluation										Internal Monitoring and External Monitoring						

14 CHAPTER FOURTEEN: COSTS AND BUDGET

14.1 Overview

This chapter establishes the necessary cost and budget to ensure that the resettlement action plan (RAP) is implemented effectively. The chapter highlights detailed cost estimates for all resettlement activities, sources of funding, budget allocation and financial management, and feedback and corrective action mechanism for the proposed 33kV Power line from Mkuranga Substation to the landing point.

14.2 Cost estimates for resettlement activities

The resettlement budget results from the valuation survey which was completed by authorised government valuer from Mkuranga District Council in Pwani Region. The valuation survey is based on valuation governing laws of the United Republic of Tanzania particularly the Valuation and Valuers Registration Act, 2016 (Cap. 138) and AfDB E&S Operational Safeguard 5 – Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement. The compensation involves the wayleave corridor for the 33kV line from Kidete/Msufini village where the substation 400/220/33kV is located to Kisiju Pwani where the landing point is located. The normal corridor width for the 33kV is 10m on open land and 5m wide in the road reserve. Since the proposed project is going to utilize the existing 33kV corridor with new poles and conductors, only 3 villages have been identified to trigger resettlements. Compensation budget, which is presented in the Table 14.1 below, is comprised of the following components:

- Cash compensation for the structures
- Cash compensation for land
- Cash compensation for loss of crops including fruit trees, commercially valuable perennial plants and conserved natural trees;
- Compensation for loss of business income
- Disturbance allowance;
- Other compensation allowances including transport and accommodation allowance for 36 months for those with residential house.

The RAP implementation budget has to make a provision for effecting compensation, has to cover the cost of monitoring and the costs estimates for other resettlement activities. Full compensation will be paid for land and assets lost. Therefore, the budget describes the estimated cost for the resettlement activities aspects: operations, compensation, resettlement, and monitoring as shown in the table 15 below.

Table 14:1: Compensation to be paid to PAPs in Mkuranga District

Village	Structure Value	Land Size (ha)	Land Value	Perennial Crops Value	Trees Value	Rent	Moving Allowance	Loss of Profit/Business	Disturbance Allowance	Total Compensation
Kisiju	58,227,545.00	0.4405	22,155,000.00	52,773.75	4,885,995.78	4,392,000.00	720,000.00	44,280,000.00	5,972,491.86	140,685,806.38
Private Land- (Chimbu Chimbu Cooperative)- Kisiju	-	0.0073	365,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	25,550.00	390,550.00
JWTZ		0.1737	-	-	655,205.00	-		-	45,864.35	701,069.35
Binga	22,025,430.00	0.0767	2,684,500.00	49,982.00	502,339.50	2,700,000.00	720,000.00	-	1,768,357.61	30,450,609.11
Msufini Kidete	-	0.7745	38,725,000.00	106,571.25	15,093,916.50	-	-	-	3,774,784.14	57,700,271.89
Total	80,252,975.00	1.4727	63,929,500.00	209,327.00	21,137,456.78	7,092,000.00	1,440,000.00	44,280,000.00	11,587,047.96	229,928,306.73

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

Table 14.2: RAP budget and costs

S. No.	Category	Amount (TShs)	USD
1.	Registered & Customary Land Owners	63,929,500.00	23,503.49
2	Compensation for Perennial crops	209,327.00	76.96
3	Compensation for trees	21,137,456.78	7,771.12
4	Compensation for Buildings & Other Improvements	80,252,975.00	29,504.77
5	Disturbance allowance 7%	11,587,047.96	4,259.94
6	Compensation for Temporary Rental Assistance	7,092,000.00	2,607.35
7	Transport Allowance	1,440,000.00	529.41
8	Allowance for the lost business for the tree kiosks	44,280,000.00	16,279.41
9	Sub-Total	229,928,306.74	84,532.47
10	RAP Implementation and Administration (10%)	22,992,830.67	8,453.25
11	Capacity Building for RCMU, VGRC and DGRC committees and associated administrative costs 5%	11,496,415.34	4,226.62
12	Grievance Resolution Committees facilitation (5%)	11,496,415.34	4,226.62
13	Stakeholder Participation and engagement (5%)	11,496,415.34	4,226.62
14	Income and livelihood restoration Measures and associated administrative cost (10%)	22,992,830.67	8,453.25
15	Specific Measures for Vulnerable Groups (7%)	16,094,981.47	5,917.27
16	Monitoring and Evaluation Internal 7%	16,094,981.47	5,917.27
17	Monitoring and Evaluation External 7%	16,094,981.47	5,917.27
18	RAP Contingency costs 5%	11,496,415.34	4,226.62
19	Training and Facilitation District Councils extension workers and community Development Officers 5%	11,496,415.34	4,226.62
	Sub-Total	151,752,682.45	55,791.43
	Grand Total	381,680,989.19	140,323.89

14.3 Sources of funding

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

resettlement and ensuring that affected individuals and communities are treated fairly and equitably. The project has made the necessary budgetary provisions in the total costs of the project to ensure that the full costs of the resettlement activities, including compensation and other mitigation commitments, and the monitoring programs can be fully implemented. The estimated budget for implementation of the RAP is TShs **381,680,989.19** out of which TShs **229,928,306.74** being the cost for compensation of affected properties and TShs **151,752,682.45** being cost for RAP implementation and administration, grievance redresses, stakeholder engagement and participation, income and livelihood restoration, monitoring and evaluation externally and internally and contingency as indicated in Table 14.2 above.

14.4 Budget allocation and financial management

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

Once the fund is transferred to TANESCO, all financial management will be done by TANESCO following the financial policies and regulations applied to Projects funded by the Government and Donor funded projects.

The RAP implementing Agencies or Departments will seek the approval to utilize the funds based on the proposed budget and the approved valuation report by the Chief Government Valuer.

14.5 Feedback and corrective action Mechanism

In implementing this project including RAP, TANESCO being the implementing agency, will have a mechanism to receive feedback from stakeholders including the Government, financing agency, TANROADS and PAPs. It is expected that among the feedbacks received such as complaints of inadequate compensation, forgotten properties, and addressing the compensation gaps between the Tanzania laws and financing agencies, will necessitate to implement the corrective action measures. The mechanism will highlight the procedures to follow until the corrective action is implemented. The budget to implement these corrective measures will be covered under grievance resolution committees' facilitation and GRM capacity building and RAP contingency costs.

Appendix 1: Introduction Letter

Appendix 2: census and socio-economic survey instruments

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) QUESTIONNAIRE FOR TANGA, PEMBA, MAFIA and MKURANGA 400 kV TLI am.....working with TANESCO, to carry out socio-economic Census Survey for the Project Affected Persons on proposed 220KV/ 132KV Sub-marine Cable Transmission line. The purpose of the assignment is to collect data on PAPs to be used for the RAP implementation process. I have a few questions which I request you to answer as one of the households living within the corridor of the power line.

