



EAST AFRICAN
**CRUDE OIL
PIPELINE**

SOCIAL AND RESETTLEMENT SERVICES FOR THE EAST AFRICAN CRUDE OIL PIPELINE PROJECT, TANZANIAN SECTION

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR PRIORITY AREAS

TOTAL EAST AFRICA MIDSTREAM BV

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RAP Contractors





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Project Name:	Social and Resettlement Services for the East African Crude Oil Pipeline, Tanzanian Section
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Versions

Version No.	Revision	Report Date
V1	Draft Final Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for Priority Areas issued to Government of Tanzania (GoT) for comments period.	December 2018
V2	Final RAP issued for disclosure following GoT comments.	March 2019

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. INTRODUCTION

This document is the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Early Works sites (referred to herein as Priority Areas (PAs)) required for the Tanzanian sector of the East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) Project (the 'Project'). The Tanzanian sector of the pipeline is 1,147 km and will traverse eight (8) regions, 27 District Councils and Town Councils / City Councils.

Overview

Although the pipeline route has been designed to minimize environmental and social impacts, some physical displacement (loss of shelter) and economic displacement (full or partial loss of livelihoods) for communities is unavoidable.

The Project follows the laws of the United Republic of Tanzania, the Project standards as set out in the Inter-Governmental Agreement (IGA) and the requirements of International Finance Institutions (IFI). According to these standards, an overarching Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been developed for the Tanzanian section of the Project, and specific RAPs will be generated for the PAs and each of the eight (8) Regions according to the principles set out in the RPF. This document is the PA RAP .

The Project will require access to over 4,000 hectares (ha) of land in Tanzania including the PAs (~325 ha), to be established before overall construction of the pipeline can proceed.

Purpose and Scope

This RAP describes the policies, principles, procedures, roles and responsibilities for managing physical displacement impacts and economic displacement impacts caused by land acquisition for the PAs.

Consultation and engagement with affected and host communities and all levels of Government of Tanzania (GoT) will be ongoing throughout resettlement implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The Project's overall resettlement goal is to undertake resettlement in a manner that gives physically and economically displaced households the opportunity to improve or at least restore their livelihoods and standards of living.

The scope of this RAP is to establish and describe:

- People affected by the PA land acquisition who will experience physical and / or economic displacement;
- Eligibility criteria for affected parties;
- Rates of compensation for lost assets;
- Levels of assistance for resettlement of affected households;
- Measures to reinstate livelihoods of affected persons and households;
- Measures taken to minimize or avoid displacement;

- Roles and responsibilities to compile, undertake and implement RAP actions; and
- Activities required post-approval of this RAP to implement and monitor land acquisition, compensation and livelihood restoration commitments made herein.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project is a 1,443 km crude oil export infrastructure that will transport Uganda’s crude oil from Kabaale - Hoima in Uganda to the Chongoleani peninsula near Tanga in Tanzania for export to the international market. This major export system, (296 km in Uganda and 1,147 km in Tanzania), comprises of a 24 inch insulated buried pipeline, 6 Pumping stations (2 in Uganda and 4 in Tanzania) and a marine export terminal.

The pipeline will be buried at a depth of 1.8 - 2 meters. It will be buried deeper in areas where it has to cross rivers or roads.

The proposed pipeline route alignment and the PAs in Tanzania are reflected in Figure ES-1 which also indicates the proposed locations of supporting above ground installations (AGIs). These AGIs include: pumping stations; electrical heat tracing stations; block valve stations; the marine storage terminal; and offloading facilities. They are the only elements of the pipeline infrastructure that will be visible.

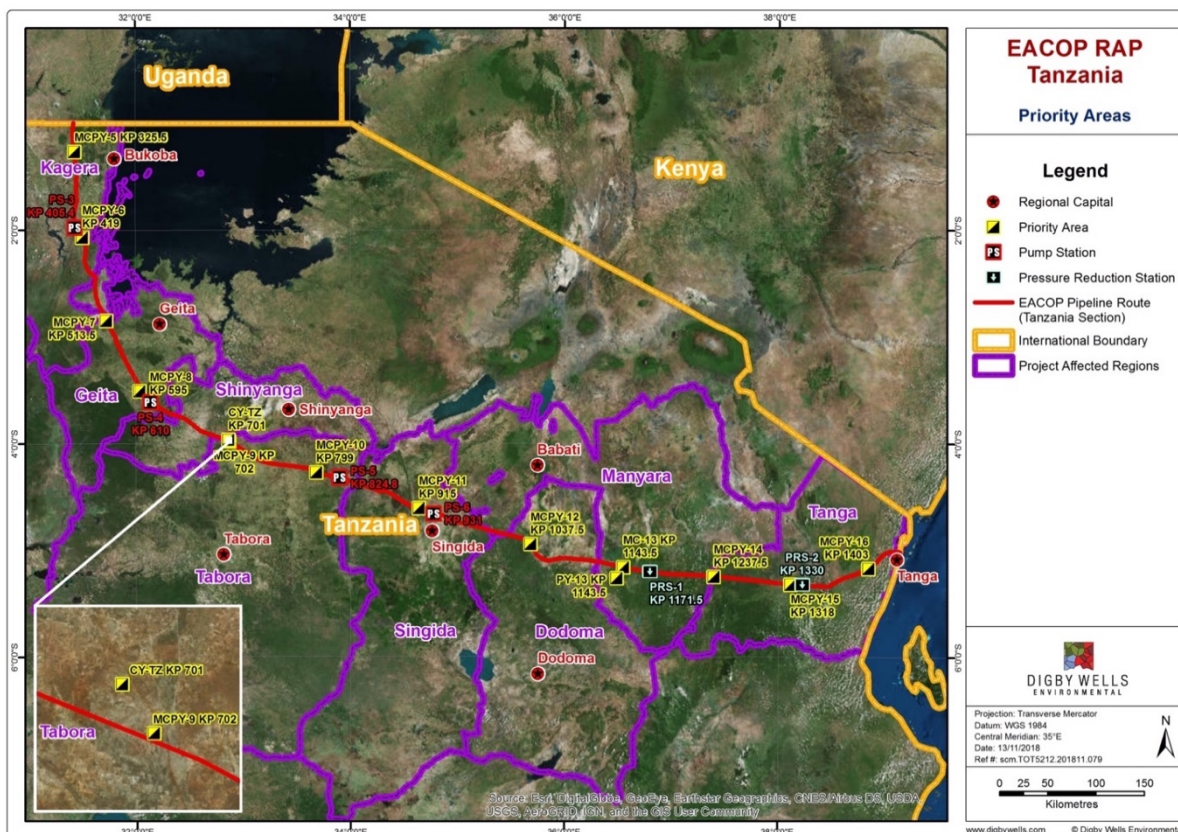


Figure ES-1: Location of Priority Areas along the Pipeline Corridor

Uganda's crude oil is naturally viscous and waxy at room temperature, this implies that it solidifies when exposed to these temperatures. Therefore, to transport this oil, the Uganda-

Tanzania oil export pipeline needs to be heated at a minimum temperature of 50°Celsius and insulated. To maintain this operating temperature, the pipeline will be electrically heated to keep the oil in a liquid state along the entire route. The EACOP will be the longest electrically heated pipeline in the world.

The pipeline will cross 2 countries, Uganda and Tanzania. In Uganda, it will cover a distance of 296 km, through 10 districts (Hoima, Kakumiro, Kyankwanzi, Mubende, Gomba, Sembabule, Lwengo, Kyotera, Rakai, Kikuube), and 25 sub-counties. In Tanzania, it will cover a distance of 1,147 km, through the eight regions (Kagera, Geita, Shinyanga, Tabora, Singida, Dodoma, Manyara, Tanga) and 24 districts.

This trans-border infrastructure shall be developed and operated as a private sector project on an integrated basis by a special purpose company in which the Lake Albert Upstream Partners TOTAL, CNOOC, TULLOW, Uganda National Oil Company (UNOC), and the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC) will be the shareholders.

Early Works construction of facilities within the PAs includes:

- Coating Yard (CY) including a pipe yard where sections of pipe will be stored and from there will be transported to the coating yard where insulation will be applied;
- Twelve main camps and pipe yards (MCPYs) that will consist of temporary worker housing, offices, a kitchen, a dining hall and entertainment areas and will be located at reasonable intervals along the construction corridor. Each camp will also house a pipe yard, a sewerage treatment facility and waste management area, driveways within the facility and in some cases, a helipad. Two of the MCPYs will be used as marshalling yards to distribute pipe sections to other MCPYs and the pipeline corridor; and
- Construction access routes that will link to existing road networks and provide access to certain construction facilities and the pipeline construction corridor.

Access restrictions to Project land during construction and operation will be determined on the basis of health and safety considerations. The PA coating yard, main camps, marshalling and pipe storage yards will be fenced and access to these facilities will be strictly controlled. Access will be required to the PA facilities for Early Works during 2019. The land to be acquired for these sites is indicated below:

Table ES-1 – Land Requirements for Construction Facilities

Project Component	Estimated Affected Area
Construction Facilities – PAs	
Coating Yard (1 in Tanzania)	40 ha (98.84 acres)
2 Main Construction Camps with Marshalling Yards	17.6 ha (43.44 acres) + 18.5 ha (45.61) = 36.1 ha (89.05 acres)
10 Main Construction Camps / Pipe Yards (comprising 11 sites as one MCPY is split across 2 sites)	Between 17.5 ha (43.24 acres) and 20.9 ha (51.75 acres), approximately 183.5 ha (453 acres) in total
Construction and Operation	
New Access Roads to construction facilities, pipeline corridor and above-ground installations	Estimate: 74 ha (183 acres)

International good practice requires that displacement of communities be avoided or minimized wherever feasible through the assessment of alternative project and engineering designs and the application of various criteria. Alternative routes from the Lake Albert area in Uganda to potential locations on the East African coast were evaluated. Multiple coastal locations were identified, and potential 50 km-wide pipeline corridors evaluated. Through various investigations and analysis, the pipeline route corridor through Tanzania has been selected and reduced to 30 m in width within which the construction and permanent corridor will be located. Technical, environmental, socio-economic and cultural heritage criteria were considered, which resulted in the avoidance of certain sensitive sites and the minimization of physical displacement. The PAs are located along the pipeline route in Tanzania and near to the existing Tanzania road network.

1. LEGAL AND POLICY CONTEXT

The Project is required to meet Tanzanian legislative requirements for land acquisition, compensation and resettlement and has committed to meet the applicable international financing standards enshrined in the Equator Principles (EP) III and guided by the International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards.

Tanzanian Regulatory Framework

Tanzania has a range of laws and policies related to categories of land, land tenure, land acquisition, compensation and resettlement. Under Tanzanian law land is categorized as:

- Reserved Land - Land set aside for wildlife, forests, marine parks, road reserves and similar;
- Village Land - Includes land inside the boundaries of registered villages, where Village Development Councils and Village Assemblies have the powers to manage land; and
- General Land - Land that is neither Reserved Land nor Village Land and is therefore managed by the Commissioner for Lands.

The majority of land affected by the PA sites is Village Land with some very limited areas of Reserved Land, much of it relating to the traversing of existing road reserves to establish entrances to these sites.

Corporate Environmental and Social Commitments

The Upstream Partners – Total Exploration and Production (E&P) Uganda B.V. (TEPU), Tullow Uganda Operations Pty Ltd (TUOP) and China National Offshore Oil Corporation (CNOOC) Uganda Limited (CUL) – each have corporate policies pertaining to their environmental and social responsibilities that include Environment, Health and Safety policies, Ethics Charters, Protection of Biodiversity and strategies for operating in sensitive environments.

Host Government Agreement and Inter-Governmental Agreement

The IGA was signed by the Governments of Uganda and Tanzania on 26 May 2017. Within the IGA, Article 3 establishes the land rights framework. The Host Government Agreements

(HGAs) between the Upstream Partners and the GoU and GoT will follow on from the IGA. While the HGAs are yet to be signed, this RAP has adopted the IGA principles that are reflected in the processes undertaken to develop the RAP. These include socio-economic and asset surveys, valuation methods and the determination of cash and in-kind compensation.

International Guidance and Standards

The **Equator Principles** (EP) are a risk management tool adopted by numerous financial institutions to identify, assess and manage environmental and social risks. As the Project may be seeking funding from EP financial institutions, the EP guidance on the process for land acquisition, compensation and resettlement are relevant and applicable.

International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards (PSs), are a suite of standards that provide guidance on the management of project-related social and environmental risks and impacts and the enhancement of development opportunities. The IFC Performance Standards of particular relevance to this RAP include:

- PS1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts;
- PS5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement; and
- PS7: Indigenous Peoples.

Human Rights considerations: As set out in the IGA framework, the Project has agreed to address Human Rights Standards at a national and international level and in terms of international good practice, the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights provide guidance on the principles of protecting human rights.

A gap analysis between Tanzanian legislative requirements and IFC standards has been undertaken and this RAP confirms that, where a discrepancy exists between lender requirements (EPs and IFC PS) and national legislation, the more stringent of the two will be used and / or applied.

3. SUMMARY OF RESETTLEMENT PLANNING, PRINCIPLES AND PROCESSES

Overview of RAP Principles

The main principles for the land acquisition process for this Project have been presented in the RPF. These principles reinforce the need for the land acquisition process to align with Tanzanian law and international financing standards in order to secure financing for the Project.

The land rights required by the Project in Tanzania for various land uses and at different stages distinguish between land required for short-term purposes (during construction) and land required on a long-term basis (for the operational phase). This PA RAP focuses on land required for those activities required on a short-term basis. This land will be leased to the Project under arrangements that are still under discussions with the Government of Tanzania.

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Process

The overall land acquisition process for the Project is set out in the various steps, below and presented in Figure ES-2.

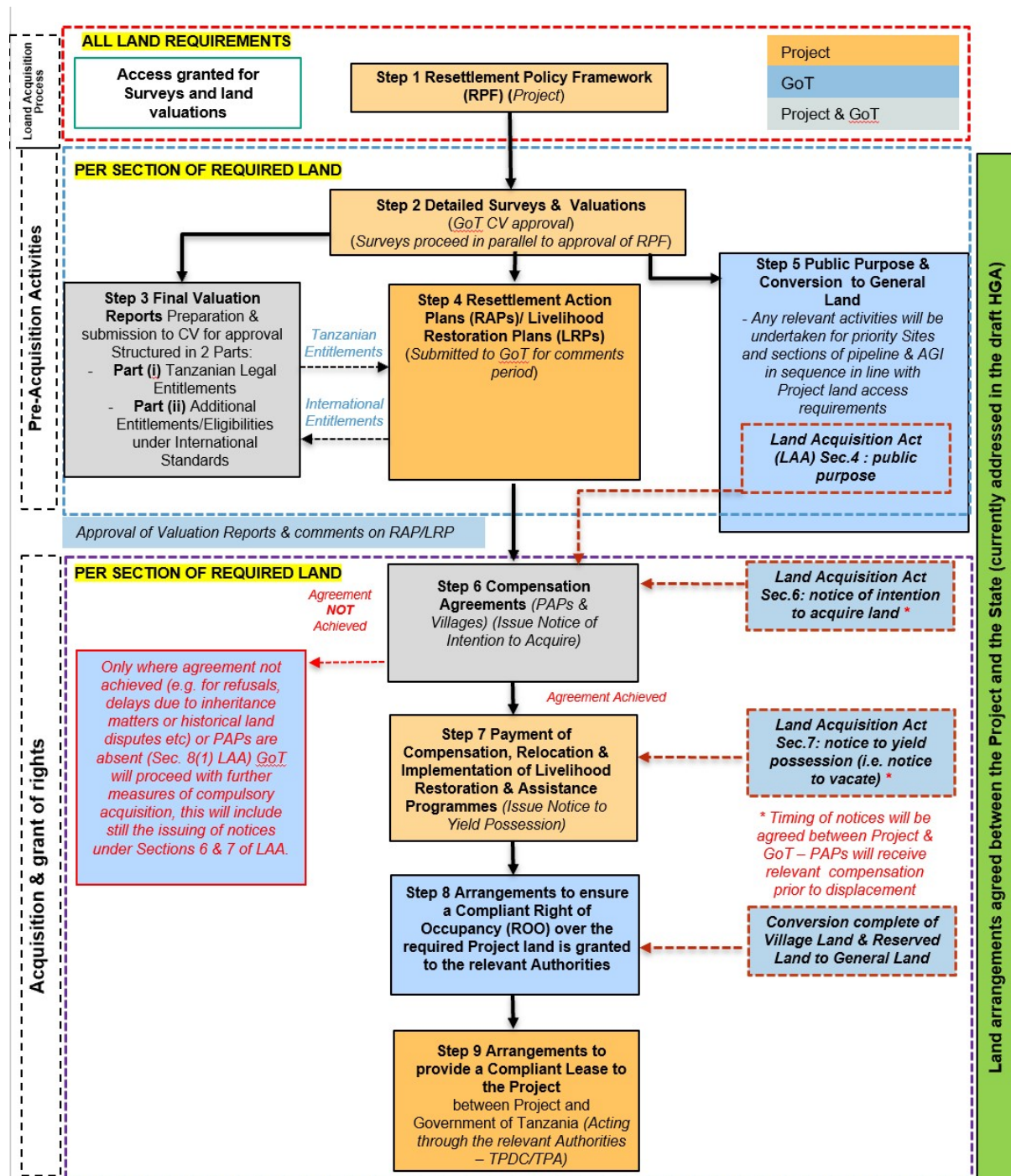


Figure ES-2: Land Acquisition Process

Step 1 – Resettlement Policy Framework - The RPF is applicable to all the Project’s land acquisition in Tanzania and guides all subsequent steps in the land acquisition process to ensure consistency between the individual RAPs / LRPs to be produced. The RPF has been

drafted, gone through a comments review period by the GoT and been finalized in September 2018 following receipt of the GoT comments. The RPF was then publicly disclosed.

Step 2 – Detailed Surveys and Valuations – includes a number of activities that ultimately inform the Valuation Reports, as follows:

Table ES-2: Survey and Valuation Activities

Activity	Timing Activity Undertaken
Determination of base compensation rates	February 2018
Determination of land areas for surveys	
Preparation for surveys	
Announcement of surveys and cut-off date	March 2018
Community Sensitization	
Land delineation and adjudication survey	
Asset valuation survey	
Socio-economic survey	April and June 2018
Validation of valuation schedules	
Preparation of Valuation Reports and Compensation Schedules	May - September 2018
Disclosure of individual PAP compensation schedules	September – October 2018

Step 3 – Final Valuation Reports and Compensation Schedules - each comprises two parts:

- Part (I): Tanzanian Entitlement items; and
- Part (II): Additional Entitlements under International Financing Standards Requirements items.

Valuation Reports were signed-off by Village, Ward and District authorities as required under the legal framework prior to submission for approval to the Chief Valuer in October 2018¹.

Step 4 – RAP Preparation - The outcomes of the steps described above are documented in this RAP (that does not contain information on individual Project Affected Persons (PAPs)).

Step 5 – Gazettement of Public Purpose and Conversion of Land - Land for the Project will be acquired on the basis that it is required for the public interest. The majority of land acquired for the Project will be converted into General Land by the GoT.

Step 6 – Compensation Agreements – Based on the values and entitlements confirmed in the approved final Valuation Report (Step 3) and in the Entitlements Framework (Chapter 6 of

¹ At the time this PA RAP was prepared the outcome of the CV review and approval process is still awaited. Any matters raised by the CV during this process will be reviewed and addressed by the Project's Registered Valuers. Where PAPs raise issues related to valuations during the subsequent steps of the land acquisition process these will continue to be addressed by the Project's Registered Valuers. Such matters if found valid may be actioned by undertaking supplementary valuations, if required.

the PA RAP) a compensation agreement for each PAP will be prepared. The compensation agreements are proposed to be tripartite with the signing of these agreements by the following three parties: the GoT (as the 'Acquirer') (first party), the Project (second party) and PAP (third party).

Entitlement briefings will be conducted at village level with the support of district, ward and village authorities and will involve presenting entitlements to PAPs (including the PAPs' spouses, where appropriate) and discussing entitlement options with them. These options will include selection between cash and in-kind compensation options where eligible, as well as selection between various livelihood restoration options (land-based activities, non-land-based activities, etc.). PAPs will then be given the opportunity to make informed decisions regarding the compensation and livelihood restoration options they select.

The Project in coordination with the GoT will undertake engagement with the PAPs and affected communities seeking to achieve consensual compensation agreement with them. Once qualifying PAPs have selected their preferred compensation and livelihood restoration options, the agreements will be signed by the PAPs and witnessed. The compensation agreements will include a spousal consent (where appropriate).

Step 7 – Payment of Compensation, Relocation and Implementation of Livelihood Restoration and Assistance Programs – The Project would be a signature party to the compensation agreements as would the Government of Tanzania.

Cash compensation due to PAPs will be paid on a rolling basis after the agreements have been signed and will be deposited directly into the bank account of PAPs.

Following selection of compensation options by PAPs and signing of the agreements (Step 6), it will be possible to make a more precise determination of land required for replacement housing and replacement farms. The Project will then finalize securing replacement land for PAPs identified during the RAP planning phase. The Project will be responsible for the preparation of replacement plots and for construction of replacement houses according to PAP eligibility and selected house designs, which will be from the range of house designs prepared by the RAP architect (see Chapter 6). The Project will undertake these activities in coordination with the GoT.

Implementation of Livelihood Restoration and Assistance Programs will involve giving effect to the additional entitlements related to livelihood restoration (see Chapter 7).

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is required for the duration of the RAP implementation process to ensure that resettlement and compensation commitments are honored, entitlements are delivered and livelihoods are restored to at least pre-resettlement levels (see Chapter 10).

Step 8 – Granting of Rights of Occupancy to TPDC - The GoT will ensure that, once the relevant Project land has been transferred to the GoT, further steps will be undertaken to ensure that the TPDC will be granted the Right of Occupancy in such a manner as will enable the TPDC to grant to the Project a lease which is compliant with the IGA principles.

Step 9 – Lease for Land Provided to the Project - Once a Granted Right of Occupancy on the required land has been granted to TPDC the GoT will be required to undertake steps to ensure that such authorities grant a "Compliant Lease" to the Project.

Vulnerability - Context and Criteria

The IFC PS5 requires that attention be given to the needs of vulnerable persons and groups. The Entitlement Framework (Chapter 6) therefore includes vulnerable persons as a distinct category. In addition to the benefits they are entitled to as PAP households, they are entitled to supplementary programs of social support.

For the purposes of this RAP, vulnerability is defined as:

- Lack of capacity of a person or group to anticipate, cope with, resist and recover from impacts;
- Vulnerable people who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status may be more adversely affected by resettlement than others;
- Reduced ability to cope with the change and, if not provided with additional assistance, may be disproportionately affected by displacement; and
- Limited ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits.

Based on available literature and contextual knowledge of the various PA sites, a number of factors have been identified that may contribute to vulnerability, these include:

- Gender of PAP head of household;
- Age of household head;
- People with mental and / or physical disabilities and lack of mobility; and
- PAP/PAH reliant on a single-source agricultural livelihood.

These factors have been used to establish criteria which has been used in the identification of potentially vulnerable PAPs. Different levels of vulnerability may be present within a vulnerable group or in different PAs, e.g. all women or all poor households are not homogenous and therefore not equally vulnerable. Where a PAP is identified to be potentially vulnerable additional effort will be made with regard to these PAPs during the next stages of RAP implementation to consider their specific circumstances and to confirm whether or not they require additional resettlement support.

The PA RAP contains a Vulnerable Peoples Plan (VPP) in Chapter 8.

Vulnerable Ethnic Groups Identified in the Priority Areas

In recognition of the specific challenges vulnerable ethnic groups may experience in coping with displacement impacts associated with land acquisition as well as the additional protections in the international financing standards for such groups, including Indigenous

Peoples (IPs), supplementary measures are required. The EACOP Project has committed to the following overarching principles with regard to this matter:

- Using international criteria and considerations for the recognition of specific vulnerable ethnic groups some of whom may self-identify as Indigenous Peoples;
- Framing respect for groups that self-identify as Indigenous Peoples as part of the project's broader commitment to respect human rights for all stakeholders;
- Building upon processes for stakeholder engagement and due diligence to ensure that groups that self-identify as Indigenous Peoples are included and respected within the project's overall approach for stakeholder engagement and due diligence. Documenting all efforts to respect vulnerable ethnic groups and Indigenous Peoples' rights;
- Where impacted Indigenous Peoples' rights have been established, implementing IFC Performance Standard 7, recognizing the right to free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) and agreeing with the communities and households concerned about the way this should be implemented; and
- The Project has a process to support the identification of vulnerable ethnic groups including those that may self-identify as IPs, and is committed to additional measures to ensure the requirements within IFC PS7 are met.

4. SUMMARY OF AFFECTED PEOPLE AND ASSETS

People and assets that will be physically and / or economically displaced at each PA are profiled with the following information:

- Regional and district context;
- Location of PA in relation to nearest village(s) and the village holding the jurisdiction over the impacted land;
- Demographic and socio-economic data for PAP;
- Displacement impacts; and
- Vulnerable households.

The order in which the PAs, and the regions and districts in which they are situated, are profiled corresponds with their location along the pipeline route, starting in Kagera Region at the border with Uganda and ending at the coast in the Tanga Region.

Table ES-3 below provides a summary of the main displacement impacts of each PA.

Table ES-3: Summary of Main Impacts per PA

	MCPY-5	MCPY-6	MCPY-7	MCPY-8	MCPY-9	CY KP 701	MCPY-10	MCPY-11	MCPY-12	MC-13	PY-13	MCPY-14	MCPY-15	MCPY-16	Total
No. of PAPs	33	52	14	47	6	38	17	27	15	3	16	9	71	6	354
Total land parcels	25	31	10	32	10	40	15	40	27	3	10	6	70	1	320
Physically Displaced PAPs	5	7	0	9	4	5	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	34
Total Dwelling structures	6	9	0	12	9	12	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	54
Total No. of potentially vulnerable PAPs	12	29	4	30	3	22	10	19	8	0	10	3	37	3	190
Main Livelihood Activities															
No. of PAPs selling Crops	18	32	5	31	4	27	15	12	14	2	15	7	53	4	239
No. of PAPs Trading / Self-employed	2	2	2	10	-	3	1	10	-	-	-	-	3	-	33
No. of PAPs producing:															
Maize	20	29	11	37	5	33	14	24	15	2	15	-	-	4	209
Cassava	4	33	-	10	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	3	57
Beans	16	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	4	16	-	56
Sunflower	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	13	8	2	8	-	4	-	39
Rice	-	1	2	18	5	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
No. of PAPs keeping livestock:															
Poultry	15	23	13	30	3	32	12	15	11	2	5	-	18	4	183
Goats	9	12	7	13	-	11	8	14	4	2	6	2	11	-	99
Cattle	3	1	6	11	4	21	9	14	6	2	6	1	8	1	93

Figures given above are accurate at time of issuing this RAP. Small modifications to figures will occur following changes to PAP's circumstances and queries raised by a small number of PAPs over their valuations. Any changes will be captured in a separate register of changes managed by the RAP Implementation team.

5. ELIGIBILITY, ENTITLEMENTS AND COMPENSATION OPTIONS

Various entitlement categories defined in the entitlement framework were set out in the overarching RPF, the specific categories identified to-date to apply to the PA sites are presented. The following outlines the compensation and assistance entitlements under Tanzanian legislation and international lender requirements, with compensation amounts in line with Tanzanian legislation included in the Part I Compensation Schedules.