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

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

YES		Continue with the interview
NO		Abandon the interview and thank the respondent for their time then proceed to the next sampled household

A. DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

1. Questionnaire I.D

Questionnaire No.	Interviewer's Name	Date

Area Information			
Mtaa/Village	Ward	Municipality/ District Council	Region

2: Respondent Demographic Characteristics

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

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

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

			8. Other.....
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3. Headship Type

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

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

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

5. **Type of Occupation/work:** 1= Agricultural self-employed, 2 = Agricultural paid labour, 3= Agricultural unpaid family member, 4=Manson, 5=Fisher, 6 = Salaried, 7= Commerce, 8= Carpenter, 9=Petty trading, 10= Casual labourer, 11= community servirces (pastor/ shehe) 12 Brick making 13. Driver14= Mechanics 15= Charcoal making 16= Field renting 17= Gardening 18= Tailor 19= Sale of livestock20= Remittances 21 =Others specify

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

5: Respondent Income and Asset

What is your average income in	Income (Tshs)
Monthly	

6: Household Assets (can be more than one item)

S/N	Item Type	(Yes/no)
1	Bicycle	
2	Motorcycle	
3	Truck	
4	Car	
5	Canoe	
6	Boat	
7	Mobile phone	
8	Tractor	
9	Motor pump	
10	TV set	
11	Generator	
12	Radio	
13	Sofa set	

14	Refrigerator	
15	Push Cart	
16	Engine boat	
17	Fishing net	
18	Hand hoe	
19	Machete	
20	Axe	
21	Solar panel	
22	Gas Cooker	
23	Satellite dish	
24	DVD/Video player	
25	Computer	
26	Iron (Charcoal or electric	
27	Sewing machine	
28	Buckets, basin, another plastic item	
29	Ox-Plough	
30	Ox-cart	
31	Tractor	
32	Irrigation equipment (Treadle Pump/water pump)	
33	Sprayer	
34	Power Tiller	
	Others, specify	

7. Condition of Head of the HH

S/N	Condition type	Number
2	Disabled	
3	Chronically ill	
4	Aged	
5	Mentally incapable	

8. Existence of Vulnerable Individuals in the House Household

1	Number of disabled persons in the household	
2	Number of critically ill persons in the household	
3	Number of young children (0-2 years) in the household	
4	Number of persons more than 60 years in the household	

B: Land Information

1. Do you own land which is affected by the project in this area? Yes () No ()
2. What is the size of the affected land in acre _____
3. Do you have alterative land? Yes, No ()
4. If yes, what is its size
5. Where is the location of alternative land?
 - a) Within village
 - b) Within ward
 - c) Within the district

- d) Outside the district but within the region
 - e) Outside the region
6. Which type of ownership do you have on the affected land?
- a) Privately owned
 - b) Private lease/ rented land
 - c) Customarily Inherited
 - d) Family land
 - e) Others, please specify _____
7. If you are not owning the plot, who owns it?
- a) Father
 - b) Mother
 - c) Uncle
 - d) Public land
 - e) Others, please specify _____
8. How do you use the affected land? (allow multiple response)
- a) House plot
 - b) Crop cultivation
 - c) Tree cultivation
 - d) Grazing
 - e) Fallow
 - f) Mixed use
 - g) Animal husbandry
 - h) Other, please specify _____

C: House Ownership Status

1. Do you own house in this area? Yes (), No ()
2. If yes, how many houses do you own? _____ Houses
3. In total, how many rooms does the house contain? _____ Rooms
4. How did you acquire the house?
 - a) Bought
 - b) Constructed by myself
 - c) Inherited
5. Are the house / houses currently in use Yes (), No ()
6. If **Yes**, how the house is currently used? (Multiple response)
 - a) Living with my family
 - b) Rented out
 - c) Commercial use (shop, store etc.)
7. If the house in not currently in use, what are the reasons?
 - a) It is no longer accessible
 - b) Stopped by TANESCO
 - c) The area is no longer safe
 - d) Others, please specify

D: Household Living Conditions

1. What is the source of drinking water? (Multiple responses)
 - a) Hand dug well at home
 - b) Drilled well at home
 - c) House with a water tap

- d) Public water tap
- e) Public hand dug well
- f) Public drilled with hand pump
- g) Surface water
- h) Rain water
- i) Buying
- j) Other, please specify_____

2. How reliable is the water supply?

- a) Readily available
- b) Not reliable

3. What type of toilet do you use? *(can be more than one response)*

- a) Flush toilet in the house
- b) Pit latrine in the homestead
- c) Public toilet outside the house
- d) Neighbours toilets
- e) None
- f) Other, please specify

4. What is the source of light? *(Multiple response)*

- a) Electricity (public utility)
- b) Electricity private generator
- c) Solar
- d) Kerosene lump/lantern
- e) Torch with batteries
- f) Candle
- g) Other, please specify_____

5. What source of energy do you use for cooking? *(Multiple response response)*

- a) Electricity
- b) Kerosene or other oil product
- c) Charcoal
- d) Gas
- e) Wood
- f) Other, please specify

6. Availability, quality and distance to services

ID	Service	Availability 1= Yes 2= No	Status 1= Good, 2= Moderate; 3 = Bad	Distance (M) 1: 0-0.5km 2: 0.5-1km 3: 1- 2km 4: 2-3km 5: 3-5km 6: 5km and above
1	Drinking water			
2	Shops			
3	Market			
4	Primary school			
5	Secondary school			
6	Dispensary/ health services			
7	Firewood			
8	Bus stop			

9	Police post		
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E: Condition of the house (Fill in the table)

Features of House Structure		Yes	No
1	House made out of mud		
2	House made out Brick		
3	House Made of Cement Block		
4	House made of Wood		
5	House made of iron sheet		
6	House with Kitchen Inside		
7	House with Kitchen Outside		
8	House with Inside Toilet		
9	House with Outside Toilet		
10	House with floor tiles		
11	House with Grass Shelter		
12	House with Corrugated iron sheet		
13	Thatched grass		
14	House with a Store		
15	House enclosed with a Fence		
16	House with grave within premise		
17	House with window glass		
18	House with wooden shutters		
19	House with metal grill window		
20	Others, please specify		

F: Household Livelihood Strategies

1. Which among these is your sources of your livelihood

S/N	Type of livelihood activities conducted by different members of the household	Yes	No	Rank livelihood strategies in order of importance based on what HH deems to be important		
				Very important	Important	Not important
1	Paid Employment					
2	Trade					
3	Fish processing and sales					
4	Small businesses(vendors/cart pushers)					
5	Artisanal mining					
6	Farming					
7	Fishing					
8	Natural resource gathering					
9	Add any other relevant activities					
10.	Livestock Keeping					

1.1: Agricultural Activities

Do your HH practice agricultural activities Yes (), No ().

If yes, fill the following items in the table.