Part I: Tanzanian Legislation

In terms of Tanzanian legislation, the basis for the assessment of the value of land and assets that was adopted includes the following:

- **Land** – Unit land rates were established through research and also using indicative base land rates obtained from the office of the Chief Valuer (CV). Subsequently, consultations were made with the Authorized Valuer in each district. This was augmented with market research on land rates conducted with village governments. Rates were subsequently ratified by the CV;
- **Buildings** – replacement cost method for valuation of buildings was used (ie, Depreciation was not taken into account during the valuation);
- **Crops / Trees** - market value reflects type of crop / tree, growth rate, quantity and maturity. The team used as their base rates the 2012 rates per district as instructed by the CV's office;
- **Disturbance Allowance** – adding 4.92% to the compensation value under Tanzanian legislation for land, buildings, crops and trees.² This is based on the average interest offered by Commercial Banks on fixed deposits annually applied to the total value of the real property for 12 months as per Regulation 15 of Supplement No 11 (2018) Subsidiary Legislation to The Valuation and Valuers Registration Act (Act No.7 of 2016);
- **Accommodation Allowance** - calculated as the monthly rental charge in the market as at May 2018, per unit room / house for 36 months;
- **Transport Costs** - calculated by the cost of transporting 12 tons of luggage by rail or road (whichever is cheaper) within 20 km from the point of displacement;
- **Loss of Profit** - assessed by establishing Net profit per month evidenced by audited accounts multiplied by 36 months. Among PAP households affected by the PAs, only one (1) entity fits this description – a commercial sisal estate impacted by MCPY-16. However, this affected party selected to not claim for loss of profit rather has submitted a claim to the Project for a livelihood restoration entitlement; and
- **Other Compensable Costs** –largely related to graves. The Contractor's Method was applied and an amount established that would suffice the cost of removal of each of the graves that has been affected.

² The Chief Valuer of the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development (MLHSD) has verbally indicated that a potential alternate disturbance allowance rate may be required to be used. This matter is currently under discussion.

Part II: Additional Entitlements for International Financing Standard Requirements

Part II of the Valuation Reports and the Part II Compensation Schedules covers the valuation for additional entitlements and compensation options under international financing standards requirements that include:

- **Inflation Adjustment for 2012 Crop / Tree Rates** - IFC PS5 requires loss of assets to be compensated at replacement cost therefore an inflation adjustment has been made to the 2012 rates;
- **Disturbance Allowance** - applied (consistent with Tanzanian legislation) on the value of land and assets appearing in Part II of the Valuation Reports (as for land and assets in Part I);
- **Orphaned Land** - land remaining after the parent land is affected by the facility footprint, and which is determined to be not economically viable as an orphaned unit. Land fragments less than 0.5 acres will be compensated for under Part I as per Section 10 of the Land Acquisition Act (LAA), 1967, whereas orphaned land in excess of 0.5 acres is valued in Part II of the Valuation Report;
- **Land and Assets in Road Reserves** – most PAs are located adjacent to regional roads with road reserves that have been extended under current regulations. The strips of land affected by this extension had not yet been surveyed nor compensated for by the relevant authority at the time of valuation. The Project has surveyed and valued, and will compensate for, the strips of land for the extension of the road;
- **Livelihood Restoration Entitlements** – Depending on the significance of impacts, the Project will offer livelihood restoration entitlements (entitlement related to livelihood restoration is described in more detail in Chapter 7);
- **Entitlements to Vulnerable Persons** – Additional assistance will be offered to vulnerable households who are physically or economically displaced by the Project; and
- **Compensation Options** – In compliance with IFC PS5, eligible households will be offered the option of selecting between cash compensation and in-kind compensation. Where replacement land and / or replacement housing is selected, the cash compensation amount will be deducted from the PAP's cash compensation amount contained in the Part I Compensation Schedule;
 - **Replacement Land** – eligible persons include households that will lose land and crops and are classified as vulnerable (including those where the primary livelihood is agriculture and the displaced landholding is less than 2.5 acres), and households who will permanently lose or lose access to their residential dwelling(s); and
 - **Replacement Housing** – Physical displacement of households will occur at 6 out of 14 of the PA sites. There are a total of 34 households that will be physically displaced and have been determined eligible for replacement

housing. Eligible households can opt for a replacement house that will include a latrine and covered kitchen shelter or, where eligible for more than one housing structure, a choice of latrine / kitchen structures is offered per homestead as well.

(PART III and IV) Replacement Housing

A Concept Design study was undertaken to help identify current housing types and practices in the PAs for use as the basis for the development of concept designs for replacement houses. The field visit included the identification and assessment of existing structures, semi structured surveys and interviews, and an overall analysis of affected dwelling types, building materials, climate and vegetation. The findings of the fieldwork, valuations and background research were drawn on to further develop concept designs which include a range of building configurations and sizes based on locally available materials. The designs have been developed to enable further discussion and refinement as the Project progresses

The two major categories of existing dwellings identified in the PAs are described as “traditional houses” and “modern houses”. Traditional houses are those constructed of readily available local materials without cement or stone aggregates, and represent the majority of the affected structures in the PAs, while modern houses are those that utilized industrial cement, sand or burnt bricks with mortar.

The majority of dwellings in the PA sites where there is physical displacement (MCPY-05, MCPY-06, MCPY-08, MCPY-09, CY-KP701 and MCPY-11) are traditional houses, constructed in locally available materials, including grass and Corrugated Iron Sheets (CIS), mud (monolithic), mud and poles, unburnt bricks, burnt brick for walls, rammed (tampered) earth finish for floors, thatch and CIS for roofs. Some traditional dwellings show how changes have been made over time by the owners to accommodate their needs and means. This includes thatched roofs being replaced by corrugated roofing material and window frames filled in with glazing. Rammed earth floors are covered with grass to reduce indoor dust.

A mixture of dwelling types and sizes were identified across the PAs including the cultural needs and practices that influence the design, location and use of ancillary buildings. Dwellings range from single structures to homesteads (multi-structures) positioned around shared facilities such as ablutions, kitchens and storage areas. The number of household members living in a dwelling was also considered in developing concept designs. Only six (6) PAs have occupied dwelling structures. In total there are 54 existing occupied dwelling structures which include 29 multi-functional residential structures and 25 sleeping structures.

For the concept design development an analysis of the functional areas including sleeping, kitchen, toilet and ablution spaces was undertaken (and is contained in the Concept Design Report). The local architectural style for residential dwelling and domestic structures in the relevant PA areas was considered in the development of the concept designs for the replacement houses. The older local architectural style is practical, well adapted for the climate and with well-developed building material economics.

The adopted design strategy for the proposed housing units for replacement in PAs is based on good construction practice and documented standards and technical specifications as provided for by accredited institutions and bodies and includes the following:

- Similarity of floor space / footprint sizes following the like-for-like approach for homesteads;
- Durability and simplicity of construction;
- Minimum floor space to accommodate comfort, health, safety, social and cultural needs of the PAPs. In addition, factors of minimum floor space and structural serviceability (refer to TBS standards and specifications – ISO/TC 59/SC15 on 'Framework for description of housing performance');
- The provision of a standard single ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine and a covered kitchen shelter (open, not enclosed) for each replacement house; and
- A PAP eligible for more than one (1) replacement house provided the choice to elect for either:
 - A standard single improved latrine and a covered kitchen shelter per replacement house structure; OR
 - One improved VIP ablution / latrine structure and a covered kitchen shelter plus store per homestead.

Size standard house types have been developed for the PA sites and are presented in Chapter 6 of the RAP.

(PART V) Replacement Land

PAPs who are eligible for replacement land will be given a choice between replacement land and cash compensation (or a combination of the two). The same principle will apply in the case of physical displacement. Eligible PAPs will be given the opportunity to choose between cash compensation and replacement land / housing during entitlement briefings, which will constitute one of the first steps in RAP implementation. The replacement land requirements set out in this document are therefore based on the conservative assumption that all PAPs who are eligible for replacement land and / or housing will choose the in-kind rather than the cash (or mixed) option.

Physical displacement will occur at six of the PAs: MCPY-05, MCPY-06, MCPY-08, MCPY-09 and the Coating Yard (CY-KP701), and MCPY-11. Residential plots will be required to construct replacement houses on.

During a field investigation of replacement land 60 potential sites were identified that may be suitable for replacement agricultural land, residential purposes or a combination of these. A total of 45 sites were visited by the DWC field teams, with some potential sites being discarded as unsuitable, either before or after site visits.

In parallel to the RAP finalization, the Project has been and is continuing to undertake further research and targeted engagement into identification of replacement land and temporary

accommodation, along with further research being undertaken at all sites in relation to securing replacement land for RAP implementation. This has identified additional replacement land and other temporary accommodation options in the vicinity of a number of PA locations. PACs and PAPs will be presented with these findings during entitlements briefings at an individual site level. The disclosure of information on this matter will be done so as not to increase the risk of speculative activities

6. LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN (LRP)

The Project's approach to livelihood restoration is presented in a Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) included within the RAP. Livelihood restoration programs documented in the LRP are designed to restore, and where possible improve, PAPs' welfare post-physical and economic displacement. Eligibility for these programs is dependent on the significance of Project impact on PAP livelihood strategies. Access to certain programs for eligible PAPs is dependent on whether they select replacement land or cash compensation.

International good practice standards stress the importance of improving the livelihoods of households affected by resettlement (through both physical and economic displacement) by putting in place a comprehensive improved livelihoods strategy. Specifically, IFIs state that livelihood improvement interventions should be culturally appropriate and sustainable; i.e. they should be based on existing local capability, and they should enable the PAP and PAH to move beyond dependence on external resources (such as Project-provided capital and expertise) within the period of RAP implementation.

The LRP provides an overview of the existing living and socio-economic conditions found at the various PA sites and describes the level of livelihood restoration activity anticipated, and the local programs and support systems that can be drawn on to support implementation of the Project's Livelihood Restoration Program for the PAs. The proposed livelihood restoration activities and options for PAPs is presented. This LRP will be a live document and subject to revision and ongoing development during the implementation of the RAP.

The overall aim of this RAP, which is echoed in the approach to development of the LRP, is to ensure that there is a measurable improvement in the lives and livelihoods of all PAHs. Specific objectives of the LRP are to:

- Provide sustainable livelihood packages for PAHs;
- Provide mechanisms for those receiving cash compensation to optimize opportunities;
- Enable self-reliance (i.e. avoid food dependency risks) and foster socio-economic empowerment.

Most households within the areas where the PA sites are located rely on their land both for household subsistence and for cash income. Household income, which is derived from a single source, is more vulnerable to shocks generated by occurrences such as a resettlement process. PAP households that solely depend on the livelihood(s) that will be impacted by the PA land acquisition, and do not have any alternatives to fall back on, are therefore more

vulnerable. On average, the socio-economic surveying for the PAs indicated that a household needs at least 2.5 acres of land for basic subsistence and cash needs.³

Livelihood impacts have been assessed in the context of the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework of the Department of International Development (DFID). This ensures that a holistic assessment is undertaken that considers qualitative natural, physical and financial impacts as well as quantitative impacts on the social and human aspects of livelihood strategies.

The Project will offer livelihood restoration assistance depending on the significance of impacts on the livelihood strategy of a PAP, their likely resilience, and ability to restore their livelihoods. From the review of impacts on livelihood strategies, criteria were established to determine the type of livelihood assistance to be offered to groups of PAPs. This is structured around group-level livelihood restoration measures, with certain PAPs requiring some access also to individual level livelihood restoration support due to the significance of the impacts on them (e.g. physical displacement). It is considered that physically displaced PAPs and those with vulnerabilities may require some individual level support to restore livelihoods and / or require assistance in accessing the group-level livelihoods restoration programs.

Table ES-4: Livelihood Restoration Eligibility Criteria

Group	Criteria	Type of Livelihood Restoration Support
Group 1	PAP will permanently lose access to his / her residential dwelling(s) or meets vulnerability criteria ⁴ and loses land.	Individual level livelihood restoration program(s) and land based and non land-based group level livelihood restoration programs
Group 2	PAP will lose land and crops or trees, but no residential dwellings	Land based and non-land-based group level livelihood restoration programs
Group 3	PAP will lose crops, trees or other assets, but not land or residential dwellings, and total cash value of compensation is TSh 100,000 or more	Non-land based group level livelihood restoration (i.e. Money management and Entrepreneurial training)
Group 4	PAP will have total cash value of compensation of < TSh 100,000.	No livelihood restoration – cash compensation only

A main theme that emerged from the discussions with stakeholders is the need to enhance agricultural activities to curb food and money shortages, especially in the dry season. Related to this is having access to fresh produce, suitable pest proof containers for crop storage, and access to water throughout the year. Non-agricultural activities did not emerge as a key theme; however, reference was made with respect to artisanal and entrepreneurial skills development for the youth.

³ Households farming more than 1 ha of land had food consumption scores 2.4 points higher on average than those who farmed less than 1 ha (2.5 acres). – World Food Program (WFP) Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM), 2010. United Republic of Tanzania 2009/10 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA).

⁴ See section 4.3 – PAP is identified as potentially vulnerable. The livelihood strategies of these PAPs will be looked at in more detail to ensure access to and delivery of livelihood restoration programs are structured appropriately.

The livelihood restoration options available to PAPs are outlined below and the livelihood restoration activities these are formed around are presented. These programs may be altered and will be developed in further detail during the implementation.

Table ES-5: Livelihood Restoration Options

Livelihoods Restoration Options – Groups 1 and 2	
(Group 1 PAPs will be given access to some individual and additional targeted support to access these programs and help restore livelihoods).	
Core (Groups 1 and 2) – all eligible households entitled to:	Replacement Land (<i>for those who are eligible</i>)– commensurate to land lost ⁵
	Land Preparation and Planting of Replacement Agricultural Land (LRA1) – <i>All PA Sites (except MCPY-16)</i> .
	Maize Improvement program (LRA2) (All sites except MCPY-14 and MCPY-15 as maize not cultivated at these sites)
	Household Budgeting and Money Management Training (LRA8) (All sites)
	Enterprise Development (LRA7) ⁶ (Each eligible household eligible to access one support package)
Optional (Groups 1 and 2) – each household is entitled to one option, except for MCPY-14 and MCPY15 PAPs who will be entitled to two options:	Option 1: Poultry Production Program (LRA4) ⁷
	Option 2: Livestock Improved Husbandry Program (LRA5)
	Option 3: Crop Diversification (LRA3)
	Option 4: Improved Beekeeping Practices (LRA6) ⁸
Livelihoods Restoration Options – Group 3 (i.e. agricultural tenants)	
Core (Group 3) – all eligible households entitled to:	Enterprise Development (LRA7) (Each eligible household eligible to access one support package)
	Household Budgeting and Money Management Training (LRA8) (All sites)
Optional (Group 3) – each household is entitled to one option:	Option A: Poultry Production Program (LRA4)
	Option B: Improved Beekeeping Practices (LRA6)

⁵ At a PA where there is insufficient availability of replacement land in the vicinity of PAPs current land holdings, or a PAP requests a combination of cash and in-kind compensation, for specific PAs, land up to a maximum of 3.5 acres per household would be provided. Households will be compensated for any additional land lost as a result of the Project. Support will be provided to the PAH to identify additional agricultural land, if requested.

⁶ Within the livelihood restoration activities training and capacity building is built in. The Project will consider also supporting PAPs to access vocational training opportunities.

⁷ No poultry was recorded during the surveys at MCPY-14. The Project will therefore review whether an alternative activity option should be offered at this PA or whether PAPs would be interested in accessing such a program.

⁸ Beekeeping was identified at PA sites – MCPY-06, MCPY-08, PY-13, CY-KP701, MCPY-10, MCPY-11, MCPY-12 and MCPY-16 - across the seven regions where the PAs are located.

Transitional Support

Transitional support is provided to complement compensation payments to ensure that households can meet their basic needs and maintain their standard of living once access to their land has been lost and until they have had opportunity to restore their livelihood to pre-project levels. These early support components, incorporate:

- Transitional support in the form of food baskets and other provisions to ensure households are food secure during the transitional period; and
- Financial management training for all households receiving cash compensation to provide households with the tools and skills to manage the cash they received.

Transitional support will consist primarily of a “basket of goods”. The basket of goods is based on a typical United Nations World Food Programme food basket providing cereal, rice, pulses, oil, and salt. Items provided to each household (estimated to comprise an average 6 members) per month will be adapted to provide staples consumed in the different PAs in consultation with the District Community Development Officer (CDO) and Ward Executive Officers (WEOs). Vulnerable and highly impacted households will be monitored closely to ascertain whether the support provided is adequate and consider any adjustments in the basket of goods.

Those eligible for transitional support may also be eligible for specific medical support while on the program. Fees would only be paid directly to the authority upon provision of evidence such as a bill. Costs associated with changing schools (books, uniforms, etc) will also be covered by the program. As a reference point, the Tanzanian Social Action Fund (TASAF) program allocates an amount of TShs 2,000 per child per month attending school. Children must have a 75% attendance record at school for the grant to continue.

7. VULNERABLE PEOPLES PLAN

The Vulnerable Peoples Plan (VPP) is described in the RAP and addresses how the Project intends to confirm the vulnerability of potentially vulnerable PAPs, as identified during the survey process, and address the vulnerabilities noted. This includes ensuring that such PAPs are properly informed of project activities and suitably assisted to address any additional vulnerabilities resulting from Project activities.

The objectives of the VPP are to:

1. Ensure that actual and potentially vulnerable people and households are identified and monitored during and after the resettlement process, so as to track their standard of living and effectiveness of resettlement compensation, assistance, and livelihood restoration;
2. Provide appropriate assistance to households identified as vulnerable to re-establish their livelihoods (including those physically resettled). Members of vulnerable households may require special or supplementary resettlement assistance because they are less able to cope with the displacement effects than the general population;
3. Identify compensation and restoration packages for vulnerable people that include additional forms of support, and favor the lowest risk mitigation options wherever possible;

4. Assist Persons identified as vulnerable to fully understand their options for resettlement and compensation, and encourage them to choose the option(s) with the lowest risk;
5. Carefully consider social networks relating to family and tribal structures and how these can be re-created at resettlement locations, especially regarding vulnerable people, i.e. ensure support structures in replacement sites are considered; and
6. Identify additional measures for vulnerable groups to cope with Project-induced impacts during physical relocation, particularly paying attention to pregnant women, children, the elderly, and the physically disabled.

Within the context of resettlement and land acquisition the term “vulnerable groups” is given to individuals, households, or groups of people that may be disproportionately affected by the resettlement process based on their gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status within their community. It is important to note that different levels of vulnerability may be present within a vulnerable group or across different PA sites as individual circumstances vary, e.g. all women or all poor households are not homogenous and are therefore not equally vulnerable. The exact set of activities that will be provided to each confirmed vulnerable individual and household will be assessed on a case by case basis and will therefore vary according to their specific needs.

It may be confirmed during further engagement with these PAPs that these vulnerability factors may not affect their resilience to restore livelihoods and impacts on them from land acquisition will not necessarily be disproportionate on them. The Project has used an approach for the PAs to take these factors as a set of ‘screening’ criteria to identify potential vulnerabilities which require additional efforts to be made with these PAPs. This additional effort is required to confirm if these factors are likely to impact their ability to restore livelihoods and whether the Project related impacts will be disproportionate on these PAPs.

The VPP considers the specific aspect of vulnerability in relation to a number of groups, namely:

- Women and Children;
- Elderly;
- Disabled; and
- Vulnerable Minority and / or Ethnic Groups.

A key element of supporting vulnerable groups is ensuring that they have access to engagement processes so that they: a) are provided with sufficient information about the project, including the potential impacts and opportunities relevant to them; and b) can respond and provide feedback to help shape processes and activities they are involved in.

Other potentially vulnerable groups have been identified in terms of their vulnerability to land acquisition and livelihoods changes and / or their membership of vulnerable ethnic groups that may self-identify as IPs (namely at MCPY 12, MC-13 and PY-13). Consultation with such groups is an integral part of the Project’s overall approach to engagement which has the objective to build trust and broader community support for the Project, by ensuring ICP takes

place and through understanding and monitoring of the way that impacts are being managed and international standards are being applied.

Such a comprehensive approach as set out in the Project's Stakeholder Engagement Framework, Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Stakeholder Engagement Guidelines and Community Grievance Mechanism is important for all directly and indirectly affected stakeholders and communities including vulnerable groups or IPs. This approach allows for those vulnerable ethnic groups or IPs who have additional consultations rights including FPIC to have their consultations needs met without creating any tensions with the expectation of ICP for all project stakeholders.

Allowance is made for separate and confidential consultation with groups, households or individuals if this is deemed necessary to ensure their voice is heard (e.g. women, disabled PAP).

Different individuals and households will need different levels of support and assistance during resettlement implementation dependent on their specific area of vulnerability.

Specific initiatives to protect and support vulnerable groups which may be considered include:

- Ensuring compensation agreements contain a spousal consent;
- Identifying ways to help reduce women's workload and improve family services;
- Improving financial stability through a money management program, e.g. by supporting credit groups, providing skills training, supporting access to markets;
- Supporting education development, particularly numeracy and literacy;
- Strengthening the participation of vulnerable groups in decision making processes;
- Promoting equal opportunities for employment on the Project;
- Prioritising the needs of vulnerable individuals and groups during site selection for replacement housing / replacement land where possible;
- Providing assistance to vulnerable groups and individuals in dismantling and moving assets;
- Providing support (not just monetary compensation) to vulnerable groups where the re-building of structures is required; and
- Ensuring vulnerable individuals have priority access to livelihoods restoration programs.

The VPP runs parallel to the wider RAP implementation and will only conclude when the livelihoods of vulnerable people have been restored to at least pre-Project levels. The VPP may be updated during the RAP implementation program.

All activities to support vulnerable groups are documented and tracked within the Register of Vulnerable Individuals and Households, tracking activities may include:

- Ongoing engagement with the Village Development Committee (VDC) (where operational) as part of the monitoring of vulnerable households;
- Identifying and recording information about vulnerable individuals and households in the Register of Vulnerable Individuals and Households;
- Monitoring all measures developed to support vulnerable individuals and households through the compensation process and livelihoods restoration activities; and
- Monitoring livelihoods restoration.

The stakeholder engagement teams will be responsible for ensuring that additional engagement methods are used to facilitate the participation of vulnerable groups. The EACOP Project social investment team will be responsible for managing the participation of vulnerable individuals in appropriate social investment projects. Responsibility for coordinating and monitoring the status of vulnerable people and the associated support activities falls within the scope of the Livelihood Restoration Implementation Team with an independent bi-annual review.

8. CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE

The EACOP Project is committed to meaningful engagement with all of its stakeholders based on the principles of participation, respect for human rights, non-discrimination, empowerment, transparency and accountability. Stakeholder engagement will therefore be conducted in order to: understand and respect all stakeholders; establish lasting, positive relationships with stakeholders; provide project information to enable stakeholders to contribute meaningfully all along the process; work co-operatively with stakeholders to understand their concerns and seek solutions; commit towards the addressing of stakeholder concerns in a fair and effective manner; and inform stakeholders about the Project Community Grievance Mechanism so that they can use it, if necessary, to raise any grievances they have about the project.

Stakeholder consultation is an integral part of the PA resettlement planning, disclosure and implementation processes. Consultation is important to ensure opportunities at each stage for affected communities, as well as interested stakeholders, to provide input into the RAP process and help shape priorities, process and outcomes.

The Project's objectives for meaningful stakeholder engagement are to:

- Ensure that local stakeholders are informed as early as possible about Project activities;
- Build trust and broader community support for future operations, including through understanding and monitoring of the way that impacts are being managed and international standards are being applied;
- Ensure that engagement is undertaken in a coordinated fashion using the same principles, standards, messages, etc.;
- Gain access to civil society expertise, skills or resources to assist with, for example, social investment, livelihood restoration project development and implementation,

achieving national content targets, and implementing the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights (VPSHR);

- Facilitate the creation of partnerships to the mutual benefit of the Project and stakeholders including CSOs and enhance reputation;
- Identify opportunities and risks related to activities early in order to intervene and avoid escalation in the case of risks; and
- Ensure that stakeholder queries are handled in time through continuous engagements.

Engagement Principles and Objectives

The Project is committed to openness, dialogue and engagement as it views long-term, transparent relationships with stakeholders across all levels as essential to its success. In its Stakeholder Engagement Framework⁹, the EACOP Project outlines stakeholder engagement principles and objectives that guide its engagement activities, based on international standards, national regulations and partner company guidelines.

Interested and Affected Stakeholders

The table below describes distinct categories of affected stakeholders (*who it assumes are interested in the Project*) identified in relation to RAP engagement activities. Within these categories, distinct sub-groups are present such as vulnerable groups, including vulnerable ethnic groups.

Table ES-6: Summary of Project Affected Stakeholders and Resettlement Impacts

Stakeholder Group	Resettlement Related Impacts may include:	Interest in the RAP
<p>Project Affected Persons (PAPs): This group is directly affected by land acquisition for the PAs and has to be resettled as a result of physical and economic displacement. This group may include individuals, households and villages with affected village land. This group is prioritized for engagement. These people are identified and recorded within the detailed surveys and valuations activities undertaken.</p>	<p>Physical displacement due to loss of structures. Economic displacement due to loss of land / access to land / resources / access to resources. Economic impact due to loss of access to areas on which form part of their livelihood strategies (e.g. fishing ponds). Impact on community relations and livelihoods due to changes in access to communities and livelihoods.</p>	<p>Project impact on PAPs' land and structures. Validity of verification. Compensation rates and processes. Replacement of assets. Livelihood restoration options. Assistance during resettlement process. Construction timelines and activities. Employment opportunities Benefits to local communities.</p>
<p>Project Affected Communities (PACs): This group comprises communities within which resettlement will take place and host communities that PAPs will be moved to. These communities are described further in Chapter 5.</p>	<p>Physical splintering (e.g. community divided in two by an access road). Social disintegration / conflict (e.g. new community members' culture differs from host communities').</p>	<p>Project progress. Resettlement process. Construction timelines and activities. Employment opportunities. Benefits to local communities.</p>

⁹ EACOP Project Stakeholder Engagement Framework. Document Number: UT-MID-60-0120-200055, Revision 00, 14-03- 2017.

Interested stakeholders are defined as those groups who are not directly affected by the PA land acquisition but who, by their position, knowledge and / or experience, are able to influence the outcome of the Project. These include the Government, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), the media, and businesses / industry.

Project Engagement Structures

EACOP Project engagement, particularly at the local level, is designed and undertaken by Project engagement teams, in consultation with key GoT and community stakeholders. These teams use a variety of structures and processes to ensure accurate and effective communication is tailored to the needs of different stakeholder groups.

The Project has three teams that take part in engagement and consultation on land acquisition and resettlement: the EACOP Project RAP planning and implementation team; EACOP Project stakeholder engagement team; and DWC RAP Planning team (which includes stakeholder engagement resources). All activities are guided by the EACOP Project's Stakeholder Engagement Framework and coordinated in alignment with this.

The Land and Resettlement Working Group (LARWG) is a committee comprising EACOP Project and GoT representatives. It was established in March 2018, during the early stages of the EACOP Project resettlement planning process, and meets regularly to receive updates on the land acquisition and resettlement process, discuss issues and provide input into planning. It is chaired by the Ministry of Energy (ME)'s EACOP Project Coordinator. The EACOP Project Land and Social Team provides secretariat support together with the LARWG Representative from TPDC.