S/N	Crop Type (allow multiple responses)	Production per Year		
		Sacks	Buckets	Kg
1	Beans			
2	Garden Vegetables			
3	Rentil/Dengu			
4	Groundnuts			
5	Cassava			
6	Potatoes			
7	Maize			
8	Rice			
9	Sunflower			
10	Cotton			
15	Others, please specify			

1.2: Natural Resources Exploitation

1. Do you HH utilise or extract the following natural resources?

2. If Yes, fill in the table below

S/N	Type of livelihood activities conducted by different members of the household	Yes	No	Rank livelihood strategies in order of importance based on what HH deems to be important		
				Very important	Important	Not important
1	Charcoal					
2	Firewood collection					
3	Animal fodder (grass)					
4	Medicinal Plants					
5	Construction materials					
6	Salt making					
7	Fish farming					
8	Others, please specify					

3. Do you or any member of your household own livestock? Yes (), No ()

4. If Yes, where do you feed your livestock?

- a) Grazing in open land
- b) Zero grazing

5. For those who practise livestock keeping kindly fill in the table below

Livestock Activities

S/N	Types of livestock	Number
1	Cattle	
2	Goats	
3	Sheep	
4	Donkey	
5	Poultry (chickens, ducks etc.)	
6	Others, please specify	

1.3: Fishing

6. Do you or any member of your household engage in fishing? Yes () No ()

7. Where do you conduct fishing activities?

S/N	Fishing area	Yes	No	Rank fishing location in order of importance based on what HH deems to be important		
				Very important	Important	Not important
1	Along the river					
2	Ocean					
3	Swamp area					
4	Fish Ponds					
5	Others, please specify					

1.4: TRADING AND SMALL ENTERPRISE

9. Do you or a member of the household engage in small business? Yes, (), No ()

10. If Yes, fill in the business type you operate

S/N	Business type	Formal (registered)	Informal (Unregistered)	Business Value
1	Drinks			
2	Food vending			
3	Crops			
4	Fish Selling			
5	Household groceries			
6	Furniture			
7	Stationary			
8	Hardware			

9	Garage			
10	Transportation			
11	store			
12	Others			

1.7: HOUSEHOLD INCOME (ALL MEMBERS)

S/N	Please indicate the cash income sources of your household (yours and household members) over the last 12 months? Please complete information for monthly OR annual income for each source	Estimated Current Amount (TSH)		What % of total unit collected is used for HH consumption (only include information where relevant)?
		Monthly	Annual	
1	Crops, fruit & vegetables			
2	Livestock & poultry sales & produce (eggs, milk, meat, etc.)			
3	Forestry/ forest products			
4	Fishing			
5	Fish processing and sales			
6	Wages and salaries			
7	Contracting/ farm labour			
8	Small trading/ business			
9	Small-scale industry			
10	Tailoring and sewing			
11	Artisan (carpenter, joiner, etc.)			
12	Transport and vehicle operation			
13	Food-processing			
14	Charcoal, limestone production & sales			
15	Housing/ real estate rental			
16	Land rental			
17	Rental of machinery/ equipment/vessels			
18	Dividends from group investments (e.g. co-ops, farmers associations)			
19	Remittances			
20	Pensions/government allowances			
21	Other (please specify)			
	TOTAL			

1.8: HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE (ALL MEMBERS)

On average, how much does the household (all members) spend on key expenses per month on the following (TZS):

S/N	Item	Estimated Monthly Expenditure (TZS)
1	Food	
2	Housing/ rent	
3	Clothing and footwear	
4	Education, school costs	
5	Health care /medication	
6	Household utility (lighting, gas, water, firewood)	
11	Transport	
12	Telecommunications (mobile phones costs)	
14	Hired labour / Helper	
15	Dependants/ extended family support	
16	Social functions (weddings, funerals, gifts, etc.)	
18	Other (<i>specify</i>)	
Estimated total		

1.9: SAVINGS AND CREDIT Facilities

1. Where does the household access credit?

S/N	Serving facility	Yes	No
1	Bank		
2	NGOs		
3	Cooperative		
4	Informal lender		
5	Friend/Relative		
6	Village Community Bank (VICOBA)		
7	Credit Union		
8	SACCOS		
9	Others, please specify		

H: FOOD SECURITY

Which of the following best describes your household? (circle one)	a) We purchase all our household food requirements b) We produce some of our food, but have to purchase most of what we need c) We produce most of our food, but have to purchase limited quantities of things we are not able to produce d) We produce all our household's food requirements and do not spend money on food
Did your household have enough food to eat in the last year? 1=Yes, 2=No	
If NO, why did you not have enough food?	a) Drought b) Pest/rodents/disease problem c) Personal illness within the household

	d) Not enough land e) Not enough labour f) Not enough money to buy food g) Other (specify)
What coping mechanisms does the household adopt to manage food shortage?	a) Change eating pattern (reduced or smaller meals) b) Hire out family labour c) Depend on remittances from relatives d) Depend on neighbours for some meals e) Intensify current job f) Credit food g) Find a new place to live h) Other (specify)

I: SUBJECTIVE WELFARE

Using the matrix below, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the listed welfare conditions

S/N	Welfare description	Levels of satisfaction		
		Very satisfied	Satisfied	Dissatisfied
1	Your health condition			
2	Your financial Situation			
3	Your housing			
4	Your job			
5	The health care available to you			
6	The education facilities available to you			
7	Your protection against crime/your safety			
8	Your life as a whole			

J:

6.1 Preferred mode of compensation	1. In kind compensation 2. Cash compensation
6.2 Where is your preferred location for resettlement? (state)	
6.4 The preferred site to relocate	1. Within the village 2. Outside the village but within the same ward 3. Outside the ward

K: HOUSEHOLD SHOCKS AND COPING STRATEGIES

1 Over the past 2 years, was your household severely negatively affected by any of the following events?	Severity 1 - very severe 2 severe 3 not severe				Did [SHOCK] caused a reduction in household income and/or assets? [ONLY FOR 3 MOST SEVERE SHOCKS]		
	Yes	No	1	2	3		

Drought or floods								
Crop disease or crop pests								
Poultry/livestock died or were stolen								
Fish scarcity								
Household business failure (non-agricultural)								
Loss of wages employment or non-payment of wages								
Large fall in sale price of goods								
Large rise in price of food								
Large rise in agricultural input prices								
Severe water shortage								
Loss of land								
Chronic/ severe illness or accident of HH member								
Death of household member								
Break-up of the household								
Hijacking/ robbery/ burglary/ assault								
Dwelling damaged/ destroyed								
Other _____								

K. What did your household do to cope with the shock to regain your former welfare level? (Multiple response)	
1) Relied on own savings	9) Sold durable assets
2) Received unconditional help from relatives/friends	10) Sold land/building
3) Received unconditional help from government	11) Sold crop
4) Changed eating patterns	12) Sold poultry/livestock
5) Buying Fish from other/market	13) Engaged in spiritual efforts – prayer, sacrifices, diviner consultations
6) Adult household members who were not working had to find work	14) Did not do anything
7) Obtained credit	15) Other, specify
8) Sold agricultural assets	16) _____