Engagement Methods

Various engagement methods have been used to support resettlement-related engagement. These have included:

- LARWG meetings and other Government meetings / meetings with specific government departments.
- Regular meetings at regional level with regions relevant to the EACOP Project. The most recent engagement meetings were undertaken in March 2019 with regional and district stakeholders and included an overview of the contents of the PA RAP.
- Regular meetings with government ministries to discuss specific resettlement-related topics.
- Community meetings / meetings with specific groups, held at district, ward and village levels. These have included sensitization meetings; survey processes; public disclosure of land and assets records compiled during the surveys; validation of land and assets; and disclosure of Compensation Schedules. They have also been used as a forum to collect qualitative data through focus group discussions and semi-structured interviews to understand the constraints, challenges and opportunities

faced by PAPs at PA sites. These meetings have included focus group meetings/small group meetings with small/minority/vulnerable ethnic groups.

RPF and PA RAP Disclosure

International requirements stipulate that a Project's Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and RAP are publicly disclosed. The RPF has been publicly disclosed and RPF documentation is available on the Project website in both English and KiSwahili languages¹⁰. The PA RAP was provided to the GoT in December 2018 for a 30-day comments period and is planned to be disclosed publicly from March 2019. Key points of the RAP will be summarized and translated into KiSwahili for a non-technical summary for provision to the WDCs and VDCs and a poster will be displayed at key meeting points at the local level (e.g. regional, district and ward offices). A simplified version of the updated Entitlements Framework included in the RAP will also be translated into Swahili language. This documentation will be provided to each Project-affected District. Copies of the RAP (in English) will be available at the EACOP head office in Dar es Salaam, the regional CLO hubs (when established) and on the Project website. A pamphlet outlining the process going forward will be distributed along with the executive summary.

9. IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

Institutional Framework

As set out in the Land Acquisition Process, the RAP implementation phase will involve inputs from the EACOP Project Pipeline Team (PPT), as well as GoT. The roles and responsibilities for the Priority Area RAP Implementation phase are summarized below.

Table ES-7: Institutional Role for RAP Implementation

Activity	Project Company / PPT (Project) Role	Government of Tanzania (GoT) Role
Step 5: Public Purpose and Conversion of Land to General Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide maps and information (including list of affected villages) of required Project land per section. Review gazettement area and any orders and / or notices prior to publication in the Gazette. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepares, issues and publishes necessary orders and / or notices in Gazette required under the LAA. GoT shall provide relevant written documentation to the Project of confirmation of public purpose. Undertakes all necessary steps and actions to meet the provisions of the LAA, including for the gazettement and acquisition of land and for the conversion of certain land (at timing agreed with Project) to General Land as agreed with the Project¹¹.

¹⁰ The specific documentation available on the Project website is: i) the full RPF document in English language; and ii) a summary RPF document in KiSwahili language (this comprises the Executive Summary and Chapter 6 Eligibility and Entitlements/Compensation Framework).

¹¹ This is expected to include, but not be limited to: all required approvals from Village/*Mtaa*, Ward, District, Regional and National authorities; resolution of any related planning matters; necessary surveys and reports; and notices as prescribed under the legal framework and the publishing of these, as required, in the Government

Activity	Project Company / PPT (Project) Role	Government of Tanzania (GoT) Role
Step 6: Compensation Agreements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide timing to the GoT and agree to wording of notices of intention to acquire. Lead the engagement with PAPs and communities to reach compensation agreements. Project to be a party, alongside the GoT, to agreement for provision of compensation and other entitlements. Compensation and additional entitlements under the international standards will be provided. Determine cases where the GoT's further compulsory acquisition powers need to be engaged and, as applicable, facilitate process of applying such compulsory acquisition powers by providing relevant information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepares in agreement with the Project Co. / PPT, issues at the precise time requested by the Project Co. / PPT and publishes notices of intention to acquire to PAPs (and affected villages, as required under the LAA); and Party to the tripartite compensation agreement as Acquiring Authority.
Step 7: Payment of Compensation, Relocation and Implementation of Livelihood Restoration and Assistance Programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Payment of compensation and delivery of in-kind entitlements and livelihood restoration and assistance measures. Provide precise timing and agree wording of notices to yield possession. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare in agreement with the Project Co. / PPT, issues at the precise time requested by the Project Co. / PPT and publishes notices to yield possession to PAPs (and affected villages, as required under the LAA). Oversight of compensation payments and relocation process.
Step 8: Right of Occupancy/Title Granted to the GoT	The State will undertake all necessary steps to grant to the relevant authority, including, as applicable, TPDC, a "Compliant Right of Occupancy" on PA required land (i.e. such right of occupancy in such a manner as will enable the State to grant to the Project land rights which are compliant with the IGA principles (see Step 9)).	
Step 9: Compliant Lease to the Project	The relevant Authority (namely, TPDC for the PA land) to then provide a lease to the Project for the required duration (for the PA sites an initial term of five (5) years, unless the Project specifies otherwise) which grants land rights to the Project which comply with the principles set out in the IGA (and relevant other agreements in place at that time between State and the PPT).	

RAP Budget

A detailed budget for RAP implementation has been developed on the basis of the displacement metrics reported in the PA RAP and the entitlements set out in Chapter 6 of this RAP. The main budget components are as follows:

- Land** – the cost of land is a function of the area of land to be acquired by the Project and market rates for land as determined during professional valuation. When estimating the cost of land, allowance has been made for orphaned land. Transaction costs have been included in the cost of land;

Gazette. Gazettement of the land for the public purpose and conversion of Village and Reserved Land to General Land is to occur simultaneously.

- Owners of Project-affected **residential dwellings** will have a choice between cash compensation and the provision of replacement structures in the form of adequate housing. The RAP implementation budget has assumed that all PAPs will choose the costlier option, which is generally replacement housing rather than cash compensation. Cash compensation for **ancillary structures** (on the basis of replacement value, not including depreciation) has also been included in the RAP implementation budget;
- Cash compensation for **crops and economic trees** has been included in the budget, based on valuation amounts determined during the asset valuation surveys;
- Various **allowances** have been budgeted for, including a disturbance allowance for all physically and economically displaced households, and an accommodation allowance and transport allowance for all physically-displaced persons;
- Budgeted compensation for **relocation of graves** comprises the costs for relocating the affected graves and the compensation payments to relatives required under the legal framework;
- The budget for livelihood restoration measures includes three main components: i) Costs associated with temporary accommodation, transitional support and / or food security measures to accommodate the physically and / or economically displaced individuals prior to replacement land and / or housing being available; ii) Costs associated with individual- and household-level livelihood restoration measures; and iii) Costs associated with community or village-level livelihood restoration measures. The budget allowance is based on the number of villages affected by the PA and an assessment of impacts on communal land and other relevant factors;
- Allowance has been made in the budget for additional assistance to **vulnerable persons and / or households**; and
- Budget for the resources required for **RAP implementation**.

RAP Program for Implementation Phase

The RAP presents a high-level timetable for the PA RAP Planning Phase and envisaged Implementation Phase.

To facilitate contractor land access to the PAs, temporary accommodation will be arranged for physically displaced PAPs with additional transitional livelihood assistance provided between the process of PAPs signing resettlement agreements / receiving payment, and moving into new homes or onto new land. The implementation schedule for the PAs takes into consideration that access to the CY-KP701, MCPY-08 and MCPY-16 sites remains critical for the Project with compensation payments for PAs planned to commence as soon as possible, likely to be during April/May2019.

During further community sensitization meetings, PAP entitlement briefings and ongoing EACOP CLO engagements, updates will be provided to PAPs and relevant stakeholders on the RAP implementation schedule.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Four main types of monitoring will be undertaken:

- **Process monitoring**, which is an internal monitoring activity with the aim of tracking the impact of the resettlement implementation process on the PAPs, their households and host communities. Indicators in this regard would include consultation completed and on-going, numbers of grievances raised and addressed, compensation payments disbursed, etc. Such monitoring allows for the timely implementation of corrective actions where required. It is recommended that internal monitoring should be undertaken on at least a 3-monthly basis during implementation;
- **Compliance monitoring**, which is aimed at establishing whether resettlement implementation is meeting the key objectives as defined in the RAPs / LRPs: that PAPs received due compensation in line with the entitlement framework; and that they were able to restore their livelihoods upon resettlement. Monitoring methods would include follow-up socio-economic surveys (to compare changes in household characteristics relative to baseline conditions reported in Chapter 5) and qualitative (or participative) monitoring involving consultation with stakeholders to elicit their views and inputs. Compliance monitoring should be undertaken quarterly during implementation and for two years following resettlement, after which it should be undertaken bi-annually;
- A **completion audit** upon completion of RAP / LRP implementation. This will be conducted by an independent and qualified external party determined by the Project Co. / PPT in conjunction with key stakeholders. The main purpose of the completion audit is to verify whether PAPs have been able to restore their livelihoods or whether there are corrective measures to be taken. Indicators to be evaluated include changes in livelihood strategies and sources of income, changes in status of vulnerable households, changes in agricultural yield / produce and income from farming, etc.; and
- An **Ex-post evaluation** (or post-project evaluation), to be undertaken by a qualified independent party, three to five years after implementation of resettlement. The objective of this audit is to assess the long-term impact that resettlement has had on PAPs and host communities, and whether compensation and livelihood restoration initiatives achieved the intended benefits in a sustainable manner.

The Project Co. / PPT will be responsible for providing the human resources, training, funds and facilities for implementing the monitoring program, as well as any external evaluations. Monitoring programs will typically be designed and implemented by the Technical Team in collaboration with those affected, and with other stakeholders.

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Appendix A: Assessment of Priority Area Layouts

Appendix B: Survey Questionnaire

Appendix C: Compensation Rates

Appendix D: Consultation and Disclosure

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations or Acronyms	Meaning
ACHPR	African Commission on Human and People' Rights
ACT	Agricultural Council of Tanzania
AGI	Above Ground Installation
AKDN	Aga Khan Development Network
ATM	Automated Teller Machine
AQRB	Architects and Quantity Surveyors Registration Board
BoQ	Bill of Quantities
BRN	Big Results Now
CAMFED	Campaign for Female Education
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDO	Community Development Officer
CFSVA	Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis
CIS	Corrugated Iron Sheet
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
CNOOC	China National Offshore Oil Corporation
CRB	Contractors Registration Board of Tanzania
CRO	Community Relations Officer
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CUL	CNOOC Uganda Limited
CV	Chief Valuer
CY	Coating Yard
DC	District Commissioner
DAS	District Administrative Secretary
DED	District Executive Director
DFID	Department for International Development
DWC	Digby Wells Consortium
DWE	Digby Wells Environmental
EACOP	East African Crude Oil Pipeline
EGPAF	Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation
E&P	Exploration and Production
EHSS	Environmental, Health, Safety and Security
EHT	Electrical Heat Tracing

Abbreviations or Acronyms	Meaning
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMAYO	Ereto Maasai Youth
EPs	Equator Principles
ERB	Engineers Registration Board of Tanzania
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
FAQ	Frequently Asked Question
FBE	Fusion-bonded epoxy
FDR	Fixed Deposit Reserves
FPIC	Free Prior and Informed Consent
GIS	Geographic Information System
GoT	Government of Tanzania
GoU	Government of Uganda
GPLP	Grain Postharvest Loss Prevention
ha	Hectare
HDPE	High-density polyethylene
HGA	Host Government Agreement
HSE	Health, Safety and Environment
HV	High Voltage
IAC	Indirectly Affected communities
ICP	Informed Consultation and Participation
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFC PS	International Finance Corporation Performance Standard
IFI	International Finance Institution
IGA	Inter-Governmental Agreement
ILO	International Labour Organization
IP	Indigenous People
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JV	Joint Venture
Kbpd	Thousand barrels per day
KPA	Key Performance Area
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
m	Meter
km	Kilometer

Abbreviations or Acronyms	Meaning
kV	Kilovolt
LAA	Land Acquisition Act
LF No.69	Land Form Number 69
LARWG	Land and Resettlement Working Group
LEAT	Lawyers' Environmental Action Team
LHRC	Legal and Human Rights Center
LOF	Load-out Facility
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCPY	Main Camp and Pipe Yard
ME	Ministry of Energy
MLHSD	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development
MLBV	Main Line Block Valves
MST	Marine Storage Terminal
MWTC	Ministry of Works, Transportation and Communication
NEMC	National Environment Management Council
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
OEA	Oikos East Africa
PA	Priority Area
PAC	Project Affected Community
PAH	Project Affected Household
PAP	Project Affected Person
PaulSam	PaulSam Geo-Engineering Company Ltd
PINGO	Pastoralists Indigenous Non-Governmental Organizations
PPT	Pipeline Project Team
PUF	Polyurethane foam
QS	Quantity Surveyor
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RAS	Regional Administrative Secretary
REA	Rural Energy Agency
ROO	Right of Occupancy
RoW	Right of Way
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SCI	Society of Chemical Industry

Abbreviations or Acronyms	Meaning
Sedit	Socio-economic Development Initiatives
Sida	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SIDO	Small Industries Development Organization
SNV	Stichting Nederlandse Vrijwilligers (Foundation of Netherlands Volunteers)
STCL	Safety Training & Consulting Limited
TBS	Tanzania Bureau of Standards
TANESCO	Tanzania Electric Supply Company
TANROADS	Tanzanian National Roads Agency
TARURA	Tanzanian Rural Roads Agency
TASAF	Tanzanian Social Action Fund
TATONA	Tanga Tourism Network Association
TAWA	Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority
TB	Tuberculosis
TEAM B.V.	Total East Africa Midstream Besloten Vernootskap
TEPU	Total E&P Uganda B.V.
TICC	Tanga International Competence Center
TFS	Tanzania Forest Service Agency
Total SA	Total Société Anonyme
TPA	Tanzania Ports Authority
TRC	Tanzania Railways Corporation
TPDC	Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation
TSP	Transitional Support Program
TTCL	Tanzania Telecommunication Company Limited
TUOP	Tullow Uganda Operations Pty Ltd
TV	Television
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNGC	United Nations Global Compact
UWASA	Urban Water and Sanitation Authority
VAM	Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping
VDC	Village Development Council
VEO	Village Executive Officer
VETA	Vocational Education and Training Authority

Abbreviations or Acronyms	Meaning
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit
VPSHR	Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights
WAT	Wax appearance temperature
WC	Water closet
WDC	Ward Development Council
WEO	Ward Executive Officer
WhiteKnights	WhiteKnights Real Estate Investment Analysts Co. Ltd

GLOSSARY

Term	Definition
Acres per hectare	One acre is equivalent to 0.4 hectares (ha).
Asset survey	A survey undertaken to identify and assess all assets by owner and / or rights holder.
Census	A survey of all persons who will be displaced by a project that captures all appropriate socio-economic baseline data of affected persons and their households and records their assets to determine eligibility for compensation and other support.
Coating Yard	A demarcated area where pipeline sections are treated with an insulation coating.
Compensation	Payment in cash or in-kind for an asset such as land and improvements on land, or a resource that is acquired or affected by a project.
Compulsory Acquisition/ Expropriation	The power of government to acquire land rights or right in land in the public interest without the willing consent of the owner or occupant.
Construction access road	An access road that links up with the existing road network to provide access to construction facilities and the pipeline construction corridor.
Construction Corridor	A corridor used as workspace within which to construct the pipeline.
Construction facilities	Facilities that will be required to facilitate construction of the Project, including construction and coating camps, lay-down areas, construction access roads and other facilities required for storage of equipment.
Contractor	Any or all Contractors that provide services or materials to execute the project pursuant to a contract established by and between Contractor and Developer.
Crude oil	Oil that is extracted from the ground before it is refined into usable products, such as gasoline.
Cut-off date	In Tanzania the date of the commencement of the valuation of assets of persons affected by the project. 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 woodlots) established after the cut-off date will not be valued or compensated.
Describing flow direction in a pipeline	When describing the direction of travel of product in a pipeline, "downstream" (with the current) means "from the source to an outlet". Conversely, the direction of travel from the outlet to the source is against the current, or "upstream".
Displacement	The physical, economic, social and / or cultural uprooting of a person, household, social group or community as a result of the project.
District	The second-highest administrative division of Tanzania. Each region is subdivided into districts. As of 2012 there are 169 districts. These include rural districts (District Councils) and urban districts (Town Councils, Municipal Councils and City Councils).
Downstream Sector	The downstream (oil and gas) sector is responsible for the refining of crude oil, the processing and purifying of raw natural gas, as well as the marketing and distribution of products derived from crude oil and natural gas.

Term	Definition
Economic Displacement	Loss of assets (including land), or loss of access to assets, that leads to loss of income or means of livelihood as a result of project-related land acquisition or restriction of access to natural resources. People or enterprises may be economically displaced with or without experiencing physical displacement.
Eligibility	Entitlement to compensation and assistance due displacement impacts resulting from the Project required land acquisition, the revocation of rights and / or the expropriation of property.
Encroachment	The unauthorised use of land in a project land footprint in violation of the terms by which the project land was established. Encroachers include any people settling and / or using land after a cut-off date has been instated.
Entitlements	Compensation offered to persons, households, groups and / or communities physical and / or economically displaced by the Project. This includes (but is not limited to): financial compensation; the right to participate in livelihood restoration programs; housing, service provision, transport assistance, and other short-term assistance required to move from one site to another.
Entitlement Framework	Describes compensation for both physical and economic losses due to resettlement or displacement and identifies categories of people who will be eligible to receive compensation as a result of these losses.
Equator Principles (EPs)	A risk management tool adopted by 94 financial institutions in 37 countries for identifying, assessing and managing environmental and social risks. The EPs are largely based on IFC's Performance Standards (2012) with some additional requirements.
Excavation	Any operation involving movement of earth, rock or other materials below surface level, to include digging, blasting, boring, tunnelling and backfilling.
Fallow Land	Land that is normally used for farming but that is not cultivated to let it recover its fertility.
Final Investment Decision (FID)	The Project partners' final decision on whether or not the Project is financially worthwhile as part of their long-term corporate finance decisions. In general, the FID is taken after the completion of certain studies and obtaining of permits as the project is readied for construction.
Focus Groups	A qualitative data collection methodology involving small groups of people to discuss selected points of interest.
GIS	A combination of computer hardware, software and data that is used to capture, maintain, analyse and display information related to the geographic location of features and facilities.
Grievance	A matter considered by a PAP / community member to be unjust or unfair as a result of Project activities that causes distress.
Hamlet	In rural areas in Tanzania, a hamlet represents the smallest administrative division of a village.

Term	Definition
Host Community	Communities that live in or around areas where physically displaced people will be resettled to or where replacement agricultural land is allocated, and who, in turn, may then be affected by the resettlement. Resettlement may in certain instances give rise to impacts on host communities - for instance, through increased pressure on land, water or other resources, or through changes in local socio-economic dynamics.
Household	A group of persons who may or may not be related, but who share a home or living space, who aggregate and share their incomes, and evidenced by the fact that they regularly take meals together.
Hydrostatic testing	A controlled process to confirm the threshold measurement for the safe operation of the pipeline. Sections of the pipeline are filled with water and pressurized for a certain time to allow for the identification of defects or leaks. It is usually performed following new pipeline construction before the actual product (e.g. crude oil) is introduced into the system.
IFC Performance Standards	The global benchmark for environmental and social risk management in the private sector.
IFC PS5	The IFC's performance standard for dealing with Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement.
Indigenous people	Social groups with a social and cultural identity distinct from the dominant society that makes them vulnerable to being disadvantaged in the development process.
International Good Practice	Practices applied to the Project to achieve the best possible results when managing social and environmental impacts.
Involuntary Resettlement	Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected individuals or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition that will result in displacement. This occurs in cases of lawful compulsory acquisition or restrictions on land use based on eminent domain; and in cases of negotiated settlements in which the buyer can resort to compulsory acquisition or impose legal restrictions on land use if negotiations with the seller fail.
Land Acquisition	Land acquisition includes both outright purchases of property and purchases of access rights, such as rights-of-way.
Land Acquisition and Resettlement Working Group	The overall governing body and management committee through which the national government collaborate and interact with the Project on matters related to land acquisition, compensation and resettlement. This national-level body comprises representatives of ME, TPDC, MLHSD, EACOP and the resettlement consultants.
LiDAR	A remote sensing method that uses light in the form of a pulsed laser to measure ranges (variable distances) to the Earth.
Line Markers	Above-ground installations, installed above the pipeline, to indicate the approximate pipeline route.

Term	Definition
Livelihood	A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets and activities required for a person to make a living such as: wages from employment; cash income earned through an enterprise or through sale of produce, goods, handicrafts or services; rental income from land or premises; income from a harvest or animal husbandry; share of a harvest (such as various sharecropping arrangements) or livestock production; self-produced goods or produce used for exchange or barter; self-consumed goods or produce, food, materials, fuel and goods for personal or household use or trade derived from natural or common resources; pensions; various types of government allowances (child allowances, special assistance for the very poor); and remittances from family or relatives.
Livelihood Restoration Plan	Analogous to a Resettlement Action Plan, except that it is appropriate for cases where displacement impacts are limited to economic displacement (i.e. does not include physical displacement).
Livelihood Restoration Program	A program intended to set out how to replace or restore livelihoods lost or reduced as a result of a project. The program will aim to restore, or if possible improve, the quality of life and standard of living of affected parties and ensure food security through the provision of economic opportunities and income generating activities of affected property owners and their households.
Load-out Facility (LOF)	Located offshore, the LOF is used to transfer product from the MST onto marine tankers for shipment to end users.
Main Line Block Valve Stations (MLBV)	A mechanical device (valve) installed in a pipeline that can be closed to block the flow of product (crude oil) through the pipeline. MLBVs are located at major crossing points and are used to stop the flow of product through the pipeline and isolate a segment of the pipeline system or a component of the system.
Main Camp and Pipe Yard (MCPY)	An area of approximately 17.5 ha consisting of temporary housing, offices, pipe yard kitchen, dining hall and entertainment areas. Each camp will be able to house up to 1,000 people. The adjoining pipe yard is where coated pipeline sections are stored before being transported to the construction corridor.
Maintenance	The process of maintaining property or equipment, including pipelines, to preserve them and prevent them from failure and ensure that they will continue to perform their intended function.
Marine Storage Terminal (MST)	An area close to the coast consisting of a number of external floating roof tanks with discharge pumps and support systems where product will be stored before it is transported to the end user via the offshore LOF.
Marshalling Yards	A support facility used for the delivery, storage and load out of pipe, plant and equipment.
Midstream Sector	The midstream (oil and gas) sector involving the transportation, e.g. by pipeline, storage and wholesale marketing, of crude or refined petroleum products.
Murrum	A form of laterite (clayish material) used for road surfaces.
Non-Governmental Organization	Any not-for-profit, non-governmental and voluntary citizens group organized on a local, national or international level. It can perform a variety of public service and humanitarian functions and is often guided by a specific mission.

Term	Definition
Notice of intention to acquire	An official written notice issued to people who will be displaced by the project, informing them that their land will be acquired (and / or property expropriated) for purposes of the project.
Notice to vacate / yield possession	A written notice issued to owners and occupants of land acquired by the project, informing them to leave the premises within a specified time frame.
Operator	An entity who owns or operates the Project infrastructure to be established.
Orphaned Land	A term to describe land dissected by the pipeline corridor and other facilities leaving portions of the original field no longer viable to cultivate / use.
Physical Displacement	Loss of permanently occupied house / apartment, dwelling or shelter as a result of Project-related land acquisition that requires the affected person(s) to move to another location.
Pipe Yard	An area where coated pipeline sections are stored during construction before being transported to the construction corridor.
Pipeline	Includes all parts of those physical facilities through which oil moves in transportation. It includes but is not limited to: line pipe, valves and other appurtenances attached to the pipe, pumping / compressor units and associated fabricated units, metering, regulating and delivery stations, and holders and fabricated assemblies located therein, and breakout tanks.
Pipeline Component	Some feature or part of a pipeline, such as pipe, valves, fittings and flanges.
Pipeline Corridor	A linear area where a pipeline is placed.
Pressure Reduction Station	Used to regulate the pressure in the pipeline to allow for the continued flow of the crude oil, and to ensure that the maximum allowable operating pressure is not exceeded when oil transfers from the pipeline to storage tanks.
Pressure Relief Valve	A mechanical safety device that provides protection to a pressurized container, such as a pipeline, by reducing the internal pressure by releasing it outside the container.
Priority Areas	Collective term used in this document for construction camps, coating yard, pipe yards, marshalling yards and construction access roads. These facilities need to be established before other construction activities can proceed; hence land access to Priority Areas will be required some months earlier than for the remainder of the project footprint.
Project	Activities from design, engineering, procurement, construction, commissioning, operating, maintaining and closure.
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 individual who, as a result of the land acquisition required for the Project, loses the right to own, use, or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land (residential, agricultural, pasture or undeveloped / unused land), annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other fixed or moveable asset, either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily.
Project Developer	The party responsible for the funding, planning, implementation and operations and maintenance of a Project.

Term	Definition
Project Finance	The financing of long-term infrastructure, industrial projects and public services based upon a non- or limited recourse financial structure, in which project debt and equity used to finance the project are paid back from the cash flow generated by the project. Project financing is a loan structure that relies primarily on the project's cash flow for repayment, with the project's assets, rights and interests held as secondary security or collateral. Project finance is especially attractive to the private sector because companies can fund major projects off a balance sheet.
Project Financier	A person, company, organization etc. that provides the money for a project.
Project Land Requirements	The area that has to be acquired for the purpose of establishing the on-shore Project infrastructure, including construction facilities and the operational facilities, namely the export pipeline and permanent above-ground installations.
Protective Coating	A substance or material applied to the exterior of the pipe or a pipeline to prevent contact between the pipe and the outside environment. Protective coating is generally applied to prevent corrosion of the pipe. Many types of protective coatings are used on pipelines, including coal tar, tape wraps, and fusion bonded epoxy compounds.
Pumping Station	A facility that houses the pumping infrastructure used to push oil along through a pipeline from the source to the outlet.
Ramsar Convention	An Inter-Governmental Treaty which provides for a framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources. The treaty was signed in 1971 in Ramsar, Iran.
Region	The highest administrative division of Tanzania. Tanzania is divided into thirty-one regions (2016), each of which is further subdivided into districts.
Regulatory Framework	The system of regulations and the means to enforce them, usually established by a government to regulate a specific activity.
Resettlement	The displacement or relocation of an affected population from one location to another within the national territory, and the restructuring or creation of comparable living conditions.
Resettlement assistance	Support provided to people who are 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.
Resettlement Action Plan	A plan that provides a comprehensive set of actions for addressing impacts related to physical and economic displacement. It describes the procedures and activities that will be taken to compensate for losses, mitigate adverse project impacts, and provide development benefits to those who will be resettled or displaced as a result of a project.
Resettlement Policy Framework	A requirement for projects with subprojects or multiple components that cannot be identified before project approval. The framework clarifies resettlement principles, organizational arrangements, and design criteria to be applied to subprojects to be prepared during project implementation.
Responsible Party	Assigned individual(s) who has the authority or expertise to define and take corrective action to resolve a grievance.

Term	Definition
Socio-economic Baseline	A baseline record of land use activities within the project footprint as well as the socio-economic characteristics of individuals and communities dependent on the land prior to the commencement of the land acquisition process, as well as host communities that will potentially be impacted by the project.
Spread	On pipeline projects of this magnitude, construction typically takes place concurrently at several locations along the pipeline route, with a construction team at each location moving progressively along the route. The area covered by each individual construction team is referred to as a "spread".
Stakeholder	Individual or groups of people who are directly or indirectly affected by a project, as well as those who may have interests in a project. They may have the ability to influence the outcome of the project, either positively or negatively.
Substation	Forms part of the electrical generation and distribution system by transforming voltage from high to low for use on the electrically heat traced (EHT) system.
Trench (to bury pipes in)	A long narrow ditch dug into the ground and embanked with its own soil and used for concealment and protection of the pipeline. Trenches are usually dug by a specialized digging machine.
Trestle	A frame that will support the crude oil transfer lines from the MST to the LOF.
Upstream Industry	The upstream (oil and gas) industry is sometimes known as the exploration and production (E&P) sector. It refers to the exploration for, and recovery and production of, products such as crude oil and natural gas.
Upstream Partners	Total E&P Uganda BV (TEPU), Tullow Uganda Operations Pty Ltd (TUOP) and CNOOC Uganda Limited (CUL) are referred to as the Upstream Partners.
Valuation	The valuation of project affected land and assets according to set compensation rates and schedules.
Village	A group of people / households who interact with each other and share an environment within well-defined cultural and geographic margins. In rural areas in Tanzania, villages constitute the second-smallest administrative division (the smallest being hamlets).
Vulnerable Persons	People who, by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage or social status in the context of the project, may be more adversely affected by displacement than others and who may be limited in their ability to re-establish themselves or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits. They may include people living below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women- and children-headed households, ethnic minorities, communities dependent on natural resources or other displaced persons who may not be protected through national land compensation or land titling legislation.
Ward	A lower-level administrative subdivision of Tanzania. In rural areas, each ward generally comprises several villages.