K: RESETTLEMENT PREFERENCES (This can be skipped) as we are not going to resettle the household rather it is a compensation

1. Are you willing to relocate ?	1. Yes 2. No						
2. Where is your preferred location for resettlement? (state)	1. Same Village/ Location 2. Out of this Village						
3. Would you prefer to relocate to a place (a) selected by the government (b) selected and arranged yourself?	1	Selected by government			2	Selected yourself	
(b) Where would you like to relocate	1	Same District			2	Out of this district	
(c) Which Mode of Compensation would you prefer	1	Cash Compensation			2	In Kind Compensation	
3 In your opinion, is there suitable alternative agricultural land available for crops? (suitable in terms of distance from Mtaa, land type and availability)	1	Yes	2	No	3	Do not know	
4 Are there any livelihoods that you would like to undertake / expand? Any that you would like to stop doing?							
5 Who do you rely on to obtain information about the project?	1	Family members	2	Neighbours		3	Religious leaders
	4	Government representatives	5	Project staff	6	Traditional/ community leaders	7 Other (specify)
6. Do you foresee any benefits for your household arising from the forthcoming resettlement?							
7. Do you foresee any concerns for your household arising from the forthcoming resettlement?							

Appendix 3: List of Stakeholders Consulted and Minutes of Meetings

Appendix 4: Grievance/Inquiry/Comment or Suggestion Lodging Form

<p>Location Where Grievance /Problem Occurred:</p> <p>Name of Region: _____ Name of District: _____</p> <p>Ward: _____ Village: _____ Sub-Village: _____</p> <p>Other: _____</p>
<p>Full Name of PAP(s)/Complainants/Stakeholder: (OPTIONAL)</p> <p>Name of Complainant/Stakeholder: _____</p> <p>Age _____ Gender: <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female</p> <p>Other complainants: _____ Jinsia: Me Ke</p> <p>1. _____</p> <p>2. _____</p> <p>3. _____</p>
<p>Contact Information: (OPTIONAL)</p> <p>Please mark how you wish to be contacted (mail, telephone, e-mail).</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> By Post; Please provide mailing address: _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> By Telephone; Please provide telephone number: _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> By E-mail; Please provide Email address: _____</p>
<p>Mode of Filing Inquiry or Grievance (check v):</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> In person <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone <input type="checkbox"/> E-mail <input type="checkbox"/> Phone Text Message</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Community meeting</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other _____</p>
<p>Inquiry/ Comment or Suggestion (This part is to be filled in for non- grievance matters like Question/Comment, Feedback or Suggestion).</p>
<p>Incident/ Problem or Grievance Number: _____</p> <p>(This is to be filled in by the Village Office if the matter is a complaint or grievance)</p>
<p>Preferred Language for communication:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Swahili</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> English</p>

Nature of Incident/ Problem or Grievance:

- Land related (such as way leave acquisition, valuation, compensation)
- Environmental related issues
- Safety and Health issues
- Issues related to electricity provision/connection
- Employment and employees related
- Social-cultural and misbehaviours of project personnel
- Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
- Others

Description of Incident/ problem or Grievance:

Date of Incident/Grievance

- One-time incident/grievance (date _____)
- Happened more than once (how many times? _____)
- On-going (currently experiencing problem)

What would you like to see happen to resolve the problem?

Signature of PAP(s)/Complainants/Stakeholder: _____

Date submitted: _____

Please return this form to Village Office:

Address:

Telephone: _____

E-mail: _____

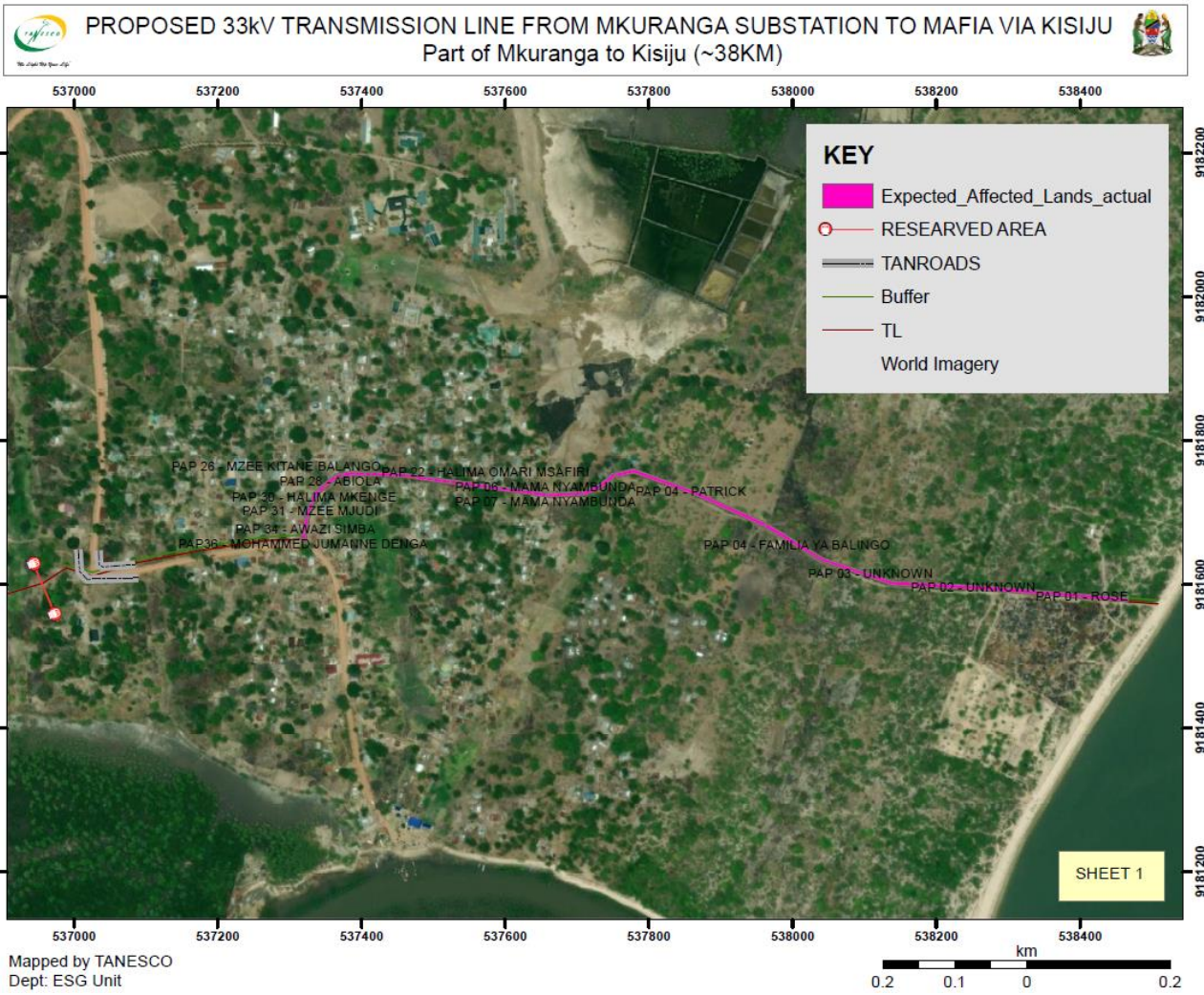
We will register your complaint and respond to you within 30 days