1 INTRODUCTION

The East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) (the 'Project') involves the construction and operation of a buried, cross-border pipeline to transport crude oil from the Lake Albert area in Uganda to the eastern coast of Tanzania for export to international markets. The pipeline will run from Kabaale in Hoima District, Uganda, to a Marine Storage Terminal (MST) at Chongoleani, Tanga Region, in Tanzania, on the East African coast. The length of the pipeline is nearly 1,450 kilometers (km), of which 1,147 km will be in Tanzania. The pipeline will traverse eight (8) regions and the land administered by 27 District Councils and Town Councils / City Councils in Tanzania.

Total Exploration and Production (E&P) Uganda B.V. (TEPU), Tullow Uganda Operations Pty Ltd (TUOP) and China National Offshore Oil Corporation (CNOOC) Uganda Limited (CUL) ('Upstream Partners') hold interests in petroleum resource licenses near Lake Albert, Uganda. The Government of Uganda (GoU) and the Government of Tanzania (GoT), combined with the Upstream Partners, wish to construct this cross-border export pipeline, related facilities and infrastructure.

During the initial Project planning stage, a Tanzanian company, Total East Africa Midstream B.V. (TEAM B.V.) has been established to perform the functions of the Project Developer and the TEAM B.V. Pipeline Project Team (PPT) (*also referred to as 'EACOP'*) has undertaken the preliminary planning work.

1.1 Overview of Resettlement Action Plan

The Project will require funding from International Finance Institutions (IFIs) and will follow the laws of the United Republic of Tanzania, the Project standards as set out in the Inter-Governmental Agreement (IGA) and include the requirements of IFIs. These requirements include the development of a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and a series of Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs). An overarching RPF has been developed for the Tanzanian section of the Project, and specific RAPs will be generated for each region according to the principles set out in the Framework (e.g. eligibility criteria, approach to valuation and proposed compensation options etc.).

The suite of RAPs being prepared for the Project relates to the geographical areas to be covered by each RAP, determined partly by administrative boundaries, and partly by the timing of required land access for various Project components.

The RAPs for the Project comprise the following:

- One RAP for Priority Areas (PAs) – this RAP;
- Eight (8) RAPs (commenced) for the pipeline corridor and above-ground installations (AGIs) – divided in terms of regional administrative geographical areas; and
- The Project will require access to over 4,000 hectares (ha), or approximately 9,884 acres, of land. In Tanzania approximately 90% comprises the construction corridor

for the export pipeline and AGIs. The current estimated land requirements of the Project are summarized in Table 1-1 below.

Table 1-1: Estimated Project Land Requirements¹²

Project Component	Estimated Affected Area
Construction Facilities	
Coating Yard (1 in Tanzania)	40 ha (98.84 acres)
2 Main Construction Camps with Marshalling Yards	17.6 ha (43.44 acres) + 18.5 ha (45.61) = 36.1 ha (89.05 acres)
10 Main Camps and Pipe Yards (MCPYs) (comprising 11 sites as one MCPY is split across 2 sites)	Between 17.5 ha (43.24 acres) and 20.9 ha (51.75 acres), approximately 183.5 ha (453 acres) in total
Construction and Operation	
New Access Roads to construction facilities, pipeline corridor and above-ground installations	Estimate: 74 ha (183 acres)
Operational Facilities	
Export Pipeline	
30 m wide Construction Corridor	30 m corridor: 3,441 ha (8,503 acres)
Additional temporary Construction Workspace along Corridor (estimate)	163 ha (403 acres)
Permanent Above Ground Installations	
Marine Storage Terminal / Tanks	72 ha (178 acres)
4 Pumping Stations (includes buffer, construction staging area, etc.) (15.0 ha, or 37 acres) each with 1.0 ha (2.47 acres) in pipeline corridor)	4 x 14 ha (34.59 acres) outside 30 m corridor = 56 ha (138 acres)
2 Pressure Reduction Stations (estimated 3.3 ha (8.15 acres) each additional to pipeline corridor)	2 x 3.3 ha (8.15 acres) outside 30 m corridor = 6.6 ha (16 acres)
Hydrotest Water Storage	To be confirmed
Main Line Valves Stations and Electrical Sub-stations / Heat Tracing Relay Sub-stations	Constructed within pipeline corridor, no additional land required
Total Project Land Requirement (Construction and Operation)	4,073 ha (10,062 acres)

Certain facilities (Project components) must be established before construction activities can proceed. These are collectively referred to as Priority Areas (PAs) or early works sites. There are fourteen PA sites in Tanzania:

- A Coating Yard (CY) (labelled CY-KP701);
- Two (2) main construction camps with marshalling yards (MCPY-08 and MCPY-16); and

¹² All land areas for Project components presented in this RAP are produced using the EACOP Project Coordinate System (Transverse Mercator projection with a WGS 1984 datum and central meridian of 35° East) (EACOP TM35).

- Ten (10) main construction camps and pipe yards (MCPY-05 through MCPY-07 and MCPY-09 through MCPY-15), of which MCPY-13 is split into two (2) sites – a main camp (MC-13) and pipe yard (PY-13) located approximately 13 km apart.

Land access to these PAs will be required much earlier than for the pipeline construction corridor, thus requiring completion of a RAP at an earlier date than the RAPs for the pipeline corridor. This document presents the RAP for these PAs (PA RAP).

1.1.1 Purpose and Scope of RAP for Priority Areas

Although the pipeline route has been designed to minimize environmental and social impacts, some physical displacement (loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of / interruption of access to land or other livelihood resources) for communities is unavoidable. Land access is required for the various Project components, including the construction and operation of the pipeline, and the establishment of construction camps, pipe yards, various permanent AGIs and access roads.

This PA RAP is for the Priority Area early works construction sites near the pipeline corridor within Tanzania. These sites are located along the pipeline route and need to be constructed in the early stages of the Project's program to enable the development of other Project components. The purpose of this PA RAP is to set out the measures that EACOP (in collaboration, where appropriate, with the GoT) have taken and will take to mitigate adverse effects, compensate losses, and provide development benefits to persons and / or communities experiencing physical and / or economic displacement by the PA components.

The PA RAP has been written to comply with all Tanzanian laws pertaining to land access and involuntary resettlement and to adhere to IFI's requirements including the International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards (PS), particularly PS5 on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement (2012). This RAP adopts the principles and processes set out in the EACOP Project RPF¹³.

The scope of the PA RAP is to establish and describe:

- The people affected by the Project PA sites who will experience physical and / or economic displacement;
- Eligibility criteria for the PA sites and the entitlements for affected parties (including in-kind and cash compensation options);
- Rates of compensation for lost assets;
- The process used to identify affected vulnerable individuals and groups;
- Levels of assistance (including to vulnerable individuals and groups) for resettlement of affected households;

¹³ The RPF (September 2018) has been disclosed on the EACOP Project website <http://eacop.com/information-center/publications/>.

- Measures to reinstate livelihoods of affected persons and households;
- Alternatives that would minimize or avoid displacement;
- Roles and responsibilities to compile and undertake and implement RAP actions, including the acquisition of PA land;
- The Project's approach to stakeholder engagement and consultation with PAPs and other interested parties, including the Project grievance management mechanism; and
- Activities required to implement, and monitor land acquisition, compensation and livelihood restoration commitments made within this PA RAP.

1.1.2 Institutional Roles for RAP Preparation

The processes undertaken in the preparation and implementation of this PA RAP will be achieved with the support and collaboration of the GoT¹⁴ through its relevant mandated authorities, including the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC), Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development (MLHSD), Tanzania Ports Authority (TPA), Ministry of Energy (ME), and other agencies such as those responsible for roads – e.g. Tanzanian Rural Roads Agency (TARURA) and Tanzanian National Roads Agency (TANROADS).

The Regional Secretariats of the Project affected regions within which the PAs are located have provided oversight and guidance to the RAP planning and related land and asset valuation process.

The relevant District Councils, District Commissioner's (DC) Office and District Executive Director's (DED) Office also had a role in the development of this RAP by participating in the land and asset valuation process in an oversight role. Village Development Council (VDC) representatives participated in Project community sensitization and disclosure meetings, mobilized affected households and provided feedback to affected persons on Project related issues, participated in identification of affected persons and households and witnessed the land and asset valuation exercise.

1.2 Summary of Priority Area Impacts

The main displacement impacts of the PA land acquisition are summarized as follows and in Table 1-2:

- There is a total of 354 Project Affected Persons (PAPs) associated with the PAs. A PAP is defined as a person (natural or legal) who, at the time of the asset registration, was identified as having rights to one or more displaced assets;

¹⁴ All references to "State", "Government of Tanzania", "GoT" and / or the "Government" shall be construed as references to the State and / or to the appropriate State Authority, as applicable.

- The socio-economic survey undertaken identified an estimated 2,231 individuals associated with the 354 PAPs. Individuals are defined as members of the same household if they live within the same homestead for at least part of the year, and they regularly share meals together. Household members (some of whom may be PAP's in the sense defined above) typically comprise the household head, his / her spouse, their children, as well as extended family members (parents, siblings, grandchildren, etc.);
- The numbers of households include institutional owners (at MCPY-07, MCPY-11, MC-and 13). This refers to land that is under jurisdiction of the Village but for which rights have not been allocated to any specific household. There is also a commercial land holder (1) at MCPY-16 and one of the agricultural tenants at MCPY-16 is the village;
- The largest numbers of PAPs are found at MCPY-06, MCPY-08, CY-KP701 and MCPY-15;
- Of the 354 PAPs, 259 will lose land to the Project; the remainder will lose other types of assets – mainly crops, economic trees and structures. PAPs with compensable assets (e.g. crops and / or economic trees) on land held by another PAP are referred to as Tenant PAPs. Tenant PAPs are distinct from lodgers who live in (and usually pay rent for) rooms or residential structures belonging to a PAP; and
- A total of 34 PAPs will be physically displaced (i.e. will lose residential structures), 31 of which will also lose land, while the remaining 3 will lose residential structures, but not the associated land. Physically displaced PAPs are limited to MCPY-05, MCPY-06, MCPY-08, MCPY-09, CY-KP701 and MCPY-11, with the largest number at MCPY-08.

A total of 320 PAPs will be economically displaced by the PAs (i.e. will not lose residential structures), in that they will lose some other type of asset (agricultural land, graves, crops and / or trees).

Table 1-2: Summary of PA Displacement Impacts

Priority Area	Region	District	PAPs	PAPs Losing Land	Tenant (Only) PAPs	Physically Displaced PAPs	Economically Displaced (Only) PAPs
MCPY-05	Kagera	Missenyi	33	24	9	5	28
MCPY-06		Muleba	52	29	23	7	45
MCPY-07	Geita	Chato	14	8	6	0	14
MCPY-08		Bukombe	47	29	18	9	38
MCPY-09	Tabora	Nzega	6	5	1	4	2
CY-KP701			38	35	3	5	33
MCPY-10		Igunga	17	8	9	0	17
MCPY-11	Singida	Singida Rural	27	24	3	4	23
MCPY-12	Dodoma	Kondoa	15	14	1	0	15
MC-13	Manyara	Kiteto	3	3	0	0	3
PY-13			16	10	6	0	16
MCPY-14	Tanga	Kilindi	9	6	3	0	9
MCPY-15		Handeni	71	63	8	0	71
MCPY-16		Muheza	6	1	5	0	6
Total			354	259	95	34	320

Figures given above are accurate at time of issuing this RAP. Small modifications to figures will occur following changes to PAP's circumstances and queries raised by a small number of PAPs over their valuations. Any changes will be captured in a separate register of changes managed by the RAP Implementation team.

1.3 Content of Plan

The remaining chapters of this RAP are structured as follows:

- **Chapter 2** provides a description of the Project, with specific focus on the PAs, and gives an overview of steps taken to avoid or minimize displacement related to the PAs;
- **Chapter 3** sets out the Tanzanian regulatory framework relating to land acquisition, compensation and resettlement; company standards of the Upstream Partners; applicable international guidelines and standards; and an analysis of the gaps between Tanzanian and international standards for land acquisition and involuntary resettlement;
- **Chapter 4** defines the principles and process adopted for land acquisition, resettlement and compensation for the Project in general and the PAs in particular. The process and criteria to identify vulnerable individuals and groups is also presented;
- **Chapter 5** presents the socio-economic profiles of PAPs at each PA site and the physical and economic displacement impacts of the PA land acquisition;

- **Chapter 6** sets out the PA entitlement and compensation framework, including the eligibility criteria, compensation options (e.g. replacement housing and replacement land), the valuation methodology for land and assets, and the entitlements to be offered to PAPs to meet Tanzanian regulatory requirements and international standards;
- **Chapter 7** presents the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) describing the approach to be adopted by the Project to restore, or improve where possible, the livelihoods and standard of living of persons displaced by the PAs. This is a live plan which will continue to be developed during RAP implementation;
- **Chapter 8** presents the Vulnerable Peoples Plan;
- **Chapter 9** describes the approach to stakeholder engagement, consultation and information disclosure related to the PA land acquisition program. A summary of engagement activities during the PA RAP planning is presented, along with more details in a supporting appendix (Appendix D). The planned engagement for the PA RAP implementation is summarized along with the Project Grievance Management Mechanism; and
- **Chapter 10** describes the institutional arrangements for the implementation of the PA RAP and the implementation resources and schedule. The planned monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement program is also described.

1.4 Project Developer's Contact Details

The intention for the EACOP Project is to establish a Pipeline Company that will be the ultimate developer and operator of the Project, comprising various parties with an interest, including the Upstream Partners together with the GoU and GoT. The process to establish the Pipeline Company is underway.

During this initial Project planning stage TEAM B.V., a company registered in the Netherlands with a Tanzanian branch registered in the country, has been established to perform the functions of the Project developer.

Table 1-3 provides the contact details for the Project developer for the RAP.

TEAM B.V. works closely with the GoT during planning and implementation of the land acquisition process. The main forum for this collaboration is the Land and Resettlement Working Group (LARWG), which includes representatives of the Project, TPDC, ME, TPA and MLHSD. The LARWG was convened in March 2018 and meets on a regular basis to provide updates on the land acquisition and resettlement process and discuss issues and the future planning of the program. More details on the LARWG and its activities are provided in Chapter 9.

Table 1-3: Project Developer's Contact Details

Name of Developer	Address	Named Key Contact	Telephone
Total East Africa Midstream B.V.	Kiliwa House, 369 Touré Drive, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania	Jean Lennox, Land and Social Manager, EACOP Project	+ 255 699 000 331

1.5 Resettlement Planning Team

The RAP has been prepared on behalf of TEAM B.V. for the EACOP Project by the Digby Wells Consortium (DWC), which comprises:

- The international environmental and social consulting firm, Digby Wells Environmental (DWE);
- The Tanzanian firms PaulSam Geo-Engineering (PaulSam) and Safety Training & Consulting Limited (STCL); and
- The Tanzanian registered valuation firm, WhiteKnights Real Estates and Investment Analysts (WhiteKnights)¹⁵.

¹⁵ It is a legal requirement in Tanzania that the valuation of assets for the purposes of compensation and land acquisition be undertaken by a registered valuer.

2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Overall Project Description

The East African Crude Oil Pipeline is a 1,443 km crude oil export infrastructure that will transport Uganda's crude oil from Kabaale - Hoima in Uganda to the Chongoleani peninsula near Tanga in Tanzania for export to the international market. This major export system, (296km in Uganda and 1,147 km in Tanzania), comprises of a 24 inch insulated buried pipeline, 6 Pumping stations (2 in Uganda and 4 in Tanzania) and a marine export terminal.

The proposed pipeline route alignment through Tanzania is reflected in Figure 2-1. Figure 2-2 indicates the proposed locations of supporting infrastructure.

The pipeline will be buried at a depth of 1.8 - 2 meters. It will be buried deeper in areas where it has to cross rivers or roads. The only elements of the pipeline infrastructure that will be visible will be the pumping stations, the electrical heat tracing stations, the block valve stations, the marine storage terminal and offloading facilities. These are known as Above Ground Installations (AGIs).

Uganda's crude oil is naturally viscous and waxy at room temperature, this implies that it solidifies when exposed to these temperatures. Therefore, to transport this oil, the Uganda-Tanzania oil export pipeline needs to be heated at a minimum temperature of 50°Celsius and insulated. To maintain this operating temperature, the pipeline will be electrically heated to keep the oil in a liquid state along the entire route. The EACOP will be the longest electrically heated pipeline in the world.

The pipeline will cross 2 countries, Uganda and Tanzania.

In Uganda, it will cover a distance of 296 km, through 10 districts (Hoima, Kakumiro, Kyankwanzi, Mubende, Gomba, Sembabule, Lwengo, Kyotera, Rakai, Kikuube), and 25 sub-counties. In Tanzania, it will cover a distance of 1,147 km, through the 8 regions (Kagera, Geita, Shinyanga, Tabora, Singida, Dodoma, Manyara, Tanga) and 24 districts.

This trans-border infrastructure shall be developed and operated as a private sector project on an integrated basis by special purpose company in which the Lake Albert Upstream Partners TOTAL, CNOOC, TULLOW and Uganda National Oil Company (UNOC), and the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC) will be the shareholders.

The design flow rate of the pipeline will make it capable of transporting 216,000 barrels of crude oil per day (216 Kbpd). A key element of the design is temperature management to maintain the crude oil above pour point and as much as possible above wax appearance temperature (WAT). The project components responsible for this task are:

- Electrical heat tracing (EHT);
- Pumping station bulk heaters (later in Project life); and
- MST bulk heaters.

During pipeline commissioning, the EHT will heat the crude oil to keep it above 50°C. At plateau production, pipeline insulation will maintain crude temperature above 50°C without any additional heat supply. The pipeline will be buried, thermally insulated with polyurethane foam (PUF) and EHT will be installed for the entire length of the pipeline. EHT is a heating system used to raise and / or maintain the temperature of the pipe by an electrical heating element that runs in physical contact along the length of the pipeline.

The EHT will provide heating during reduced flow rates, shutdowns or when maintenance is required. This EHT system will require electrical power, which will be in the form of an underground cable that will be installed parallel to the pipeline trench. The power required for the EHT will be acquired from generators at the pumping stations and converted to the required voltage via step-down sub-stations located along the pipeline route.

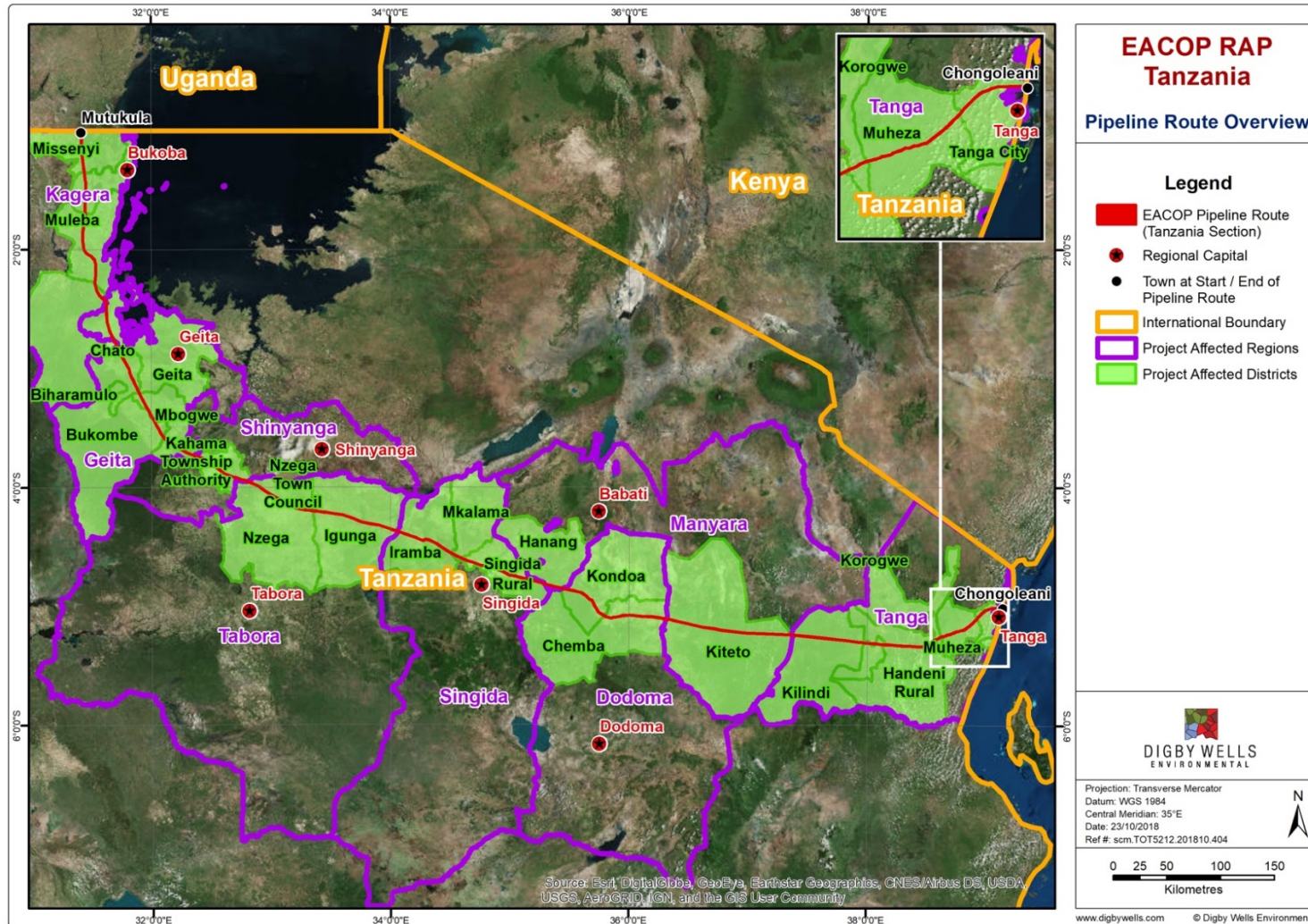


Figure 2-1: The EACOP Pipeline Route

The main Project components in Tanzania include the following:

Priority Area Facilities for Construction:

Certain early works facilities (Project components) must be established before construction activities can proceed. These are collectively referred to as PAs. The following Project components are included within this RAP. Further details are provided on these in Section 2.2 below:

- Coating Yard: The pipe will be imported in sections with a fusion-bonded epoxy coating already applied. A coating yard facility will be constructed in Tanzania for these sections of pipe to then have insulation applied;
- Twelve main camps and pipe yards (MCPYs): These camps will consist of temporary housing, offices, a kitchen, a dining hall and entertainment areas and will be located at reasonable intervals along the construction corridor. Each camp will also house a pipe yard, a sewerage treatment facility and waste management area, driveways within the facility and, in some cases, a helipad. One of these facilities will be split across two sites, a main camp (MC-13) and a pipe yard to store pipes (PY-13). At least two of these camps (MCPY-08 and MCPY-16) will be used as marshalling yards for distribution of the pipes; and
- Construction access roads: These access routes will link up to the existing road network and will provide access to certain construction facilities and the pipeline construction corridor. The intention is these accesses will be built by the Project. Only a few of the PAs require new access roads to be constructed with others simply requiring very short entrance driveways into the facility from the existing road network to be built.

Other Project components (to be covered in the regional RAPs) include:

- Pipeline construction corridor: A 30 m wide construction corridor that will be used as workspace. The corridor might be wider in certain areas, depending on the local environment and construction requirements. The corridor will be rehabilitated¹⁶ once construction is complete; and
- Export pipeline: Once construction is completed, a 10 m wide corridor is required for the safe operation and maintenance of the pipeline set within the 30 m construction corridor¹⁷. During operation, this corridor will be kept clear from deep-rooting

¹⁶ In areas categorized as Village Land prior to the Project, the 30 m wide corridor will be restored to grassland. In areas previously categorized as Reserved Land and designated as a protected and / or designated area (e.g. Forest Reserve, Game Reserve, Wildlife Management Area, Game Controlled Area and Open Area) land cover will be restored and land use managed to achieve equivalent biological capacity.

¹⁷ Following engagements with the Government and review of the Tanzanian land tenure and legal framework, the 30 m construction corridor will be acquired permanently and converted to General Land. The Right of Occupancy (ROO) for the pipeline corridor will be granted to the TPDC and a lease for the full 30 m corridor provided to the Project Company.

vegetation and permanent structures to ensure the safe operation of, and easy access to, the pipeline for maintenance purposes. However, the operation of the pipeline will not present a barrier to people and livestock. Once the pipeline is buried markers (monuments), planted at regular intervals, will be visible along the corridor.

Above-Ground Installations (AGIs):

- Pumping stations: Four (4) pumping stations in Tanzania are located at strategic intervals along the pipeline and are used to monitor the flow in the pipeline and to boost the pipeline's internal pressure and flow (if required) to ensure safe operating limits;
- Pressure reduction stations: Two (2) pressure reduction stations in Tanzania will regulate the pressure in the pipeline to ensure continued flow and that the maximum allowable operating pressure is not exceeded when the oil exits the pipeline and enters the storage tanks. There will be an additional pressure reduction station at the MST;
- Sub-station: The EHT system will require electrical power, in the form of an underground cable that will be installed parallel to the pipeline trench. The power required for the EHT will be acquired from generators at two of the pumping stations and converted to the required voltage via step-down sub-stations located at intervals along the pipeline route;
- Main Line Block Valves (MLBVs): MLBVs are required primarily to isolate a section of the pipeline in the event of a rupture (which is very unlikely, and the pipeline design includes a leak detection system (fiber optic cable) for the entire pipeline). MLBVs will be located at major crossing points, active seismic areas and at each of the pumping stations and pressure reduction sections;
- Hydro test water storage facilities: These facilities are used to perform hydrostatic testing on the pipeline prior to commissioning to confirm the threshold measurement for the safe operation of the pipeline;
- Marine Storage Terminal: The crude oil will be stored at the MST before it is moved to the offshore load-out facility from where it is transported to the end user. The MST consists of floating roof tanks, discharge pumps and associated support systems, and a trestle with transfer lines that connects the MST to the load-out facility;
- Load-out facility (LOF): From the MST, crude oil is discharged through pipelines to offshore LOF where it is loaded onto marine tankers for shipment to end users. A LOF will be constructed, including a jetty, to transfer crude oil to vessels (i.e. ships) at a sheltered deep-water site offshore; and
- Jetty: A jetty of approximately 2 km in length will connect the MST with the LOF.

The GoT will acquire all land required for the Project on a permanent basis. The Government will then grant the Right of Occupancy (ROO) for this land to TPDC who will provide a lease

to the Project. Both the ROO and the lease will comply with the principles set out in the IGA (see Section 3.3). For the PAs a short-term lease of sufficient duration to support the construction, pipeline commissioning and construction facilities' de-commissioning, will be secured for the Project. On expiry of the lease, land will revert to TPDC.

Access restrictions to Project land during construction and operation will be determined on the basis of health and safety considerations. The PA coating yard, main camps, marshalling and pipe storage yards will be fenced and access to these facilities will be strictly controlled.

The pipeline corridor will be unfenced, except where health and safety considerations require access restrictions. Existing vehicle crossings will be maintained. Where certain restrictions are unavoidable (e.g. during construction in specific areas), provisions will be made for crossings of the pipeline route by people, vehicles and livestock near the restricted zone. More details on the proposed land use restrictions for the pipeline corridor and other Project installations are contained within the RPF¹⁸.

2.2 Overview of Priority Areas

The PAs include construction camps, coating yard, pipe yard(s), marshalling yards and construction access roads. This section describes the:

- Location and setting of the PAs;
- PA land requirements and land access schedule; and
- Description of the PA facilities, including typical layouts of a coating yard and a MCPY facility.

2.2.1 Location of Priority Areas

There are 14 PA sites located in Tanzania. The locations of these PAs are shown in Figure 2-2, followed by a more detailed overview of each of the PAs in Table 2-1. An overview of each PA's local setting is then provided in Figure 2-3 to Figure 2-16.

All land areas for Project components presented in this RAP are produced using the EACOP Project Coordinate System (Transverse Mercator projection with a WGS 1984 datum and central meridian of 35° East) (EACOP TM35).

¹⁸ Digby Wells Consortium (2018). East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP), Tanzania Section: Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) (September 2018). (Digby Wells Environmental; PaulSam Consultants; White Knights Real Estate Investment Analysts Company Ltd.).

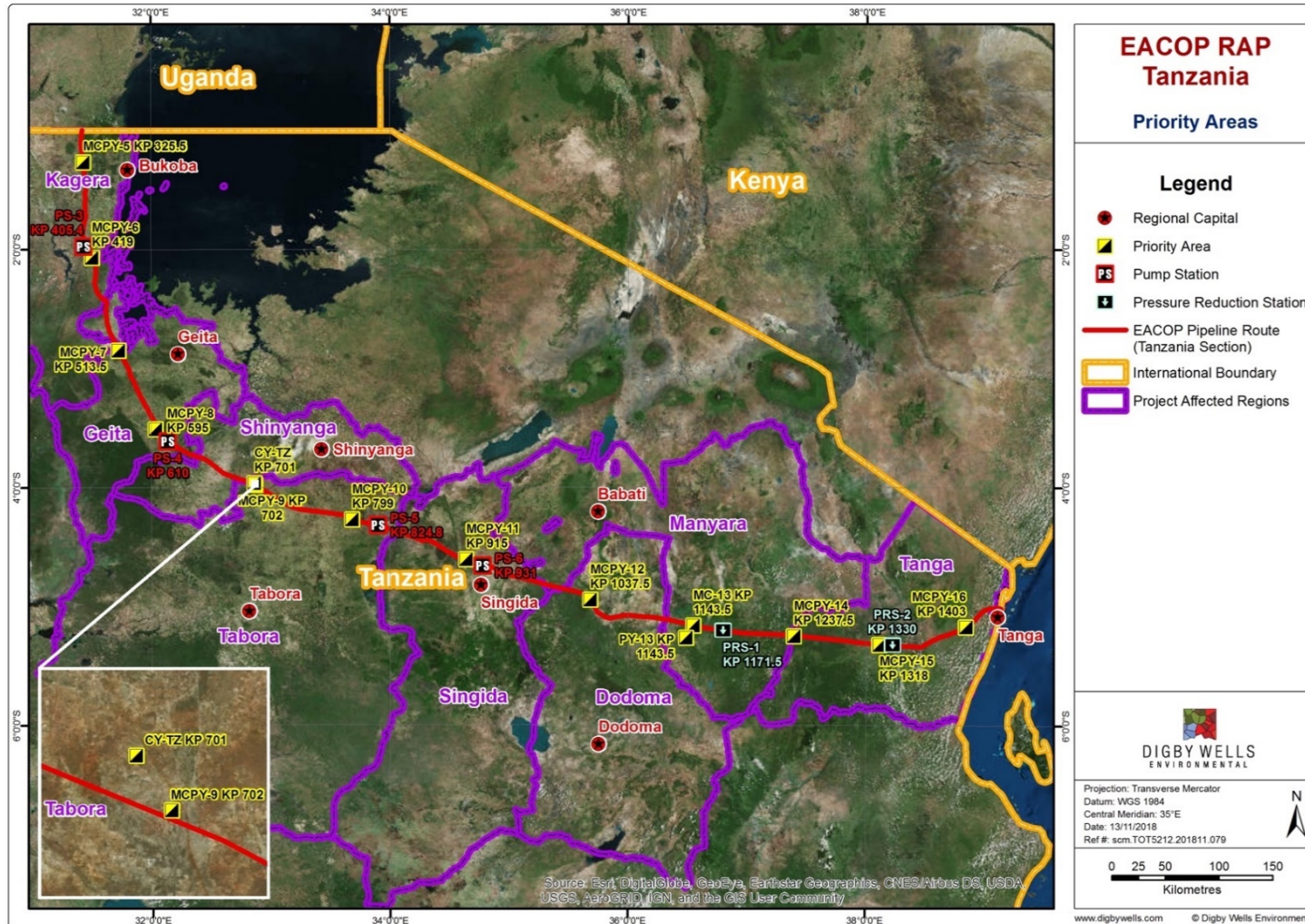


Figure 2-2: Location of Priority Areas along the Pipeline Corridor

Table 2-1: Overview of Priority Areas¹⁹

Priority Area	Attributes		Location			
	Type	Surface Area of Facility (acres) ²⁰	Region	District	Ward	Village/Mtaa
Access required by April 2019						
CY-KP 701	Coating Yard	98.84	Tabora	Nzega	Igusule	Sojo
Access required by May 2019						
MCPY-08	Main Camp / Marshalling Yard	43.44	Geita	Bukombe	Bukombe	Bukombe
MCPY-16	Main Camp / Marshalling Yard	45.61	Tanga	Muheza	Lusanga	Tanganyika
Access required by June 2019						
MCPY-05	Main Camp / Pipe Yard	47.39	Kagera	Missenyi	Kyaka	Bulifani
MCPY-06	Main Camp / Pipe Yard	41.21	Kagera	Muleba	Karambi	Kiguzi
MCPY-07	Main Camp / Pipe Yard	43.24	Geita	Chato	Bukome	Mkungo
MCPY-09	Main Camp / Pipe Yard	45.35	Tabora	Nzega	Igusule	Sojo
MCPY-10	Main Camp / Pipe Yard	43.65	Tabora	Igunga	Nanga	Bulyang'ombe
MCPY-11	Main Camp / Pipe Yard	44.77	Singida	Singida Rural	Msimbazi	Ntondo
MCPY-12	Main Camp / Pipe Yard	49.01	Dodoma	Kondoa	Serya	Serya
MC-13	Main Camp	11.55	Manyara	Kiteto	Njoro	Ndaleta
PY-13	Pipe Yard	29.56	Manyara	Kiteto	Njoro	Njoro
MCPY-14	Main Camp / Pipe Yard	45.66	Tanga	Kilindi	Kibirashi	Gitu
MCPY-15	Main Camp / Pipe Yard	51.75	Tanga	Handeni Town Council	Mabanda	Bagamoyo, Komoza and Kwedigongo Mitaa

¹⁹ PA sites also include construction access roads at MCPY-07, MCPY-10 and MCPY-15 (see Chapter 5).

²⁰ Surface areas of facilities have been calculated based on the EACOP Project Coordinate System (Transverse Mercator projection with a WGS 1984 datum and central meridian of 35° East) (EACOP TM35).