Grievance Received by: _____ Date: _____

Incident/ Problem or Grievance Number: _____



Signature and Stamp: _____

Appendix 5:Map Strips






PROPOSED 33KV TRANSMISSION LINE FROM MKURANGA SUBSTATION TO MAFIA VIA KISIJU
 Part of Mkuranga to Kisiju (~38KM)
 

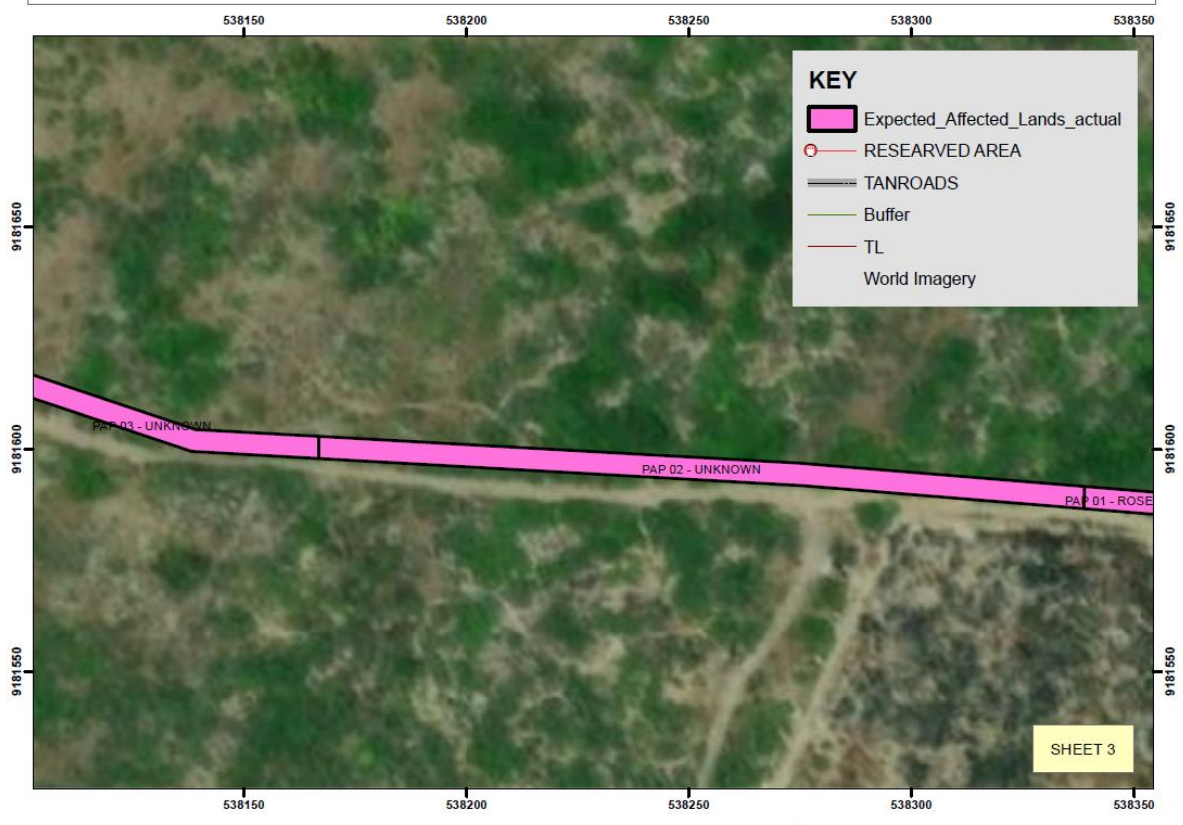



PROPOSED 33kV TL SUBMARINE CABLE FROM MKURANGA SUBSTATION TO MAFIA VIA KISIJU
 Part of Mkuranga to Kisiju (~38KM)
 

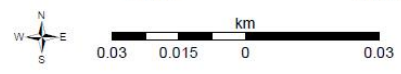



PROPOSED 33kV TL SUBMARINE CABLE FROM MKURANGA SUBSTATION TO MAFIA VIA KISIJU


Part of Mkuranga to Kisiju (~38KM)

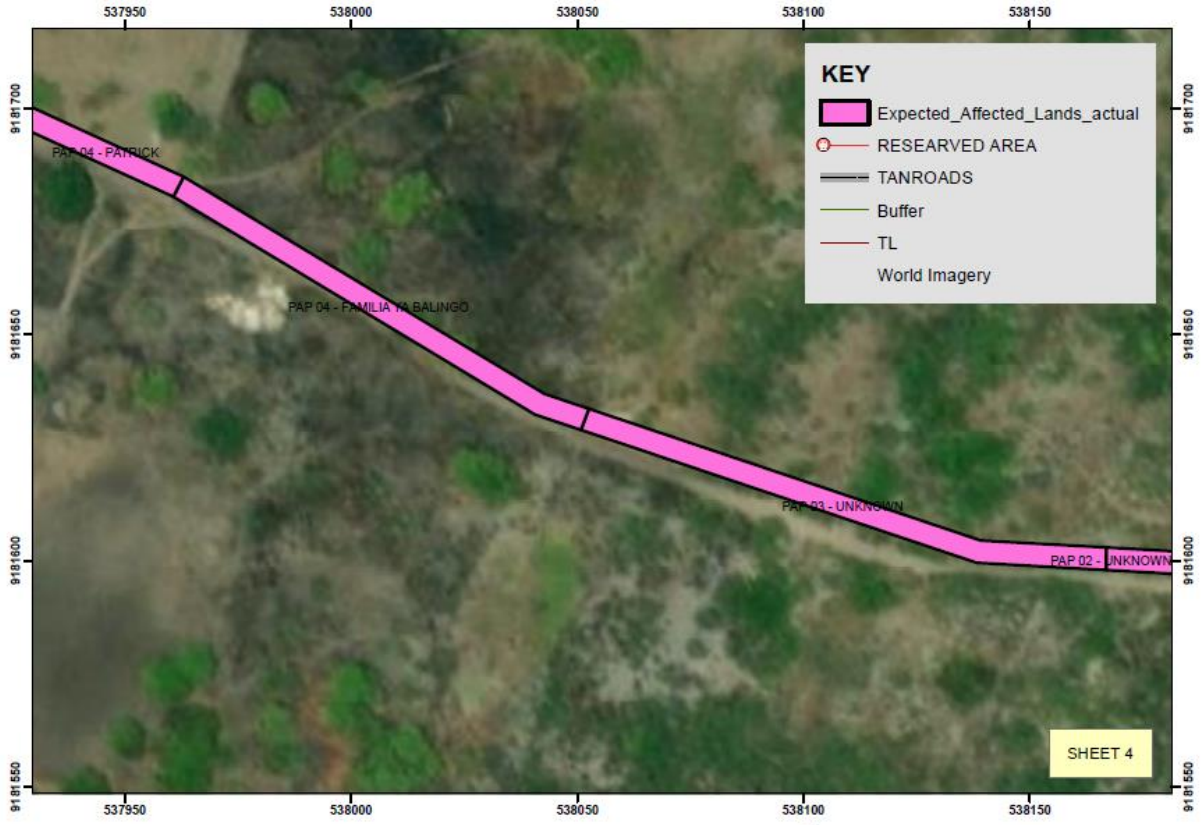


Mapped by TANESCO
Dept: ESG Unit

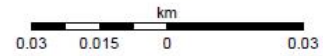




PROPOSED 33kV TL SUBMARINE CABLE FROM MKURANGA SUBSTATION TO MAFIA VIA KISIJU
Part of Mkuranga to Kisiju (~38KM)



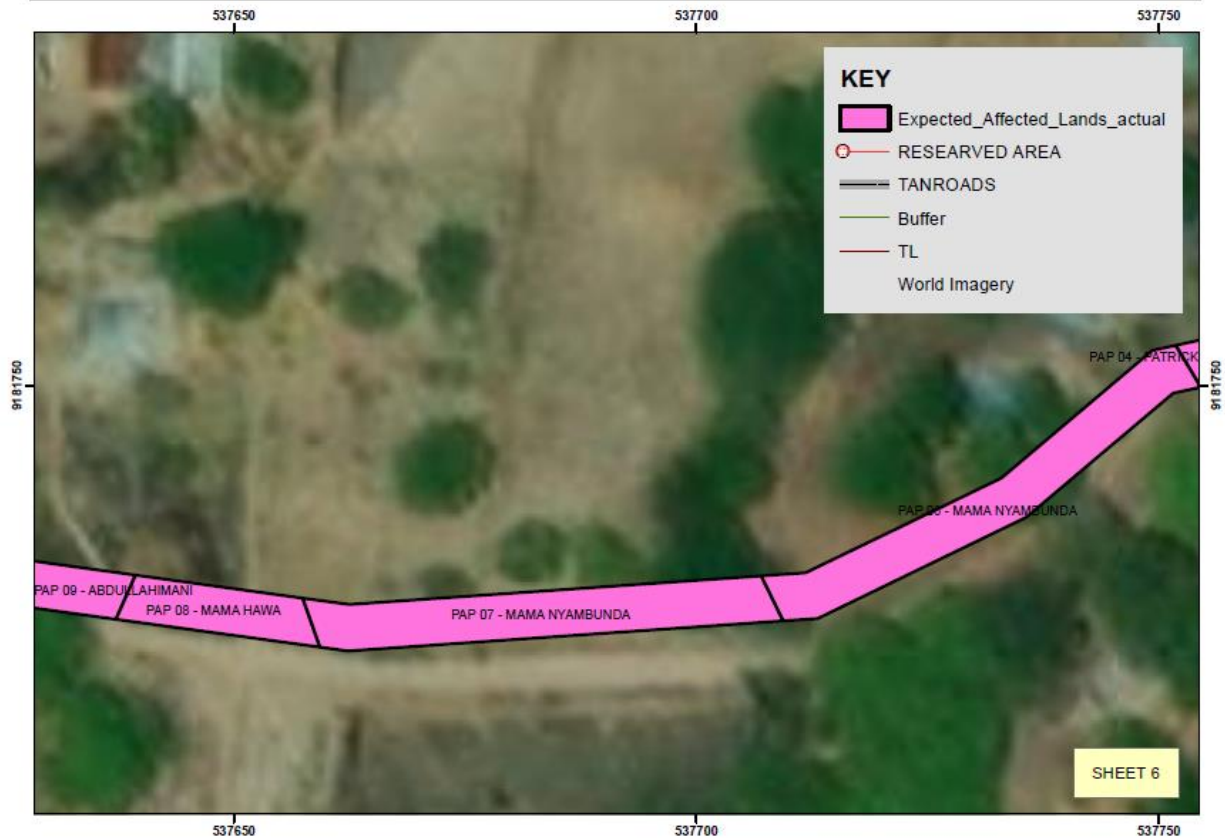
Mapped by TANESCO
Dept: ESG Unit



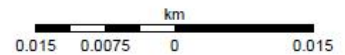
SHEET 4



PROPOSED 33kV TL SUBMARINE CABLE FROM MKURANGA SUBSTATION TO MAFIA VIA KISIJU
Part of Mkuranga to Kisiju (~38KM)



Mapped by TANESCO
Dept: ESG Unit

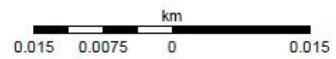




PROPOSED 33kV TL SUBMARINE CABLE FROM MKURANGA SUBSTATION TO MAFIA VIA KISIJU Part of Mkuranga to Kisiju (~38KM)