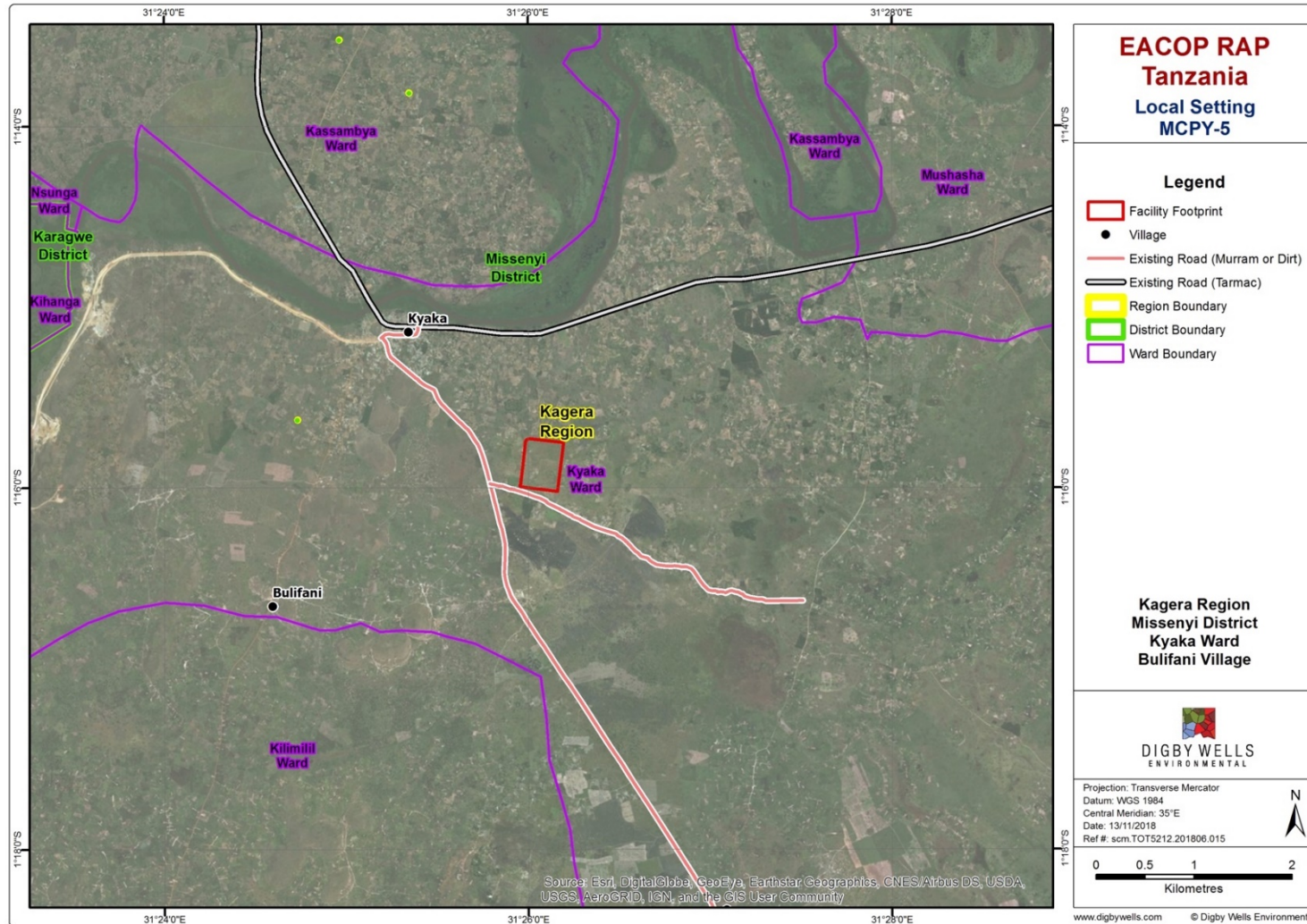


Figure 2-3: MCPY-05 Local Setting

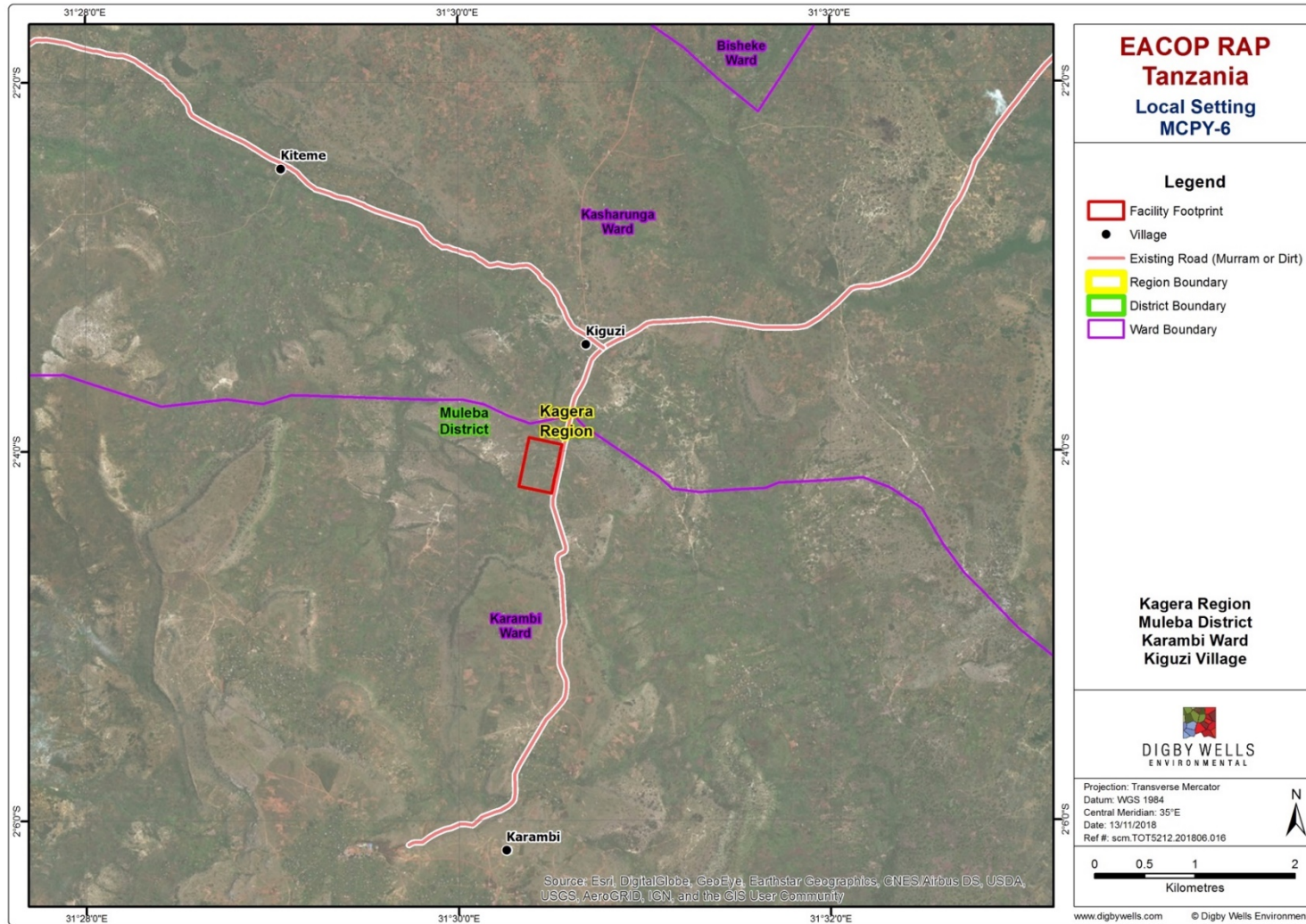


Figure 2-4: MCPY-06 Local Setting

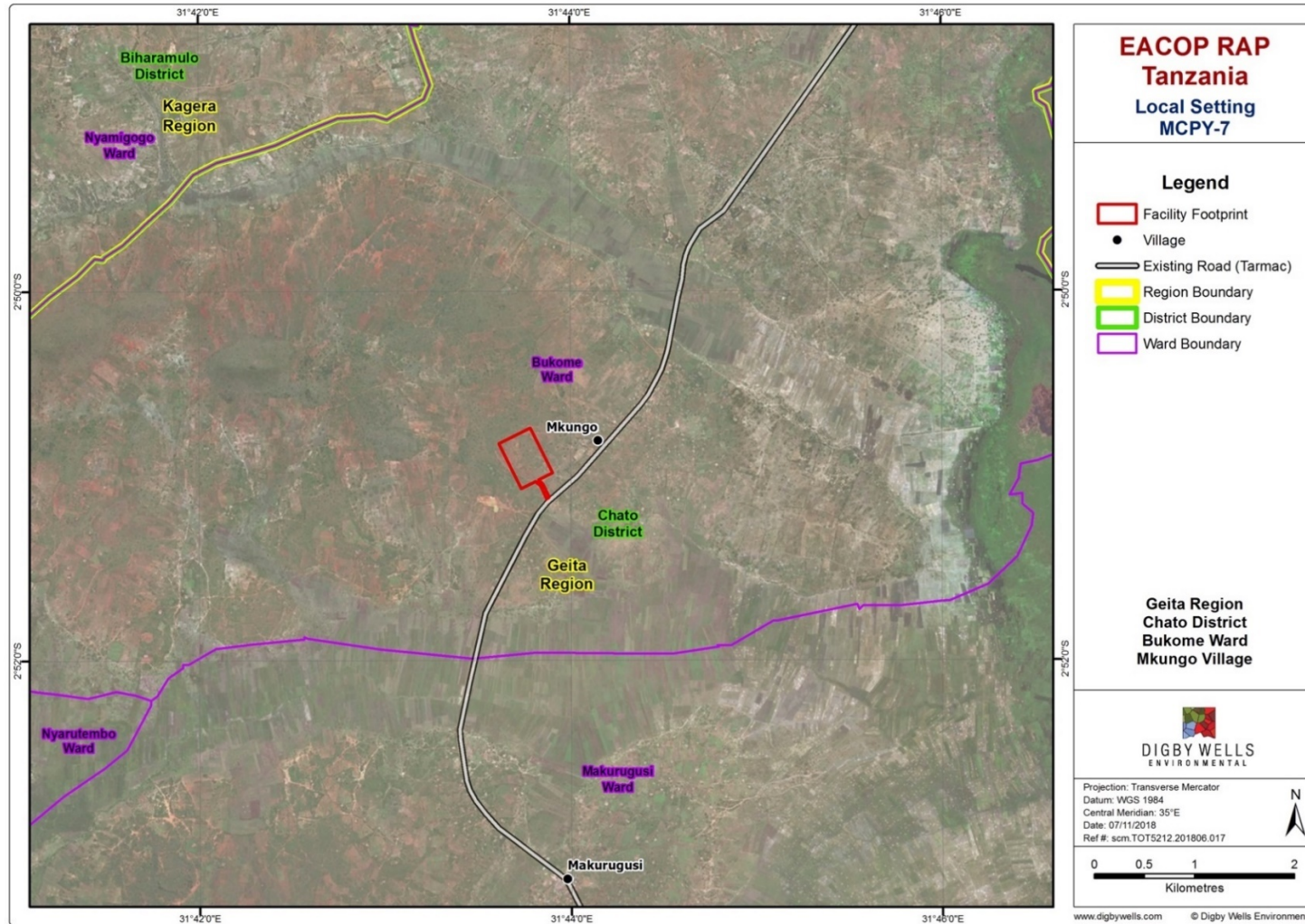


Figure 2-5: MCPY-07 Local Setting

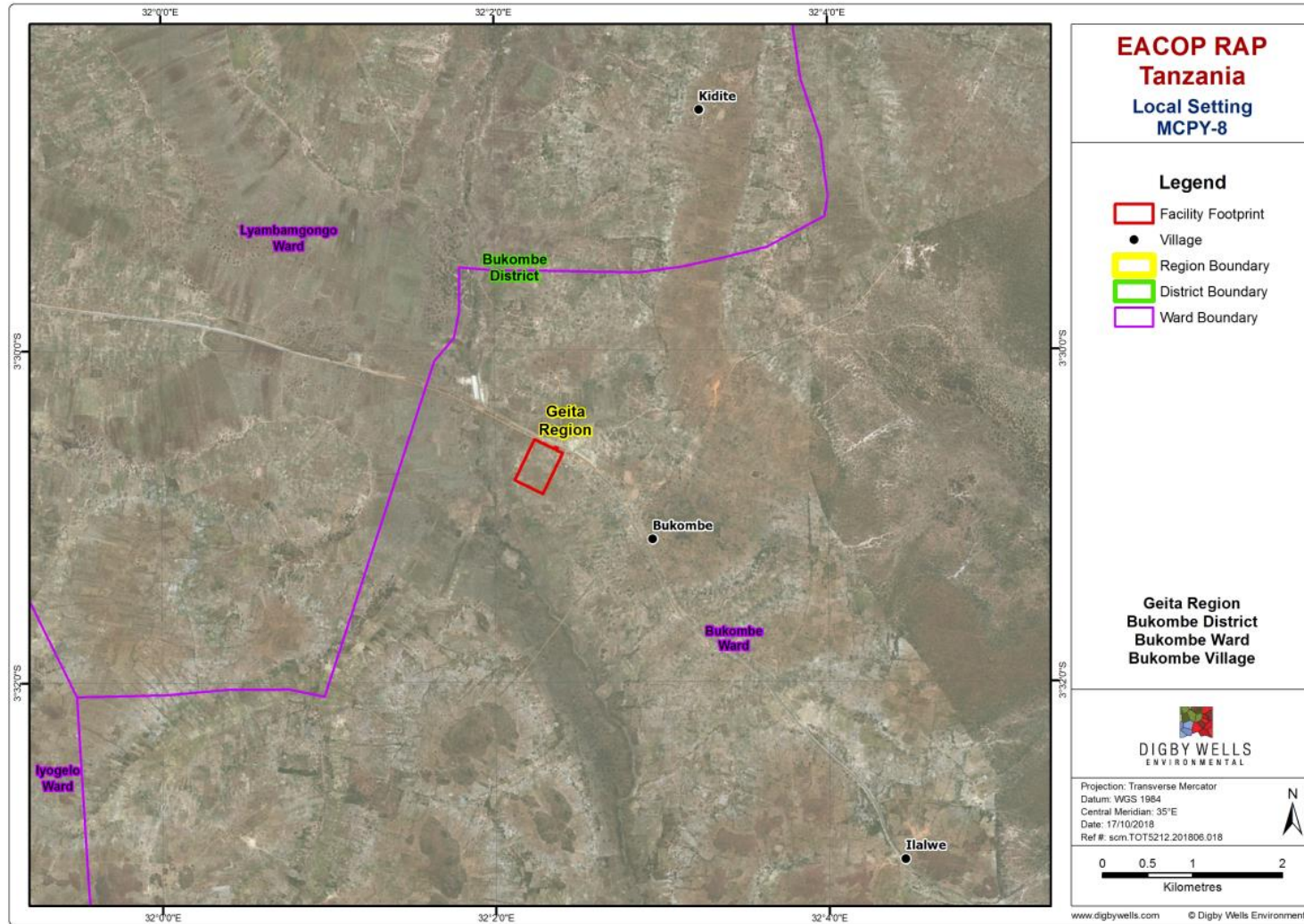


Figure 2-6: MCPY-08 Local Setting

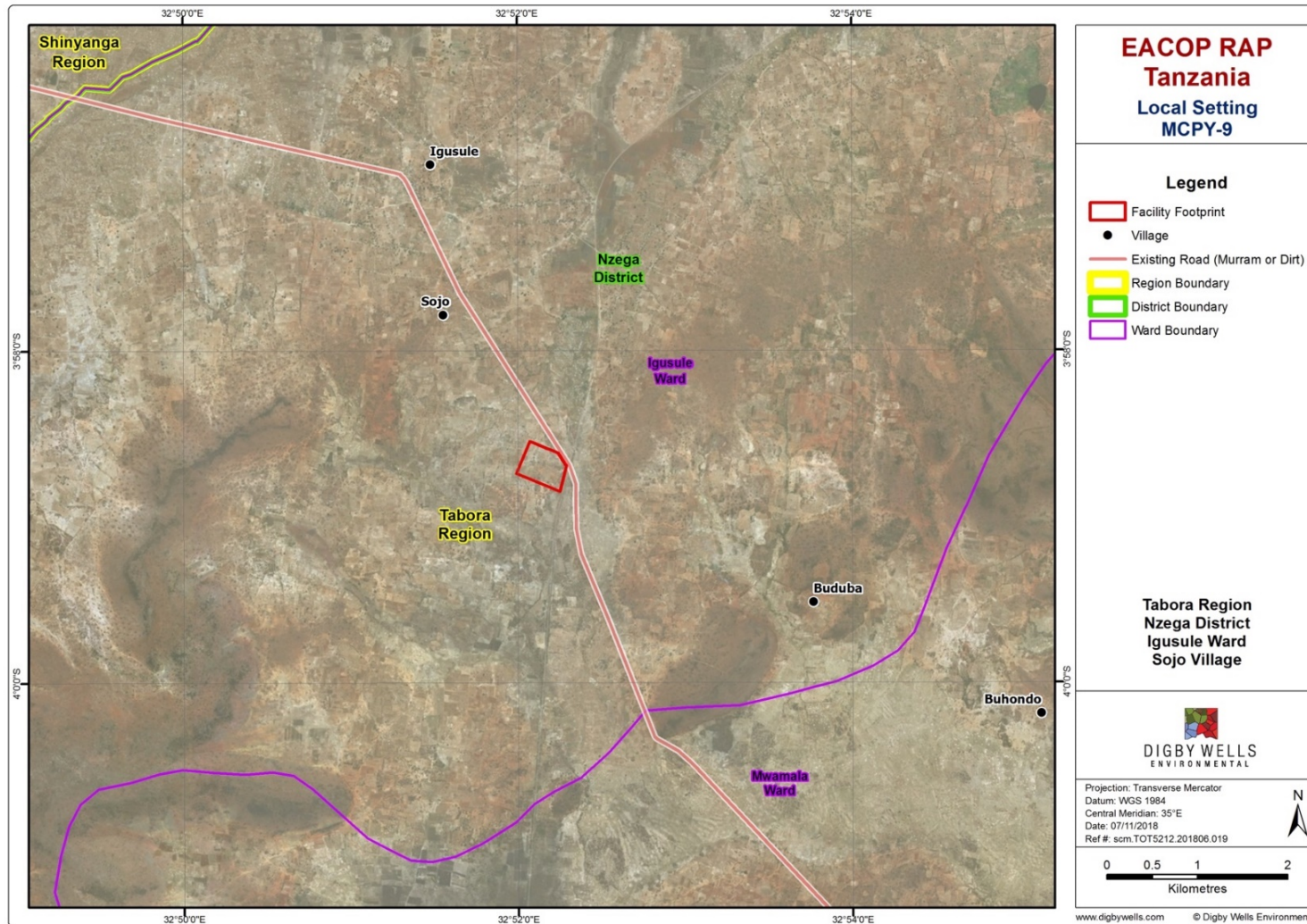


Figure 2-7: MCPY-09 Local Setting

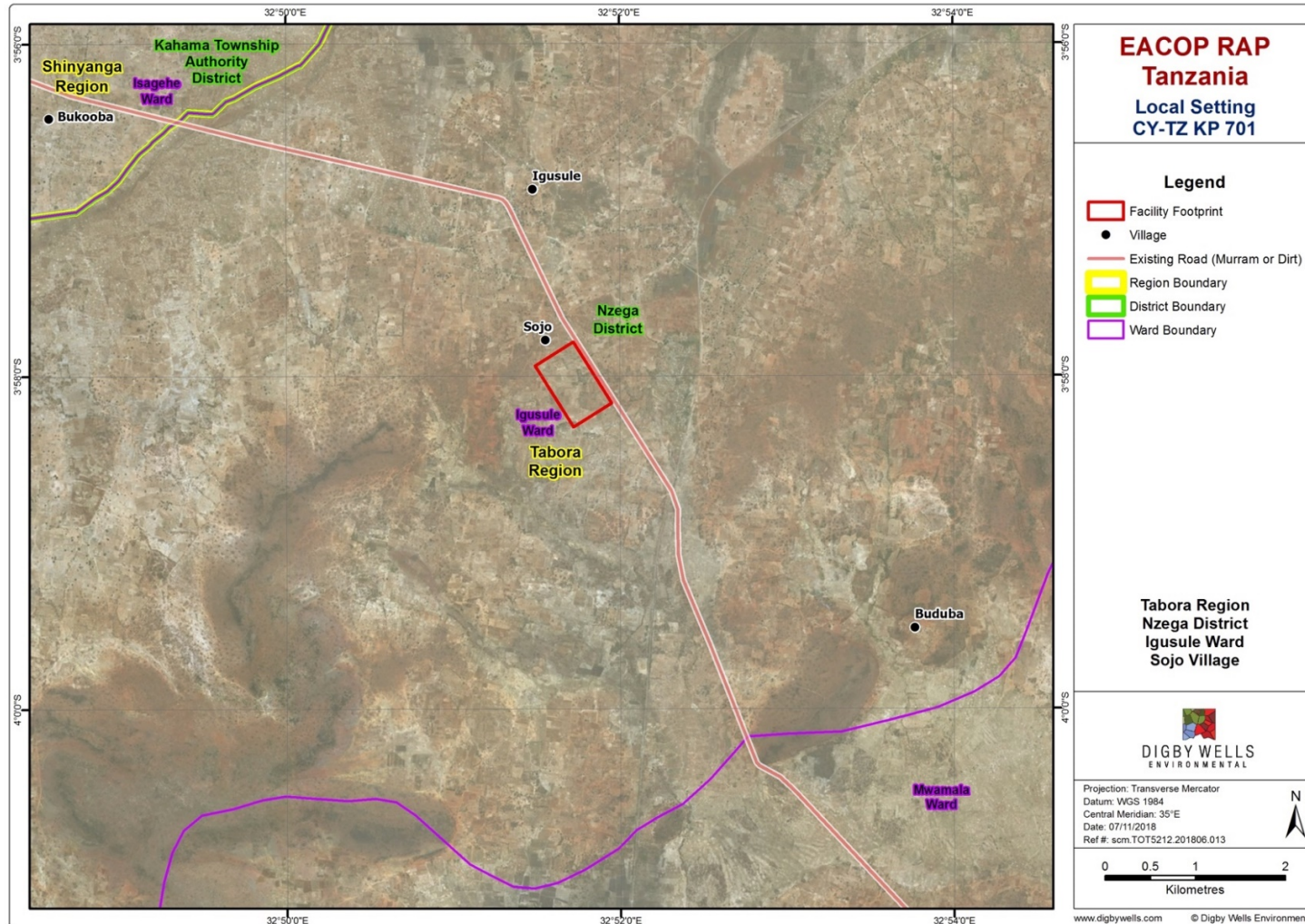


Figure 2-8: CY-KP701 Local Setting

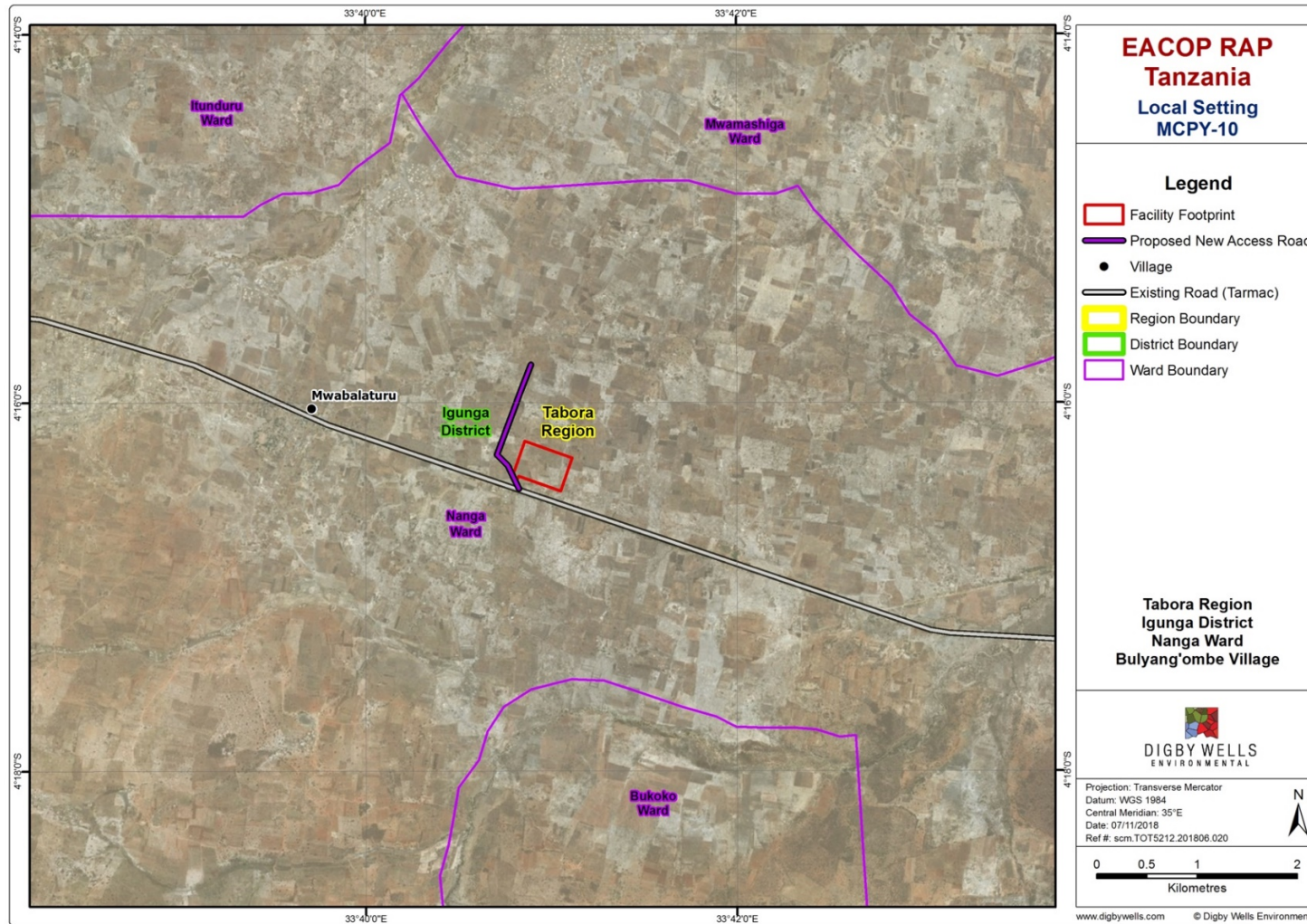


Figure 2-9: MCPY-10 Local Setting

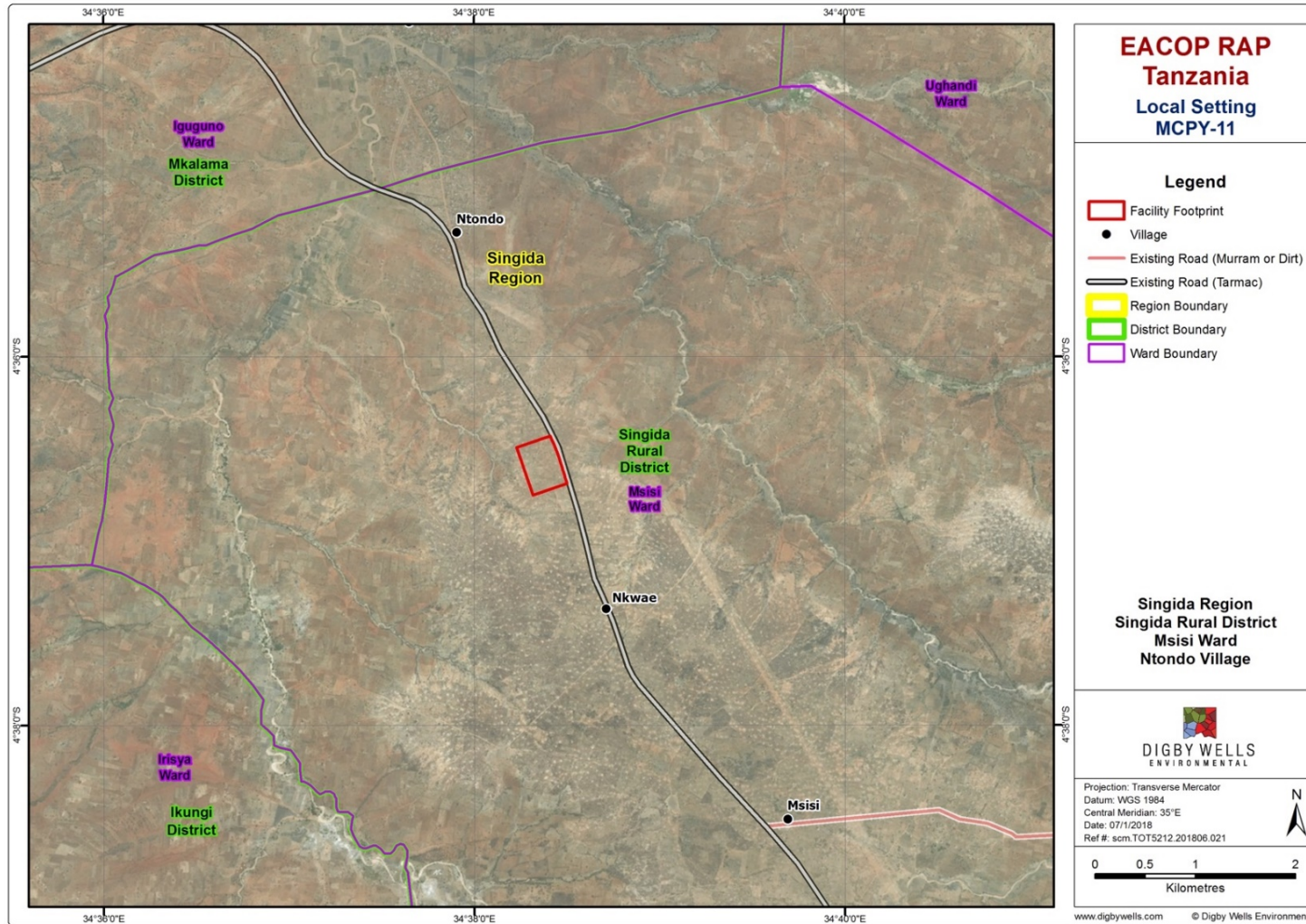


Figure 2-10: MCPY-11 Local Setting

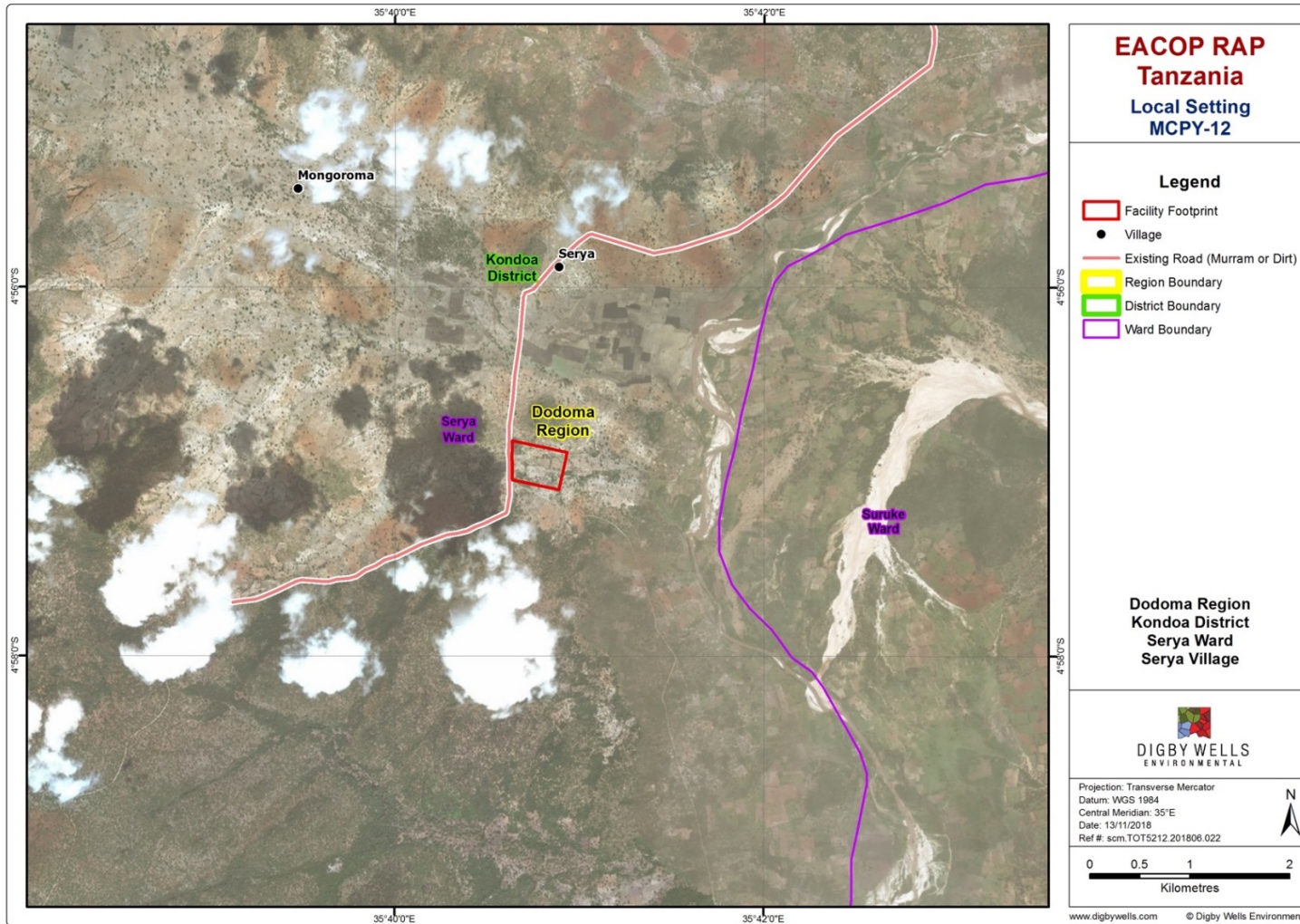


Figure 2-11: MCPY-12 Local Setting

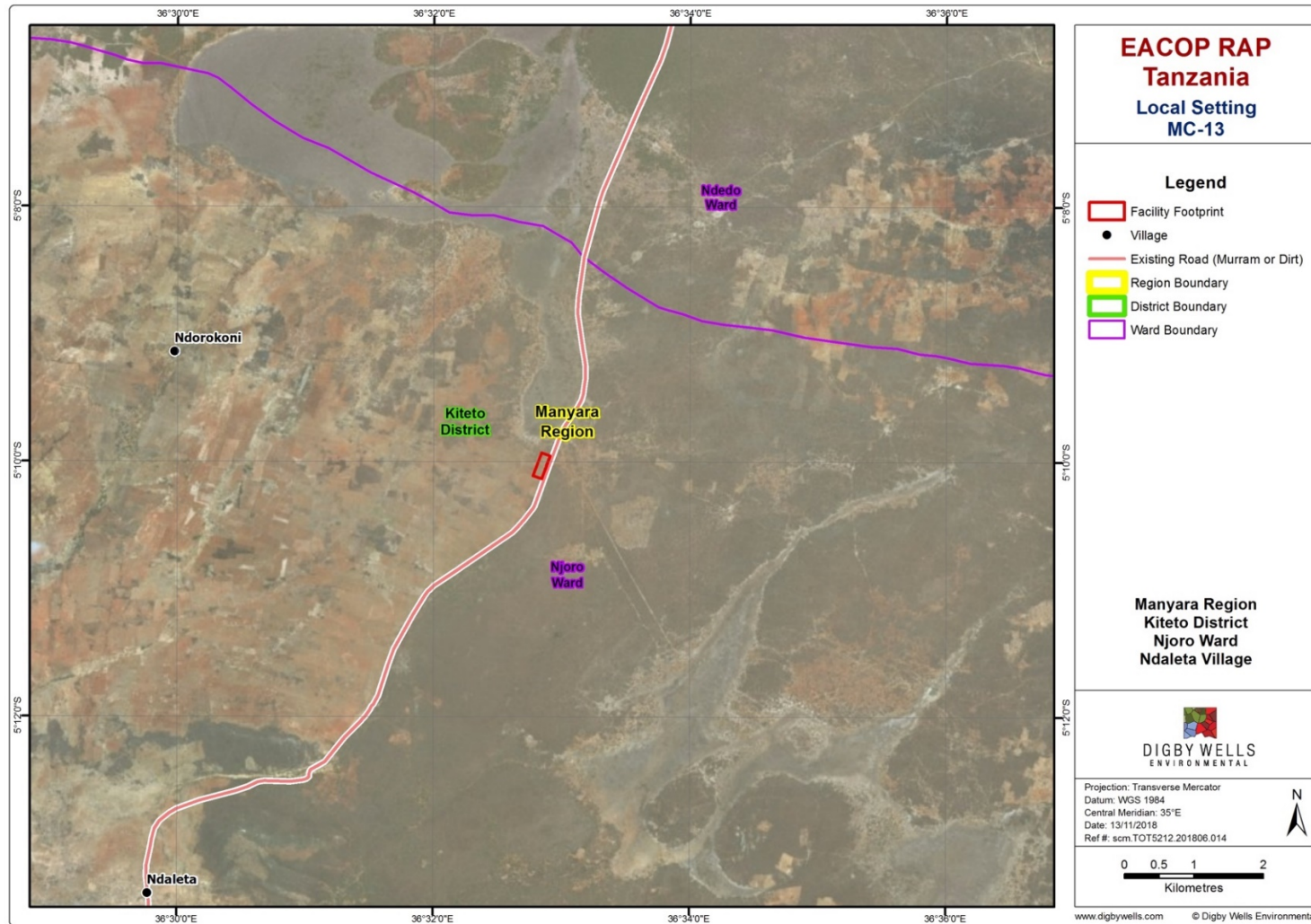


Figure 2-12: MC-13 Local Setting

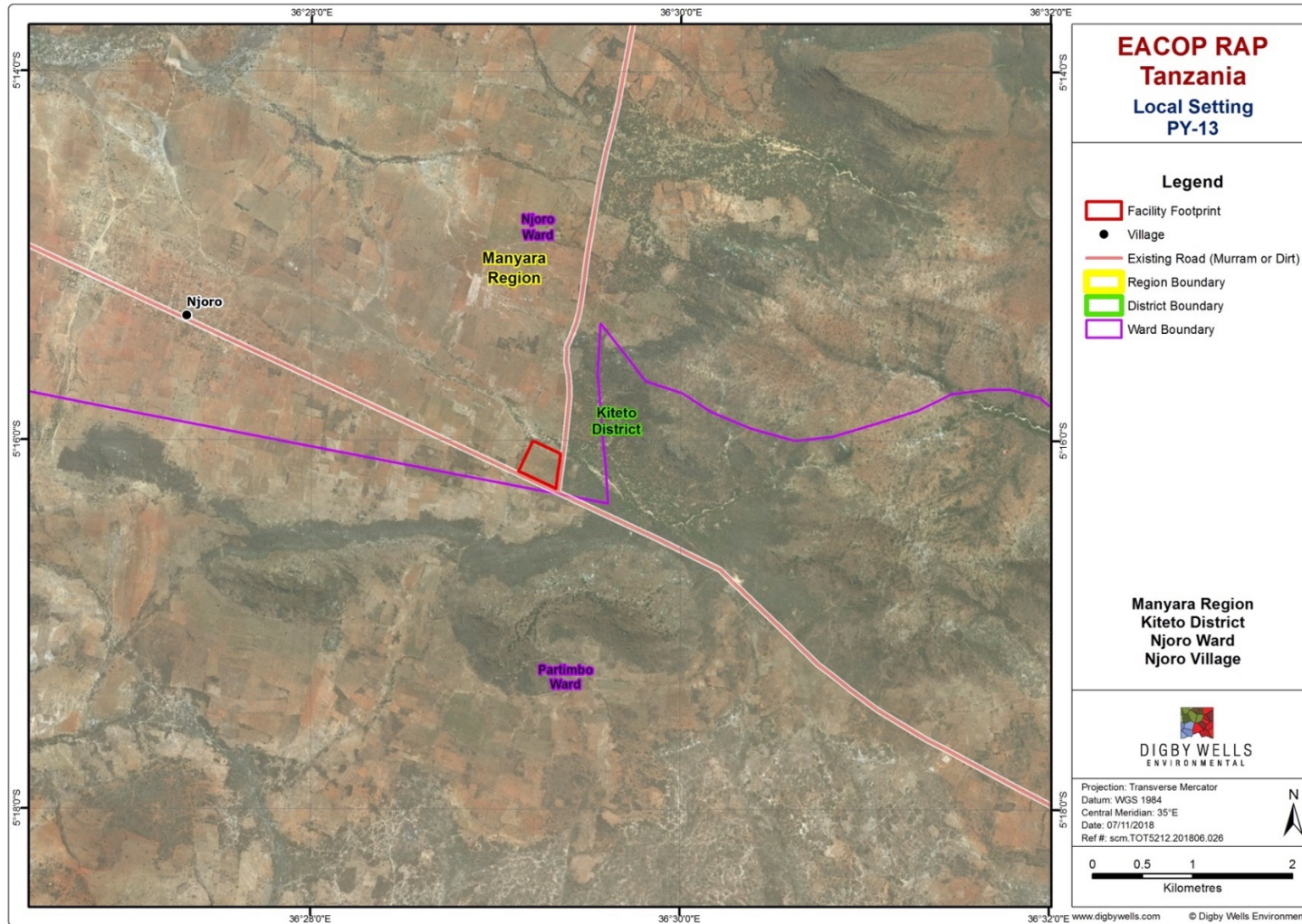


Figure 2-13: PY-13 Local Setting

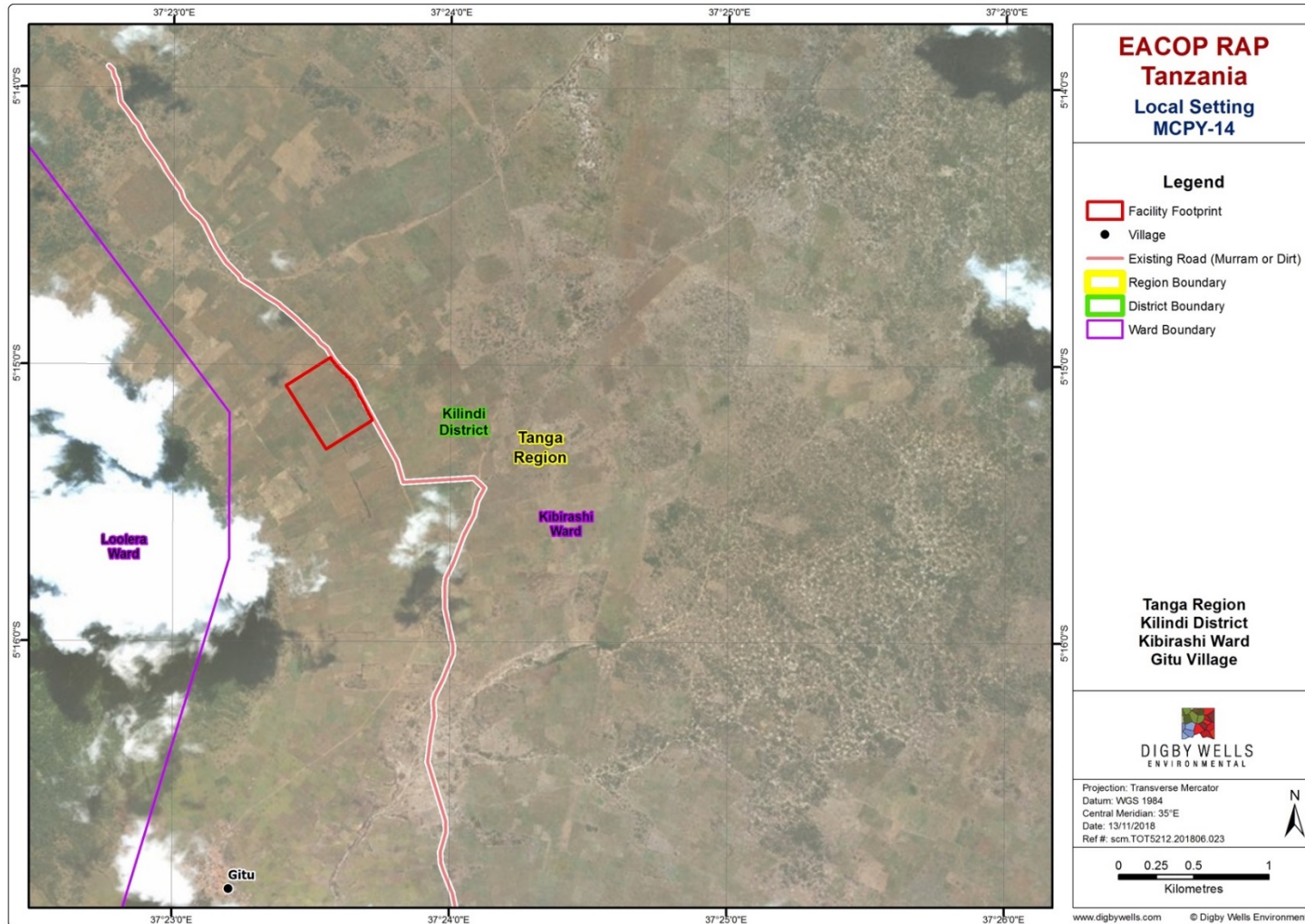


Figure 2-14: MCPY-14 Local Setting

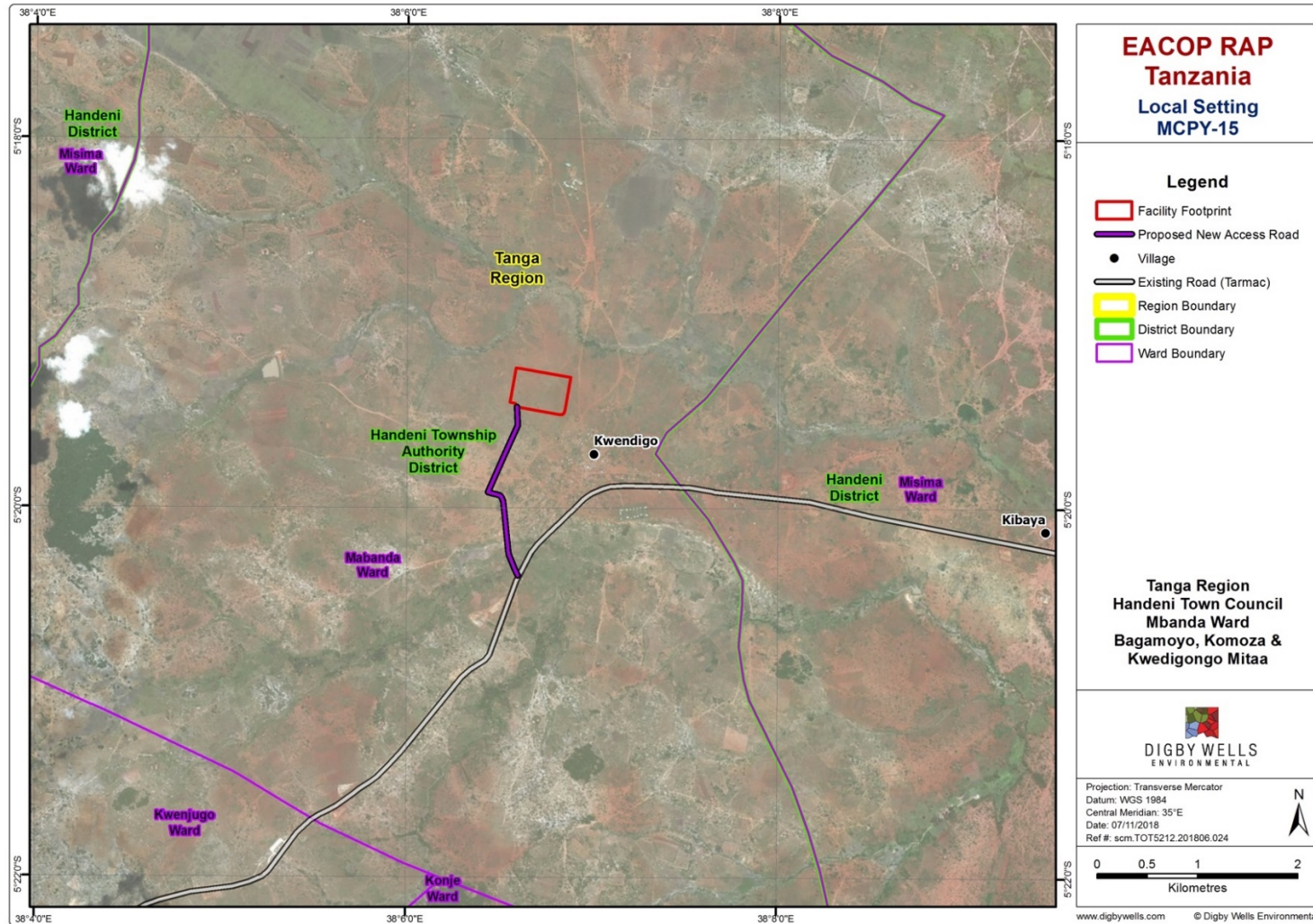


Figure 2-15: MCPY-15 Local Setting

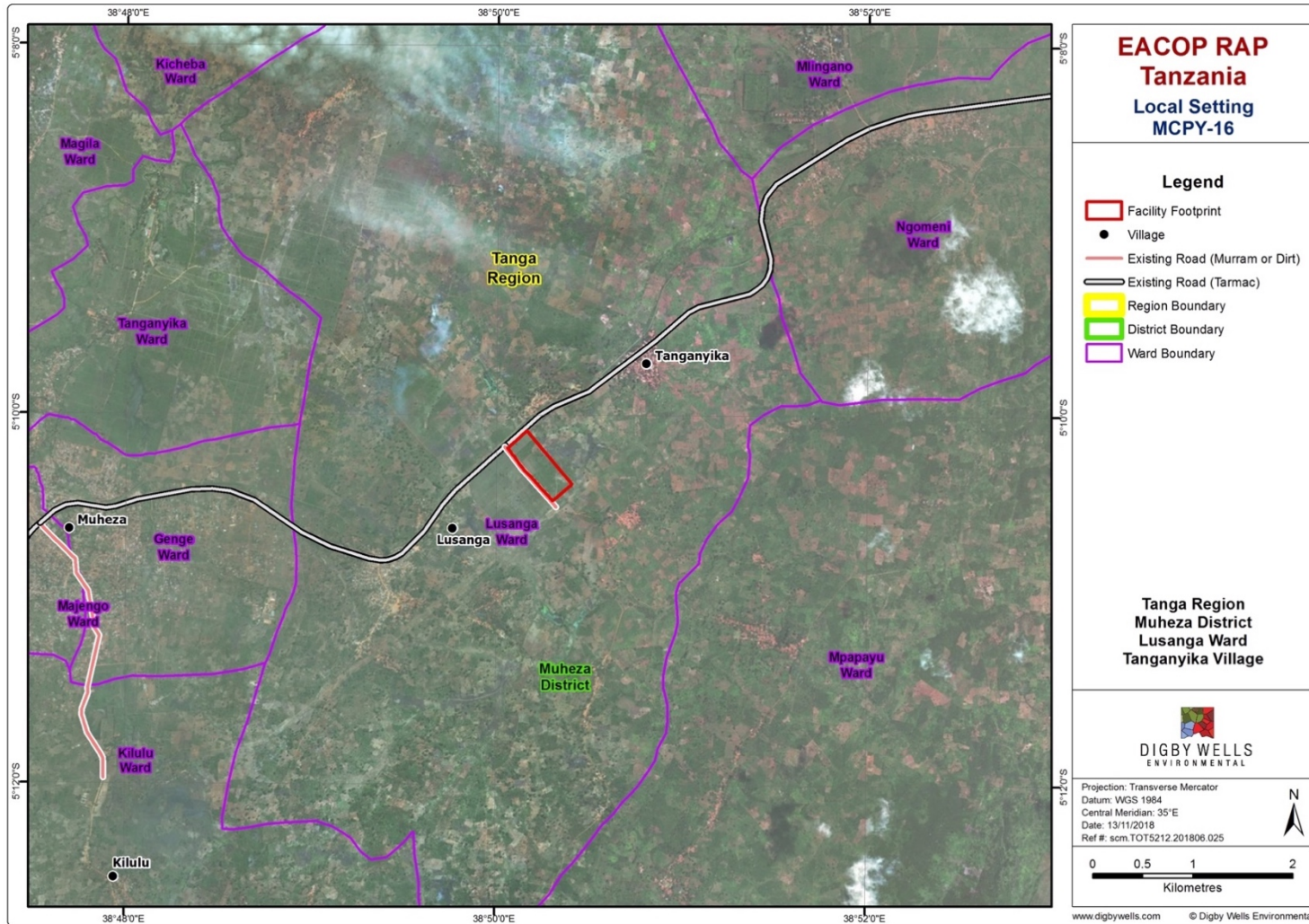


Figure 2-16: MCPY-16 Local Setting

2.2.2 Priority Area Land Requirements

Access will be required to the PA facilities during 2019, for Early Works activities to commence. The current estimated land requirements and land access dates for the PAs are summarized in the table below, which provides the estimated affected area for each of the PA sites.

Table 2-2: Summary of Land Access Requirements for Priority Areas

PA Project Component	Estimated Affected Area / Kilometers	Land Access Required by
Coating Yard	40 ha (98.84 acres)	During 2019
Two (2) MCPYs used as Marshalling Yards	17.6 ha (43.44 acres) + 18.7ha (45.61) = 36.1 ha (89.55 acres)	During 2019
Ten (10) MCPYs	Between 17.5 ha (43.24 acres) and 20.9 ha (51.75 acres), approximately 183.5 ha (453 acres) in total (see Table 1-1 for size of each site).	During 2019
New Construction Access Roads MCPY-10 and MCPY-15	<p>New construction access roads will be required at MCPY-07 (short), MCPY-10 and MCPY-15 (Figure 2-5, Figure 2-9 and Figure 2-15).</p> <p>For these construction access roads, a 30 m strip of land is proposed to be acquired within which construction access roads (typically 5 m wide) will be constructed. The land affected by these access roads in total is 25 acres comprising:</p> <p>MCPY-07 – 1.55 acres MCPY-10 – 10.11 acres MCPY-15 – 13.75 acres</p> <p>For the other PA sites entrance driveways operated within or contiguous to the facility footprint are required and covered by this RAP.</p> <p>The Project is also in discussions with the GoT regarding upgrade works required to existing road infrastructure.</p>	During 2019

2.2.3 Priority Area Facilities Description

Coating Yard

The pipe sections will be imported with a fusion-bonded epoxy (FBE) coating applied. The crude oil requires an operational temperature above 50°C which will be maintained by the pipeline thermal insulation and the EHT system. A typical cross-section of an insulated coated pipeline is shown in Figure 2-17.

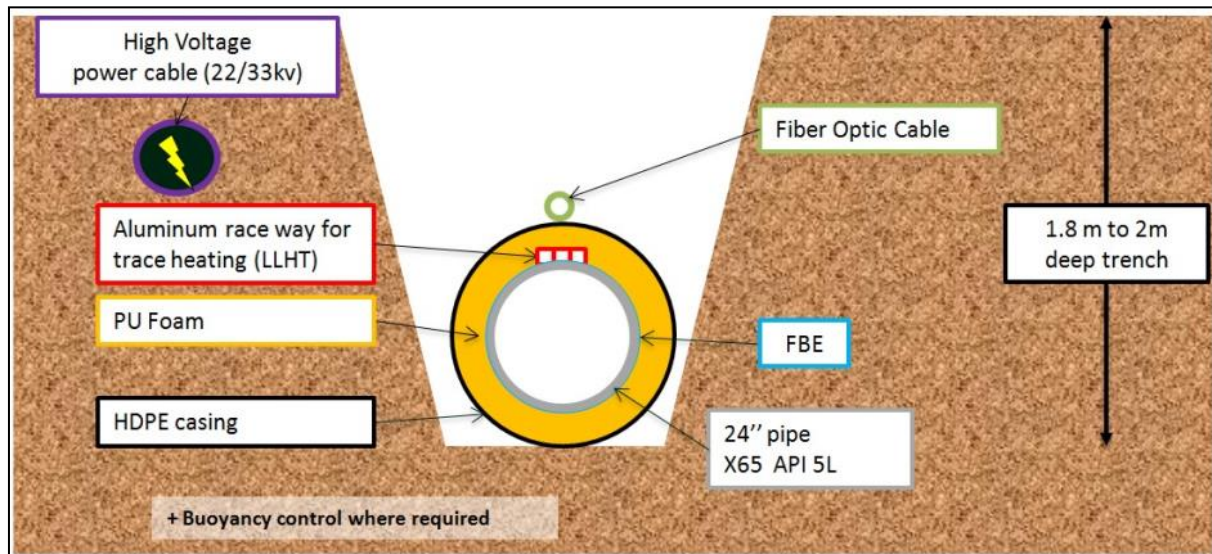


Figure 2-17: Typical Insulated Coated Pipeline Cross-Section

A CY facility will be established to insulate the pipe. This will be the first facility to be established for construction of the pipeline and is to be located midway along the route in Nzega District, Tabora Region, see Figure 2-2 and Figure 2-8.

The insulation coating operation to be carried out at the CY consists of:

- Receipt, inspection and storage of pipe;
- Transport of pipe to the process area, for re-inspection and cleaning;
- Installation of the EHT cables raceways / channels on the pipes;
- Application of the insulation layer, PUF, by either foam injection into a mold that contains the pipe or a continuous molding process;
- Wrapping with a barrier to prolong the effective life of the insulation followed by the application of a protective high-density polyethylene (HDPE) outer jacket layer; and
- Inspection of pipe before being moved to the coated pipe storage area.

A typical layout of a CY facility is shown in Figure 2-18. The following facilities will be established within the CY:

- Coating process area;
- Raw materials storage area;
- Uncoated pipe storage area;
- Coated pipe storage area;
- Workshops;
- Camp offices, accommodation and recreation facilities (all these facilities are planned to be in mobile cabins);

- Parking;
- Power generation;
- Waste area;
- Fuel yard;
- Sewage treatment area;
- Communication tower; and
- Site entrance driveways.

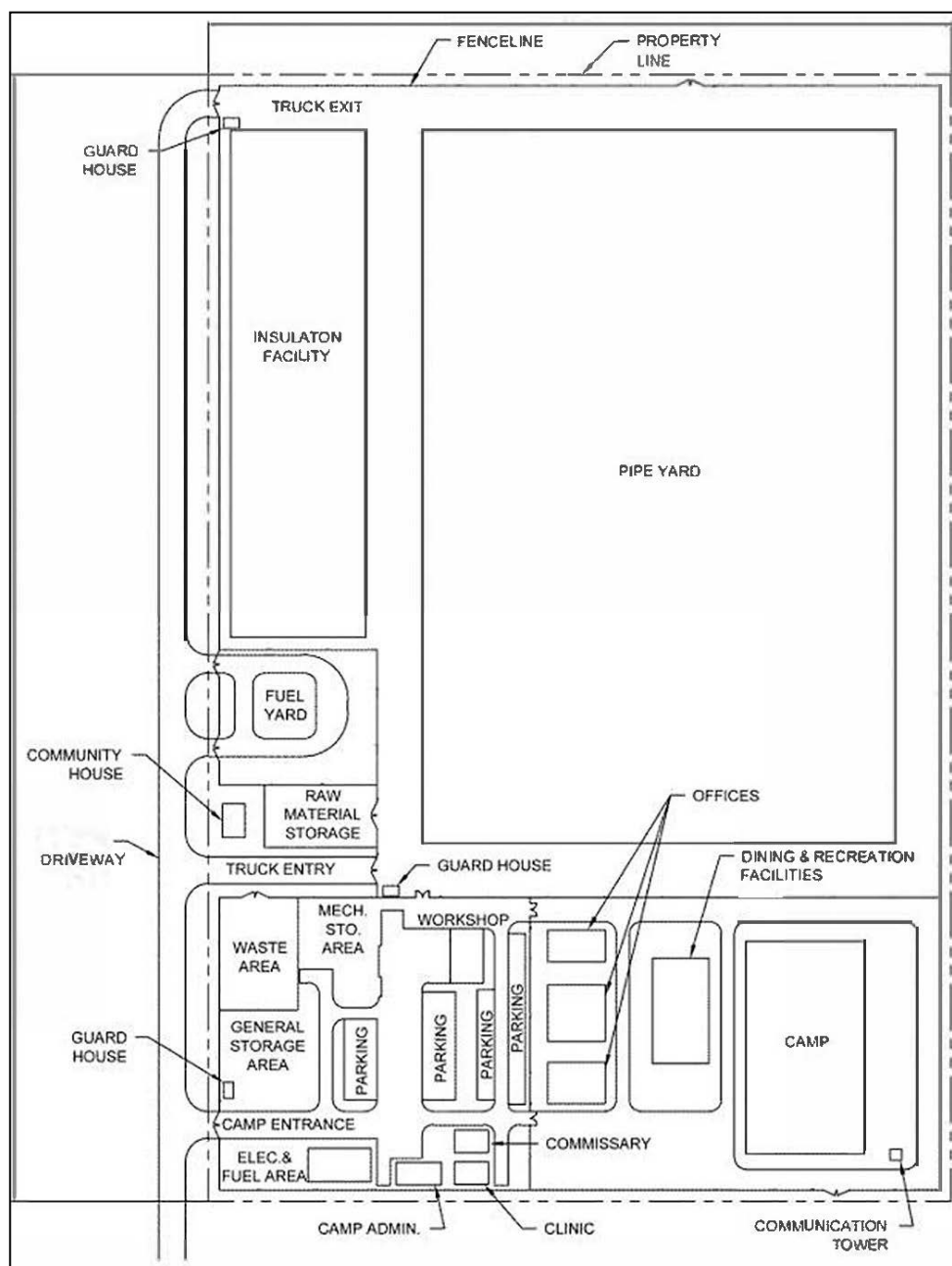


Figure 2-18: Typical Coating Yard Layout

MCPYs and Marshalling Yards:

Twelve main camps with pipe storage yards will be established along the pipeline route across Tanzania, see Figure 2-2. Two (2) of these MCPY facilities, MCPY-08 and MCPY-16, will be used as marshalling yards for the pipe. As construction proceeds, some of the other MCPYs may also be used as marshalling yards. One of these MCPY facilities will be split across two smaller sites, Main Camp 13 (MC-13) and Pipe Yard 13 (PY-13).

Camps have been designed to temporarily accommodate during construction only up to 1,000 people. Each MCPY will contain the following:

- Pipe storage yard;
- Temporary accommodation units (i.e. planned to be in mobile cabins) and sanitary facilities;
- Recreation facilities;
- Kitchen and canteen;
- Offices;
- Workshops;
- First aid post;
- Water supply and treatment;
- Sewage treatment system;
- Waste storage and processing;
- Power generators;
- Fuel storage; and
- Emergency evacuation area.

Mobile cabins (or units of a similarly temporary nature) are proposed to be used on the PA sites and will generally be removed after construction, including (but not limited to) the accommodation units, offices, kitchen, canteen and recreational facilities.

A footprint of approximately 350 m x 500 m (i.e. 17.5 ha) will be required for each MCPY, with some variation. The camp section will be approximately 350 m x 220 m and the pipe yard 350 m x 280 m. A typical layout of a MCPY is shown in Figure 2-19.

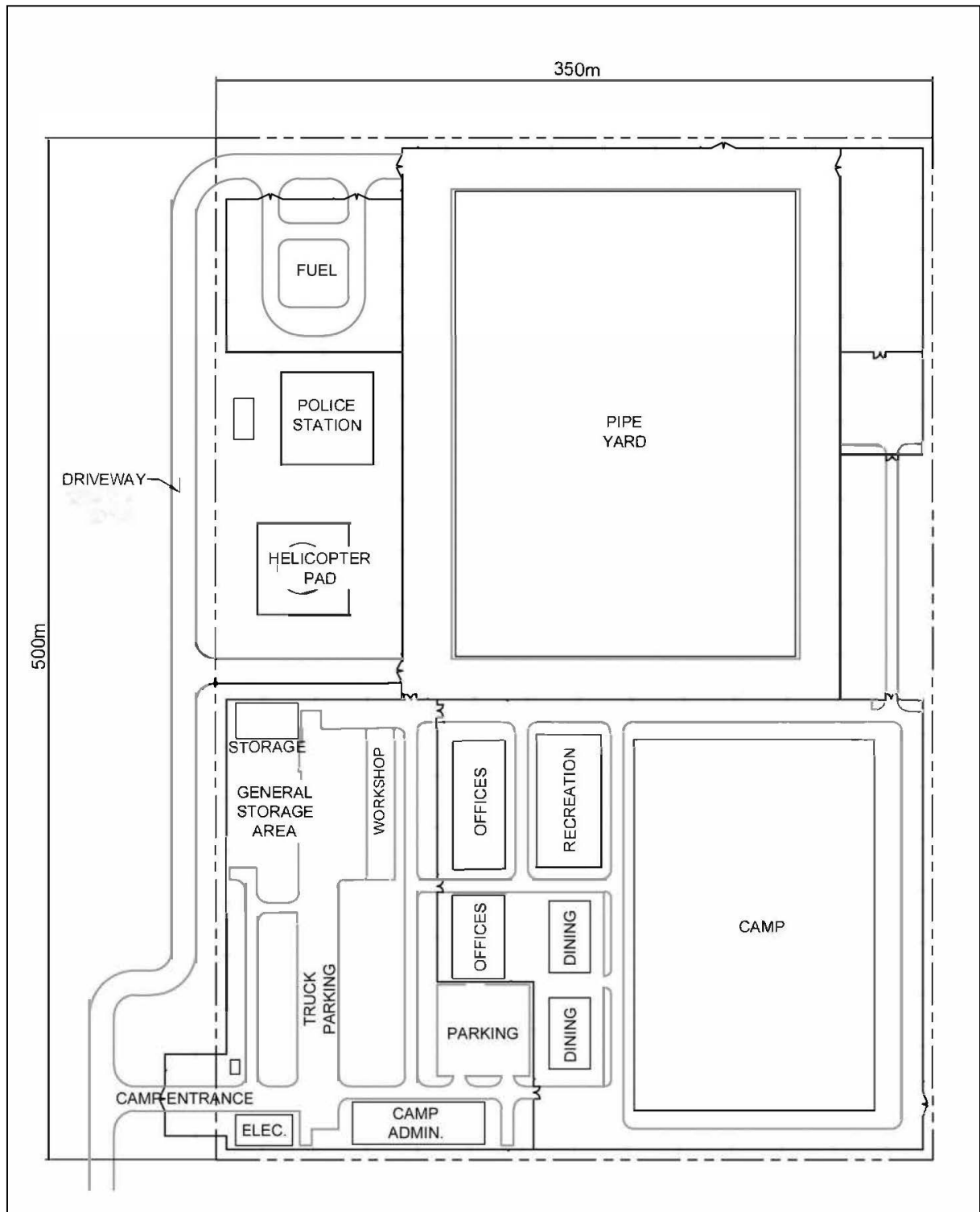


Figure 2-19: MCPY Layout

An example of a typical construction camp is shown in Figure 2-20.



Figure 2-20: Example of a Typical Construction Camp with (Temporary Office and Accommodation Facilities)

The pipe yards will be able to store up to 7,000 of 18 m sections of coated pipe. Depending on the location and final construction planning, some pipe yards can store pipe for direct transport to the pipeline corridor. The marshalling yards will be used to both distribute the pipe to the pipeline corridor and function as distribution points for pipe to the other MCPY facilities. The management and use of the various pipe yards to store and distribute pipe will be planned to optimize transportation and logistical requirements. An example of a pipe yard is shown in Figure 2-21.



Figure 2-21: Example of a Typical Pipe Storage Yard

Other materials and equipment will be stored at the pipe yards for distribution to the pipeline corridor during construction, including High-Voltage (HV) cable drums, EHT cable drums, fiber optic cable drums, MLBVs, electrical and instrumental shelters.

2.3 Activities to Avoid or Minimize Displacement

International good practice requires that displacement be avoided or minimized wherever feasible through the assessment of alternative project and engineering designs and the application of various criteria.