Mapped by TANESCO
Dept: ESG Unit

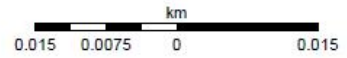




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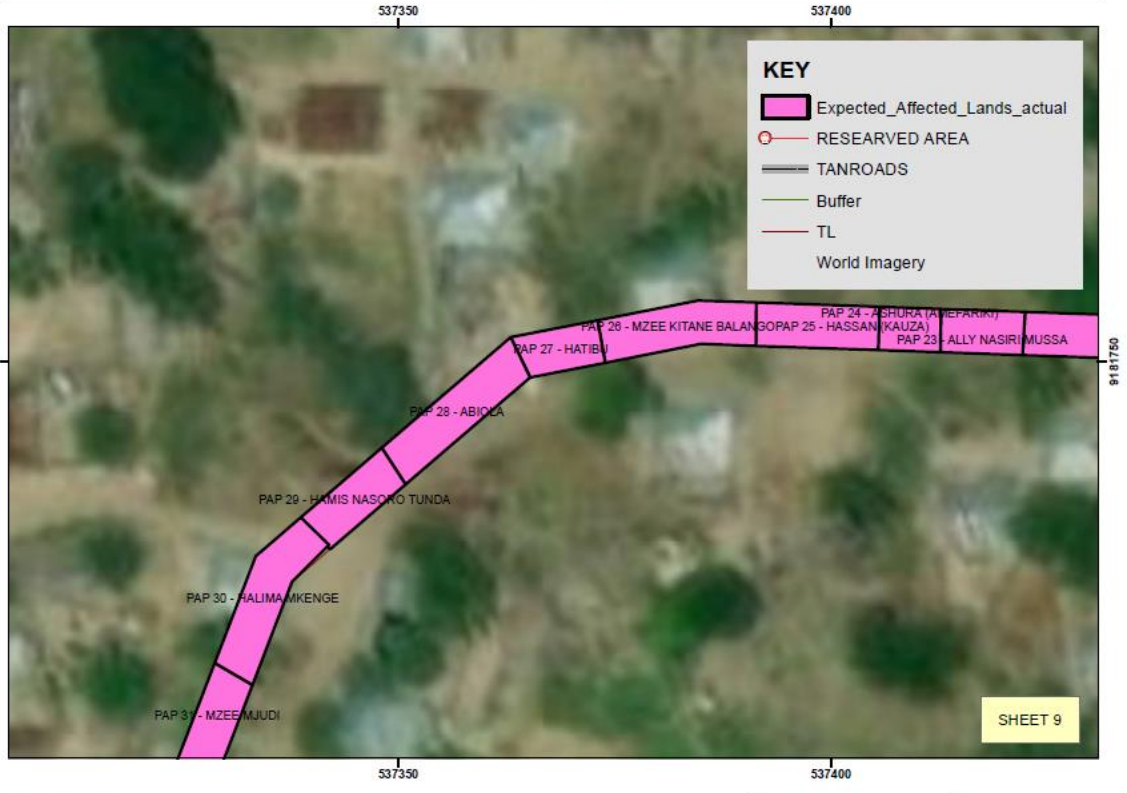


Mapped by TANESCO
Dept: ESG Unit

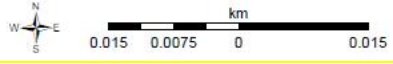




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Part of Mkuranga to Kisiju (~38KM)

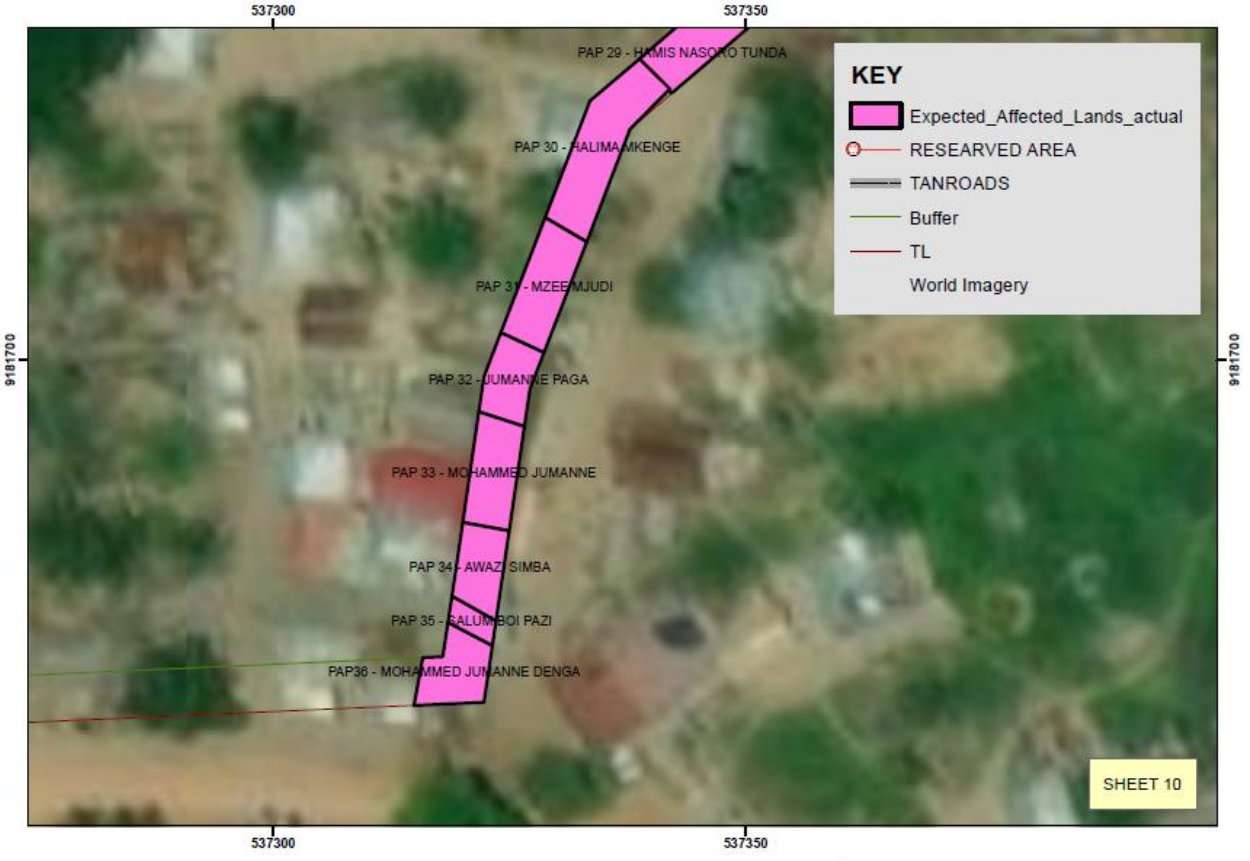


Mapped by TANESCO
Dept: ESG Unit

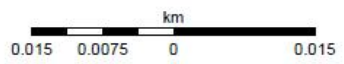




PROPOSED 33kV TL SUBMARINE CABLE FROM MKURANGA SUBSTATION TO MAFIA VIA KISIJU
Part of Mkuranga to Kisiju (~38KM)



Mapped by TANESCO
Dept: ESG Unit

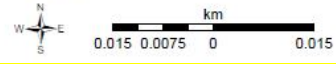






PROPOSED 33kV TL SUBMARINE CABLE FROM MKURANGA SUBSTATION TO MAFIA VIA KISIJU Part of Mkuranga to Kisiju (~38KM)



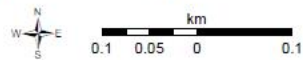
Mapped by TANESCO
Dept: ESG Unit




PROPOSED 33KV TL SUBMARINE CABLE FROM MKURANGA SUBSTATION TO MAFIA VIA KISIJU
 Part of Mkuranga to Kisiju (~38KM)
 

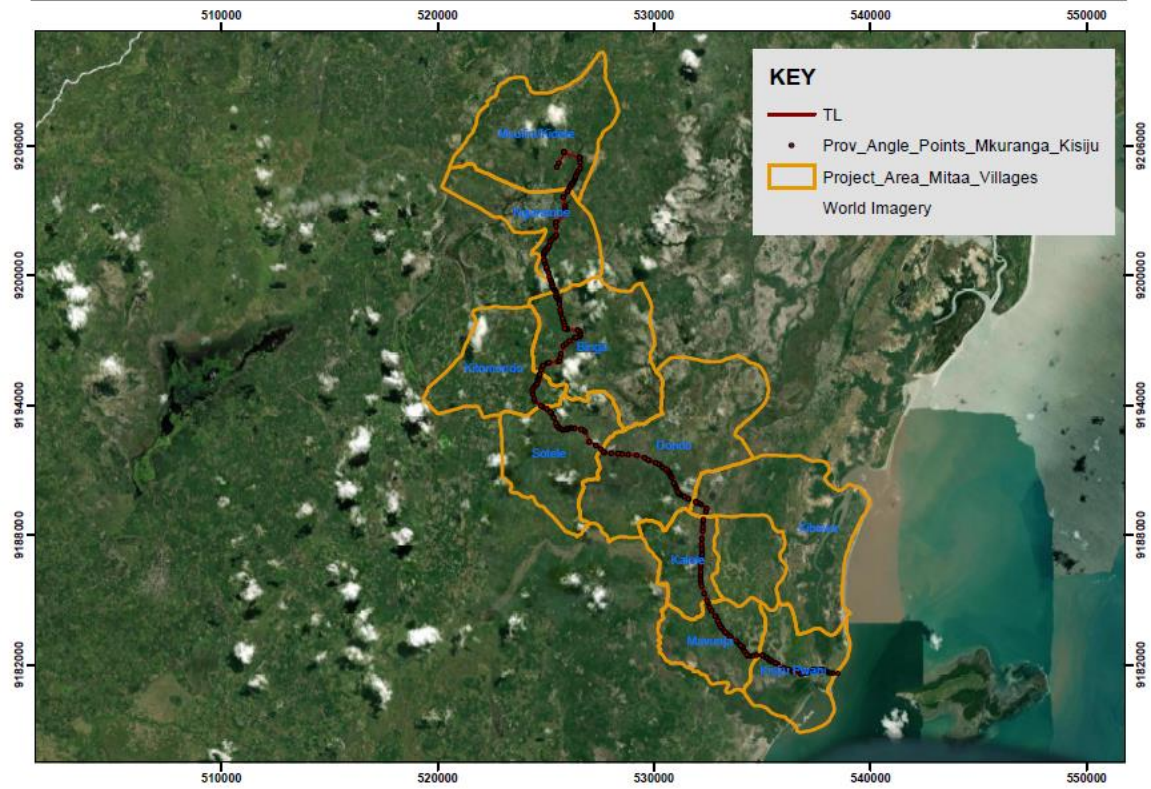


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 Dept: ESG Unit



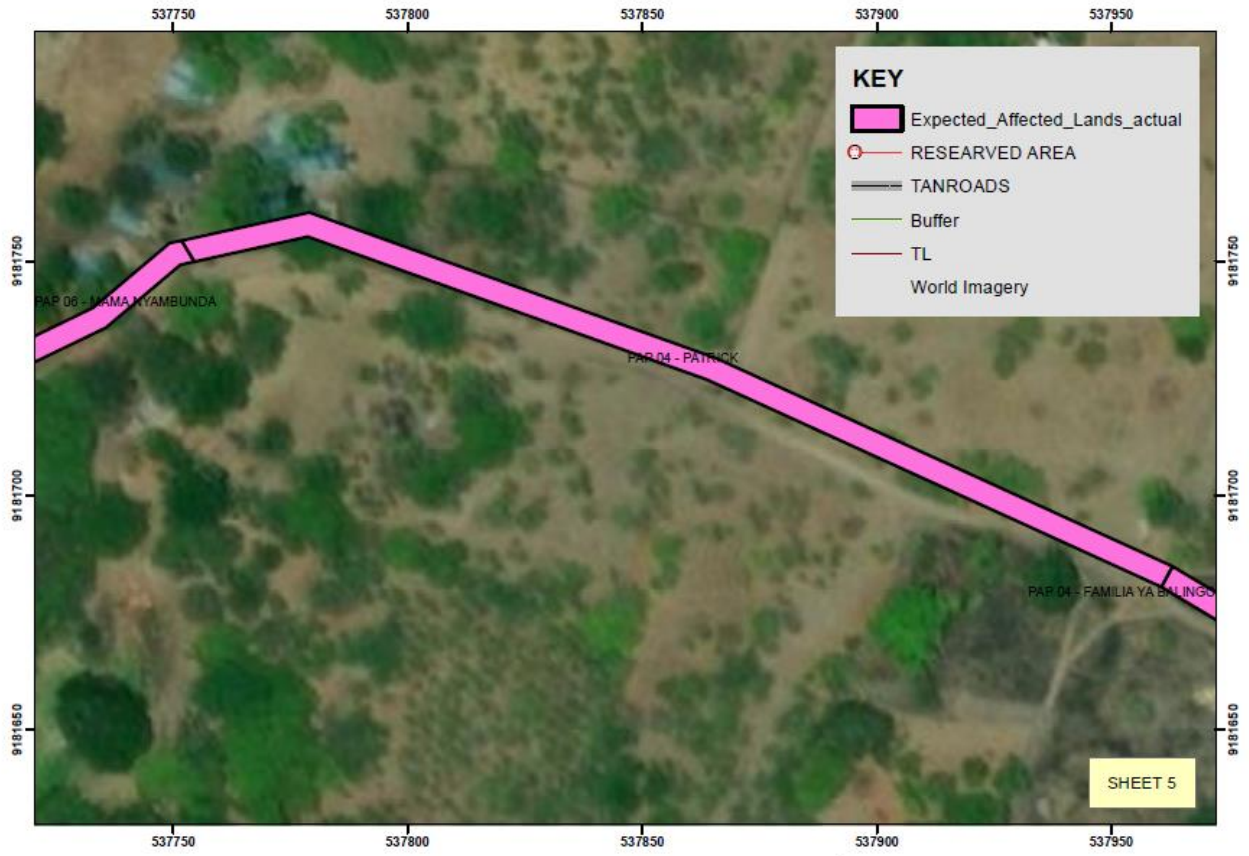


PROPOSED 33kV TL SUBMARINE CABLE FROM MKURANGA SUBSTATION TO MAFIA VIA KISIJU
Part of Mkuranga to Kisiju (~38KM)

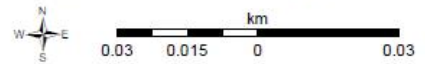




PROPOSED 33kV TL SUBMARINE CABLE FROM MKURANGA SUBSTATION TO MAFIA VIA KISIJU
Part of Mkuranga to Kisiju (~38KM)



Mapped by TANESCO
Dept: ESG Unit



Appendix 6: Memorandum of Understanding Between TANESCO and Chimbu Chimbu Cargo Cooperatives

Appendix 7 : RAP SUMMARY MATRIX

Appendix 7: CONSENT FORMS