A number of alternative pipeline routes were identified during the early stages of the development of the EACOP Project. The routing process began with the identification of regional areas of interest. This was then followed by numerous screening studies to evaluate environmental, social, geo-hazards, constructability and terrain (including river crossings and slopes) constraints for pipeline routing at a broad scale.

This work culminated in the selection of eleven 50 km wide corridor combinations for more detailed evaluation. Secondary information was then used to assess the potential corridors using a Geographic Information System (GIS) and three corridor options were identified for further evaluation, two through Kenya (northern and southern corridors) and one through Tanzania.

Using higher-resolution satellite imagery the corridors were refined through further analysis of the constraints identified above. Following this work, the Uganda-Tanzania route was selected. Subsequently the route corridor was reduced to 2 km wide in 2016 and then in 2017 to 100 m wide. During 2018 the route corridor was reduced to a 30 m wide corridor within which the construction and operational pipeline corridor will be located.

The routing analysis of the pipeline corridor was undertaken in conjunction with the site selection process for the early works construction facility sites (i.e. the PA sites). In the site selection for these sites technical, environmental, socio-economic and cultural heritage criteria were considered including the following overriding requirements to:

- minimize land acquisition and physical displacement specifically;
- minimize distances from the main road network;
- avoid populated areas and nationally protected areas if biodiversity value; and
- take cognizance of the terrain type and topography.

Further information on the PA site selection process is presented in Section 4.2.2.3.

3 LEGAL AND POLICY CONTEXT

The Project is required to meet Tanzanian legislative requirements for land acquisition, compensation and resettlement and has committed to meet the applicable international financing standards. This chapter sets out the legal, policy and institutional context for land acquisition, compensation and resettlement adopted in the PA RAP. It also compares Tanzanian regulatory requirements with international financing standards and proposes a way forward where gaps are identified. This approach was based on that outlined in the RPF, and is applicable to all Project RAPs. (A detailed regulatory framework may be found in Chapter 3 and Appendix A of the EACOP RPF (September 2018).

The chapter summarizes:

- Relevant Tanzanian legislation, regulations and policy pertaining to land, land acquisition and compensation (Section 3.1);
- Corporate standards of the Upstream partners – TEPU, CUL and TUOP (Section 3.2);
- The key agreements of direct relevance to the Project and this RAP, particularly the IGA (Section 3.3);
- The applicable international financing standards adopted by the Project, specifically, the Equator Principles (EPs), and the IFC PS1 (Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts), PS5 (Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement), and PS7 (Indigenous Peoples) (Section 3.4);
- The applicable international conventions, specifically, the International Labour Organization (ILO)'s C169 (Indigenous and Tribal People's Convention), the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR); and the United Nations (UN) Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (Section 3.4); and
- A gap analysis of national legislation and international financing standards and a way forward approach to address any gaps identified (Section 3.5).

3.1 Summary of Tanzanian Regulatory Framework

Tanzania has a range of laws and policies related to categories of land, land tenure, land acquisition, compensation and resettlement. Under Tanzanian law land is categorized as follows:

- **Reserved Land:** Land set aside for wildlife, forests, marine parks, road reserves and similar. Specific legal regimes govern these lands under the laws used to establish the various forms of Reserved Land;
- **Village Land:** Includes all land inside the boundaries of registered villages, where the VDCs and Village Assemblies are given powers to manage land. The Village Land Act (1999 as amended from time to time) specifies how this is to be achieved; and

- **General Land:** Land that is neither Reserved Land nor Village Land and is therefore managed by the Commissioner for Lands.

The majority of land affected by the PAs is Village Land with some very limited areas of Reserved Land, much of it relating to the traversing of existing road reserves to establish entrances to the PAs. Facility footprints were amended during the RAP planning process to ensure they fall outside existing road reserves following consultation with TANROADS and TARURA. One site, MCPY-07 in Chato District, has a small area (3.64 acres) of Reserved Land which is a) reserved for educational purposes, and b) used for farming by Mkungo Primary School teachers (see Chapter 5 for further information).

The key regulatory framework for land acquisition and compensation in Tanzania is summarized in the list below:

Overarching Laws and Guidance:

- Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania, 1977;
- The National Land Policy, 1997 (as amended); and
- Petroleum Act No. 8, 2015.

Land Acts:

- The Land Act, 1999 (as amended);
- The Land Acquisition Act of 1967, Cap 118 R.E., 2010;
- The Land (Assessment of the Value of Land Compensation) Regulations, 2001;
- The Land (Compensation Claims) Regulations, 2001;
- The Village Land Act No. 5, Cap 114 R.E., 1999;
- The Village Land Act, Cap 114 R.E., 2002 (as amended from time to time);
- The Village Land Regulations, 2001;
- The Graves (Removal) Act, Cap 72 R.E., 2010;
- The Antiquities Act, 1964, and Antiquities (Amendment) Act, 1979;
- The Land Disputes Courts Act, 2010;
- The Valuation and Valuers Registration Act, 2016;
- The Valuation and Valuers (General) Regulations, 2018;
- Forestry Act, 2002;
- The Roads Management Regulations, 2009;
- The National Parks Act, Cap. 282, 2002; and
- The Marine Parks and Reserves Act, 1994.

Other Relevant Policies:

- The National Human Settlements Development Policy, 2000;
- Forest Policy, 1998;
- Water Policy, 2002;
- Agricultural and Livestock Policy, 1997; and
- Tanzania Women and Gender Policy, 2000.

3.2 Corporate Environmental and Social Commitments

The Upstream Partners each have corporate policies pertaining to their environmental and social responsibilities. These are referred to differently by each Partner and include Environment, Health and Safety policies, Ethics Charters, commitments to the protection of biodiversity and strategies for operating in sensitive environments. Social commitments, including stakeholder engagement, are summarized for each Partner in the table below.

In the absence of EACOP Project specific standards, and in advance of the Pipeline Company developing its standards, EACOP is applying some of Total SA standards to the Project including:

- Code of Conduct;
- Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) Charter;
- Security Charter;
- Charter of Principles and Guidelines on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples;
- Business Integrity Guide; and
- Human Rights Guide.

Summaries for the three partners' commitments to social responsibility are summarized below.

Table 3-1: Project Partners' Commitments to Social Responsibility

Company	Policies
Total E&P Uganda B.V. (TEPU)	<p>TEPU commits, among others, to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing transparent, constructive relationships with all of its stakeholders; • Reducing negative socio-economic impacts related to its operations; • Participating in the economic diversification of host communities and countries by supporting local initiatives; • Contributing to human development by emphasizing education and the strengthening of local skills and capacities; and • Enhancing the value of the historical, natural and cultural heritage of local communities. <p>In their HSE Charter, Company commits itself to comply with applicable Tanzanian laws and regulations, international standards, as well as Total Group policies in the fields of HSE. In matters of safety, health, environment and quality, Company further adopts a constructive attitude based on open dialogue with stakeholders and outside parties. Through its social commitment, it focuses on developing its activities in harmony with the</p>

Company	Policies
	neighboring communities. In its Ethics Charter, Company commits to contributing to the social and economic development of the countries in which it operates, in compliance with local legislation and regulation. It is committed to protecting the environment and respecting local cultures.
CNOOC Uganda Limited (CUL)	CUL, in its social policies, is committed to contributing to the economic development of the country and ensure that the communities where CUL operates benefit from their operations. CUL will operate in compliance with Tanzanian laws and regulations and pursue high standards of business ethics and corporate governance and implement advanced standards and industry best practice. It is committed to pursuing a win-win relationship with stakeholders, and to respect the rights and interests of stakeholders, by supporting local communities in the development of education, and contributing to poverty alleviation, among others.
Tullow Uganda Operations Pty Ltd (TUOP)	<p>In its Environment and Social Performance Standard, TUOP states that it will comply with the requirements of all applicable host country laws and regulations and apply their Standard where their requirements are more stringent than host country laws. The Standard requires that a robust stakeholder engagement process is followed, which is well-planned and coordinated, including the identification of potential stakeholders and the participation of project impacted people to discuss and contribute to project design, scope, impacts and mitigation measures prior to the start of project activities.</p> <p>In its policy statement on human rights, TUOP commits to a human rights due diligence from the start of a potential project and to actively engage employees and contractors with appropriate cultural awareness training. TUOP will undertake all its operations in conformity with the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights (VPSHR).</p>

3.3 Host Government Agreement and Inter-Governmental Agreement

The IGA was signed by the Governments of Uganda and Tanzania on 26 May 2017. Within the IGA, Article 3 establishes the land rights framework. This framework addresses:

- Fair, transparent, legally enforceable and clear terms in favor of the Project;
- Availability of land rights and integrity of the pipeline system;
- Clearly identifiable, registrable title;
- Free from third party encumbrances, rights or claims;
- Strongest available title (or for temporary land, an appropriate title / right);
- Duration for the entirety of the Project (or for temporary land, as long as needed by the Project);
- Uninhibited implementation of the Project;
- The enabling of full ownership of all Project facilities;
- IFIs' right to legal, valid and enforceable first priority security; and
- Compliance with Environmental Health, Safety and Security (EHSS) and Human Rights Standards at a national and international level.

In comments received from the GoT on the RPF, the GoT noted 'the Government has confirmed to the investors that land taking will be based on the perspective of local and

International Standards (Reference is made to Article 3 of the Inter-Governmental Agreement)'.
'

The Host Government Agreements (HGAs) for the Project between the Upstream Partners and the Governments will follow on from the IGA and will cover, in their remit, agreement over land rights. The HGA is currently under development and discussion between the Upstream Partners and the GoT and is yet to be signed. This PA RAP has adopted the IGA principles above and these are reflected in the processes undertaken to develop the RAP including socio-economic and asset surveys, valuation methods and the determination of cash and in-kind compensation.

3.4 International Guidance and Standards

3.4.1 Equator Principles

The EPs are a risk management tool adopted by numerous financial institutions in 37 countries to identify, assess and manage environmental and social risks. The EPs are largely based on the IFC's Performance Standards with some additional requirements for lenders who have adopted the EPs. As the Project may be seeking funding from EP financial institutions, the process for land acquisition, compensation and resettlement must recognize the applicable international standards within the EPs.

3.4.2 International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards (2012)

The IFC, a member of the World Bank Group, has adopted a suite of performance standards (PS) on social and environmental sustainability. The IFC applies these PS to manage project-related social and environmental risks and impacts, and to enhance development opportunities in its private sector financing. The specific PS considered applicable to the PA RAP are summarized below:

3.4.2.1 *Performance Standard 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts*

IFC Performance Standard 1 (PS1) establishes the importance of:

- An integrated assessment to identify the environmental and social impacts, risks, and opportunities of projects; and
- Effective community engagement through disclosure of project-related information and consultation with local communities on matters that directly affect them.

The client's management of environmental and social performance throughout the life of the project. The specific objectives of PS1 are:

- To identify and assess social and environment impacts, both adverse and beneficial, in the project's area of influence;
- To avoid, or where avoidance is not possible, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for adverse impacts on workers, affected communities, and the environment;

- To ensure that affected communities are appropriately engaged on issues that could potentially affect them; and
- To promote improved social and environment performance of companies through the effective use of management systems.

3.4.2.2 Performance Standard 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

The Project will require the involuntary resettlement of all households and assets located within the PA footprints. Thus, the IFC's PS5: *Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement* will apply. The main objectives of IFC Performance Standard (PS) 5 are:

- To avoid, and when avoidance is not possible, minimize displacement by exploring alternative project designs;
- To avoid forced eviction;
- To anticipate and avoid, or where avoidance is not possible, minimize adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition and / or restrictions on land use by (i) providing compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost²¹ and (ii) ensuring that all resettlement activities are implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, consultation, and the informed participation of those affected;
- To improve, or restore, the livelihoods and standards of living of displaced persons; and
- To improve living conditions among physically displaced persons through the provision of adequate housing with security of tenure²² at resettlement sites.

According to IFC PS5, displaced persons may be classified as persons:

- Who have formal legal rights to the land or assets they occupy or use;
- Who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land that is recognized or recognizable under national law; or
- Who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they use / occupy.

²¹ Replacement cost is defined as the market value of the assets plus transaction costs. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account. Market value is defined as the value required to allow Affected Communities and persons to replace lost assets with assets of similar value. The valuation method for determining replacement cost should be documented and included in applicable Resettlement and / or Livelihood Restoration plans (see paragraphs 18 and 25).

²² Security of tenure means that resettled individuals or communities are resettled to a site that they can legally occupy and where they are protected from the risk of eviction.

PS5 also includes the following requirements:

- Provide opportunities to displaced people to derive appropriate development benefits from the project; and
- Where land is collectively owned, land-based compensation should be offered, where possible.

Involuntary resettlement refers both to physical displacement (resettlement or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of assets, or access to assets, that leads to loss of income sources and / or other means of livelihood), as a result of project-related land acquisition and / or restrictions on land use. Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected persons or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition and restrictions on land use that result in physical or economic displacement. This occurs in cases of lawful expropriation, or restrictions on land use, or in negotiated settlements in which the buyer / developer can resort to expropriation or impose legal restrictions on land use if negotiations with the seller fail²³.

IFC PS5 applies to all physical and / or economic displacement resulting from the following types of land-related transactions:

- Land rights, or land use rights, acquired through expropriation or other compulsory procedures in accordance with the legal system of the host country;
- Land rights, or land use rights, acquired through negotiated settlements with property owners or those with legal rights to the land if failure to reach a negotiated settlement would have resulted in expropriation or other compulsory procedures;
- Project situations where involuntary restrictions on land use and existing access to natural resources cause a community, or groups within a community, to lose access to resource usage where they have traditional or recognizable usage rights;
- Certain project situations requiring evictions of people occupying land without formal, traditional, or recognizable usage rights; and
- Restriction on access to land or use of other resources including communal property and natural resources.

When displacement cannot be avoided, the project sponsor will offer displaced persons and communities compensation for the loss of all assets at full replacement cost, as well as other assistance as provided in PS5, to help them improve or restore their standards of living and livelihoods. Compensation standards shall be transparent and applied consistently to all the communities and persons affected by the displacement.

²³ IFC PS5 does not apply to resettlement resulting from voluntary land transactions (i.e. market transactions in which the seller is not obliged to sell and the buyer cannot resort to expropriation or other compulsory procedures sanctioned by the legal system of the host country if negotiations fail).

Replacement cost is defined as the market value of affected assets plus transaction costs. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account. Market value is defined as the value that is required to enable affected persons and communities to replace lost assets with new assets of similar value. Security of tenure must be provided at the resettlement site, meaning that resettled individuals or communities are resettled to a site that they can legally occupy without the risk of eviction.

According to IFC PS5, preference should be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based. Strategies may include resettlement on public land with the agreement of government, or on private land acquired or purchased for resettlement. Whenever replacement land is offered, it should provide for land that is at least equivalent to that of the old site.

Where physical displacement occurs, PS5 further requires that a RAP shall be developed and implemented. The RAP must provide a comprehensive action plan for addressing resettlement impacts. It should describe the procedures and activities that will be taken to mitigate adverse project impacts, compensate for all losses, and provide development benefits to those who will be resettled or displaced as a result of the project. The project sponsor shall be fully responsible for the resettlement process.

In order to comply with the above requirements, the project sponsor will carry out a census with appropriate socio-economic baseline data to identify all persons who will be displaced by the project, and to determine who will be eligible for compensation and / or resettlement assistance, as well as to discourage inflow of people who are ineligible for these. A cut-off date for eligibility under the proposed project should also be established. Information on the cut-off date shall be well documented and disseminated throughout the project area.

PS5 requires that the RAP is disclosed to the relevant authorities and affected parties prior to implementing resettlement. Provision of compensation and restoration of livelihoods of those affected by the project shall be ensured prior to any actual resettlement. Possession of land for project activities should take place only after compensation has been paid, or alternatively, if suitable guarantees of compensation have been made to the affected parties' satisfaction. Replacement housing and related public infrastructure and services and moving allowances must be provided to affected persons in accordance with the RAP provisions.

PS5 further requires that particular attention be given to the needs of vulnerable persons and groups. These are defined as those below a defined poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, indigenous groups and ethnic minorities, the disabled, orphans, and otherwise disadvantaged persons. In particular, the RAP must provide:

- Additional targeted assistance (for example credit facilities, training and employment) and opportunities to restore, and preferably improve, their income-earning capacity, production levels and standards of living to displaced persons whose livelihoods or income levels are adversely affected; and
- Transitional support to economically displaced persons where necessary, based on a reasonable estimate of time required to restore income-earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living.

3.4.2.3 Performance Standard 7: Indigenous Peoples

Many Indigenous Peoples' cultures and identities are inextricably linked to the lands on which they live and the natural resources on which they depend. In many cases, their cultures, identities, traditional knowledge, and oral histories are connected to, and maintained through the use of, and through relationships with, these lands and natural resources. Thus, project impacts on lands, forests, water, wildlife, and other natural resources may affect their institutions, livelihoods, economic development, and their ability to maintain and develop their identities and cultures. IFC Performance Standard (PS) 7 sets out specific requirements when projects affect these Indigenous Peoples and relationships.

The applicability of IFC PS7 should be established during a project's environmental and social risks and impacts identification process.

The specific objectives of IFC PS7 are:

- To ensure that the development process fosters full respect for the human rights, dignity, aspirations, culture, and natural resource-based livelihoods of Indigenous Peoples;
- To anticipate and avoid adverse impacts of projects on communities of Indigenous Peoples, or when avoidance is not possible, to minimize and / or compensate for such impacts;
- To promote sustainable development benefits and opportunities for Indigenous Peoples in a culturally appropriate manner;
- To establish and maintain an ongoing relationship based on Informed Consultation and Participation (ICP) with the Indigenous Peoples affected by a project throughout the project's life-cycle;
- To ensure the Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of the Affected Communities of Indigenous Peoples when the circumstances described in the Performance Standard are present; and
- To respect and preserve the culture, knowledge, and practices of Indigenous Peoples.

3.4.3 Human Rights Considerations

As set out in the IGA framework, the Project has agreed to address Human Rights Standards at a national and international level. The UN norms acknowledge the universality, indivisibility, interdependence and interrelatedness of human rights, including the right to development, which entitles every person to participate in, contribute to and enjoy economic, social, cultural and political development in which human rights and fundamental freedoms can be realized.

The protection of basic human rights is primarily the responsibility of the State. However, in terms of international good practice, private companies are required to respect human rights and avoid infringing on the human rights of others. The UN Global Compact (UNGC)

initiative challenges business to embrace and enact basic principles with respect to human rights. The UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (2011) set out the corporate responsibility to respect human rights; avoid, prevent and mitigate adverse impacts; and establish operational level grievance mechanisms for individuals or communities who may be adversely impacted, in order to facilitate remediation.

The IFC PSs provide further insight into how initiatives like the UNGC can improve the human rights performance of project sponsors. The IFC Good Practice Note on the Design of Grievance Mechanisms (Guidance Note 7 of 2009), establishes that credible and effective grievance mechanisms are part of a broader framework for companies to address human rights issues in their business operations. The IFC PSs furthermore require that the dignity, human rights and welfare of communities affected by development projects are protected.

3.5 Gap Analysis between Tanzanian Legislation and Performance Standard 5

Table 3-2 provides an overview of the Tanzanian legislative requirements and IFC PS5 with regard to resettlement and compensation. Any significant gaps between the two sets of requirements are identified and a way forward is outlined to be adopted during the resettlement planning and implementation for the PAs. This PA RAP presents an updated gap analysis to the one presented in the RPF. The way forward actions are then addressed in the RAP process (refer Chapter 4) and, as far as possible, in the Entitlement Framework and eligibility criteria adopted for the PAs (refer to Chapter 6, Table 6-1).

This RAP confirms that, where a discrepancy exists between IFI requirements (e.g. IFC PS5) and national legislation, the more stringent of the two will be used and / or applied.

Table 3-2: Comparison of Relevant Tanzanian Legislation and IFC PS5

Aspect	Tanzanian Land Acquisition and Compensation Legislation	IFC PS5 Land Acquisition and Involuntary Displacement	Way Forward
Valuation of Land and Assets	Market rates for land. Replacement cost for structures. Rates for crops and trees based on extensive research and published by the Chief Valuer (CV) (valid for up to five years). Crops in abandoned field to receive 50% of designated market value.	Replacement cost not taking depreciation into account. All affected land eligible for compensation. Rates to be current. Transaction costs to be made over as compensation.	<p>Valuation Report shall have an introduction and two parts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Part I Tanzanian Entitlements; and - Part II Additional Project-Specific Entitlements and Compensation Options to meet international financing standards. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chief Valuer (CV) requested to only approve Part I; • Compensation schedules will distinguish between Tanzanian entitlements and additional entitlements to meet international financing standards; and • Engagement with the affected persons will communicate additional entitlements offered by the Private Sector Parties specifically for this Project to meet international financing standards. <p>Valuation Methodology:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rates agreed with CV; • Full replacement cost without taking depreciation into account; • Valuation of entitlements under Tanzanian law is undertaken in Part I of the Compensation Schedules with additional entitlements to meet international financing standards being included in Part II of the Compensation Schedules²⁴; and • Differences will be presented as Part II: Additional Project-specific Entitlements for International Financing Standards.

²⁴ It should be noted that, Part I covers the valuation conducted according to Tanzanian law (Part I Valuations). This part of the Valuation Reports (and the Part I Compensation Schedules) is to be approved by the Chief Valuer of the Government as per Regulation 11 of the Valuation and Valuers (General) Regulations, 2018. Part II of the Valuation Reports (and the Part II Compensation Schedules) covers valuation for additional entitlements and compensation options under IFI standards as defined in IFC PS5 on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement. Specific measures to meet these requirements in the context of this Project were also set out in the RPF developed for the overall Project and are presented in this PA RAP in more detail. The Part II of the Valuation Reports and related Part II Compensation Schedules are understood to not require the approval of the Chief Valuer of the Government but will nevertheless be shared with the Chief Valuer.

Aspect	Tanzanian Land Acquisition and Compensation Legislation	IFC PS5 Land Acquisition and Involuntary Displacement	Way Forward
Socio-Economic Surveys	Not required.	Requires socio-economic survey.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project will undertake socio-economic surveys of Project Affected Households; and Data will be used to inform the RAP and international entitlements (Part II) for livelihoods restoration and in-kind compensation options.
Cut-off Date for Eligibility	Cut-off date set as commencement of valuation.	Cut-off date considered date of asset registration and socio-economic survey.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cut-off date triggered by valuation, in line with Tanzanian law.
Eligibility of PAP – without formal rights or claims to land / informal occupiers	Only people with recognized land use / owner rights (including customary) qualify for compensation. Informal occupiers do not qualify for compensation.	Informal occupiers compensated for: improvements on land (i.e. for loss of assets other than land) present at the cut-off date for eligibility; a choice of options to relocate them with security of tenure without the risk of facing forced eviction; and resettlement assistance to restore livelihoods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognize and appropriately compensate PAPs with formal and informal land rights and those with no recognizable right or claim; Not required to compensate those who encroach on the Project area after the cut-off date for eligibility; and Compensation schedules for PAPs not considered eligible under the Tanzanian legal requirements would be included within Part II of the Valuation Report.
In-kind Compensation Options and Resettlement Assistance	Provision of replacement land generally not offered. Regulations allow provision of comparable plot of land or building(s); practice generally is cash. ²⁵	Cash compensation for land-based livelihoods is considered appropriate where the land taken is a small fraction of the affected asset and the residual land is	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eligibility for in-kind compensation options will be related to significance of impacts on livelihoods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persons losing only a small fraction of their land (with the remainder being economically viable²⁶) receive cash compensation for that land; In cases of significant impact²⁷, offer eligible PAPs a choice between cash or replacement land / housing (i.e. in-kind compensation) or a

²⁵ The Land (Compensation Claims) Regulation 2010 allows provision of ‘A plot of land of comparable quality, extent and productive potential to land lost; A building or buildings of comparable quality, extent and use to the building or buildings lost.’ The provision of replacement land and / or housing is not generally provided in practice via this Regulation; rather, Tanzanian RAPs reviewed offer this through application of international financing standards.

²⁶ Assessment of the economic viability of the remaining portions of land will include consideration of other unaffected land available to the PAP, as well as this land, is sufficiently productive to ensure livelihoods can be maintained or restored to at least pre-displacement levels.

²⁷ “Significant impact” comprises physical displacement as well as loss of all or most land available to the PAP.

Aspect	Tanzanian Land Acquisition and Compensation Legislation	IFC PS5 Land Acquisition and Involuntary Displacement	Way Forward
	Range of support allowances including disturbance, transport and accommodation allowances, and loss of profits, for eligible PAPs.	economically viable; Otherwise, requires choice of replacement land / housing or cash or combination; and Relocation support allowances such as for: disturbance, vulnerability, transportation and temporary accommodation.	<p>combination of cash and in-kind compensation; and resettlement assistance;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valuation Reports will distinguish between the standard Tanzanian entitlements of cash and the additional in-kind compensation options offered for international financing standards; and • In-kind compensation options and additional resettlement assistance (including transitional support) would be contained within Part II of the Valuation Reports and the Part II Compensation Schedules.
Vulnerable Individuals and Groups	No special support required for vulnerable groups.	Additional attention and support measures to vulnerable groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify vulnerable groups and provide special attention and support measures.
Timing of Compensation Payments	Valuation valid for a 2-year period but payment within 6 months of approval of Valuation Report by CV, and if payment delayed it is subject to interest.	Payment prior to possession of land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project responsible for payment of cash compensation and delivery of in-kind compensation entitlements and resettlement assistance; • Compensation paid in line with Tanzanian law; • Project would only seek land access after: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Period of reasonable notice to vacate / yield possession has occurred (minimum, as prescribed in law, 6 weeks); - All cash compensation has been paid and eligible physically displaced PAPs have been offered and moved to temporary accommodation while relevant in-kind compensation / and resettlement assistance is in process (including any specific transitional temporary assistance); and - Required land transfer, provision of Right Of Occupancy (ROO) to TPDC, Project lease and other arrangements are in place with relevant GoT agency.

Aspect	Tanzanian Land Acquisition and Compensation Legislation	IFC PS5 Land Acquisition and Involuntary Displacement	Way Forward
Livelihoods Restoration	Does not generally require livelihood restoration support. Regulations allow that compensation can include: plants and seedlings; regular supplies of grain and other basic foodstuffs for a specified period. ²⁸	Requires livelihood restoration support.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihood restoration entitlements committed to within Part II of the Valuation Reports (and Part II Compensation Schedules) and further detailed in the RAP as additional Project-specific entitlements to meet international financing requirements. • Given the predominant land use affected by the Project is agricultural land, the key focus of the livelihoods restoration measures is likely to be focused on ensuring food security – considered in the interest of all parties and in line with certain Regulations. • A Livelihood Restoration Plan is presented in this PA RAP, outlining the approach to livelihood restoration to be adopted during the resettlement process.
Resettlement Plan Documentation	Valuation Reports required. RAPs not required, apart from certain licenses where the condition for a relocation plan is stipulated (e.g. Mining Licenses). National Environment Management Council (NEMC) request as part of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) submissions.	RAPs where there is physical displacement; LRPs where there is only economic displacement. Required prior to taking possession of land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valuation Reports (structured in two parts as noted above) will be submitted for approval to the CV; • Project RAPs will be prepared by the Project and submitted for information and for a comments period to the relevant agencies in Tanzania (i.e. ME; TPDC, MLHSD, NEMC (and relevant ministry) and other agencies as requested); • As required under international financing standards, RAPs will be publicly disclosed including on the EACOP Project website.

²⁸ Compensation for Loss of Profits is provided for in The Land (Compensation Claims) Regulations 2001 and The Land (Assessment of the Value of Land Compensation) Regulations 2001. Such compensation is viewed as a form of livelihood restoration support. Further, Section 10 Land (Compensation Claims) Regulations 2010 provide that compensation shall take the form of monetary compensation, but may also include the following: plants and seedlings; and regular supplies of grain and other basic foodstuffs for a specified period. Again, such compensation is viewed as a form of livelihood restoration support.

Aspect	Tanzanian Land Acquisition and Compensation Legislation	IFC PS5 Land Acquisition and Involuntary Displacement	Way Forward
Disclosure, Consultation and Informed Participation	Some disclosure is required, including on rates. (PAPs are given the opportunity to inspect compensation schedules following valuation.) No negotiation of compensation options.	Disclosure of rates, entitlements and options. Engagement and participation during resettlement phases. Negotiation on: content of compensation package (cash vs. in-kind or combination); available resettlement support options and livelihood restoration options.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disclosure of relevant information (including on rates and entitlements); • Entitlement Briefings in which PAPs' valuation and compensation options are explained and PAPs are given the opportunity to select preferred options; • Engagement and participation of affected persons, households and affected communities during resettlement phases; and • Allow negotiation about selection of compensation options, resettlement allowance and livelihood restoration options (in terms of cash and in-kind combinations).
Grievance Mechanisms	No requirement for a dedicated Project dispute resolution mechanism beyond those legal remedies available to PAPs in Tanzania at various Government levels with a final recourse to Court.	Establishment of dedicated, easily accessible, and no-cost grievance management mechanism.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a dedicated grievance management mechanism, at no-cost to affected people. Complainants will still be able to seek legal remedies in accordance with the laws and regulations of Tanzania.
Monitoring and Evaluation	No monitoring and evaluation requirement.	Require monitoring and evaluation of resettlement process and outcomes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct process and outcome monitoring during and upon completion of RAP implementation.

4 SUMMARY OF RESETTLEMENT PLANNING PRINCIPLES AND PROCESS

4.1 Overview of PA RAP Principles

4.1.1 Land Access Principles

The main principles for the land acquisition process for this Project have been presented in the RPF (Chapter 7). These principles reinforce the need for the land acquisition process to align with Tanzanian law and international financing standards to secure financing for the Project. This translates into certain requirements as to the nature of the land rights for the Project and the process for their execution which has also been recognized by the GoU and GoT through the agreement under Article 3 (Land Rights) of the IGA (refer to Section 3.3).

Land for the Project will be acquired on the basis that the Project is in the public interest and such land shall be deemed as subject to compulsory acquisition for public purpose. This principle triggers other formal legal processes (including issuing of the Notice of Intention to Acquire) applicable to this RAP, which are outlined in Section 4.2 below.

In addition to the principles outlined in Article 3 of the IGA, the Project will aim to reach a consensual agreement for compensation of affected land and assets with PAPs. Only where this cannot be reached with PAPs (or if they are absent) will PAPs be subject to implementation of further measures of compulsory acquisition, and these further steps will only be undertaken if the Project explicitly requests so. Further measures to avoid forced evictions shall be agreed between the Project and the Acquiring Authority²⁹.

The land rights required by the Project in Tanzania for the various land uses at different stages distinguish between land required for short-term purposes during construction and land required on a long-term basis for the operational phase. This PA RAP focuses on land required for those activities required on a short-term basis. This land will be leased to the Project under arrangements that are still under discussions with the GoT.

4.1.2 Short-term Land Requirements

This PA RAP, in focusing on land required for those activities required on a short-term basis during the construction phase, includes land for construction facilities, pipe storage, camps and construction access routes.

In relation to the PAs, the Project requires:

- The GoT (through the relevant Authorities, including, as applicable, TPDC), in close coordination with the Project, to acquire such land and grant to the relevant Authority (TPDC) the long-term right of occupancy for such land; and

²⁹ Under the Land Acquisition Act (LAA), the Government of Tanzania will be the Acquiring Authority. It is the intention that the Right of Occupancy (ROO) for the majority of PA land will be granted to TPDC.

- The relevant Authority (TPDC) to then provide a lease to the Project (for an initial term of five (5) years in relation to these PA facilities, unless the Project specifies otherwise) which grants land use rights to the Project in compliance with the principles set out in the IGA. The term of the lease will be confirmed during the ongoing discussions between the Project and the GoT.

On the expiry or termination of the Project's land use rights, land will be returned to the GoT.

In relation to short-term construction access routes to some of the PAs, the Project is working with the GoT to confirm appropriate use arrangements that will be established and agreed with relevant Government Authorities, namely TANROADS and TARURA.

4.1.3 Long-term Land Requirements

Land required by the Project on a long-term basis includes:

- The 30 m wide EACOP pipeline corridor plus widened sections where technically required by the Project;
- AGIs (intermediate pumping stations, pressure reduction stations, electrical sub-stations and block valves stations);
- Permanent access routes; and
- Marine oil facilities.

The principles and processes for land acquisition for the above operational Project components are summarized in the RPF and will be further detailed and documented in the eight (8) Regional RAPs that will be prepared for the Pipeline and AGIs. As such, the arrangements for these Project components are not addressed further in this PA RAP.

4.1.4 Reserved Land

The Project acknowledges that there exist certain types of land in Tanzania (such as that defined as Reserved Land) where land rights may only be available upon conversion of such Reserved Land to General Land. The overall framework for acquiring land for the Project which is presently categorized as certain types of Reserved Land (for example, Forest Reserves, Game Reserves, Wildlife Management Area, Game Controlled Area and Open Areas) is presented within the Land Acquisition Process included in Chapter 7 of the RPF (September 2018) and summarized below. The Project will continue to work with the GoT to determine acceptable management arrangements in respect of all types of Reserved Land to safeguard their protected status after conversion, in order to meet international financing standards.

With regard to the PAs, only one small area of MCPY-07 is categorized as Reserved Land requiring conversion by the GoT. Regarding this, MLHSD has instructed EACOP that replacement land should be identified to compensate for this loss of land³⁰.

In addition, the Project recognizes that there may be certain crossing arrangements on reserved land and / or existing wayleaves (e.g. for transmission lines crossing certain PAs etc.). This will require agreements between the Project and the relevant agencies and / or institutions in respect of access and shared use. These discussions with certain agencies (e.g. TANROADS, TARURA, the Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO), etc.) are ongoing at the time of writing this PA RAP.

4.2 PA RAP Process

The Project's overall land acquisition process, as initially presented in the RPF, is shown in Figure 4-1 below. This is followed by sub-sections that discuss the various land acquisition steps in more detail.

³⁰ Per discussion at 11th Land and Resettlement Working Group (LARWG) Meeting, held 10 December 2018.

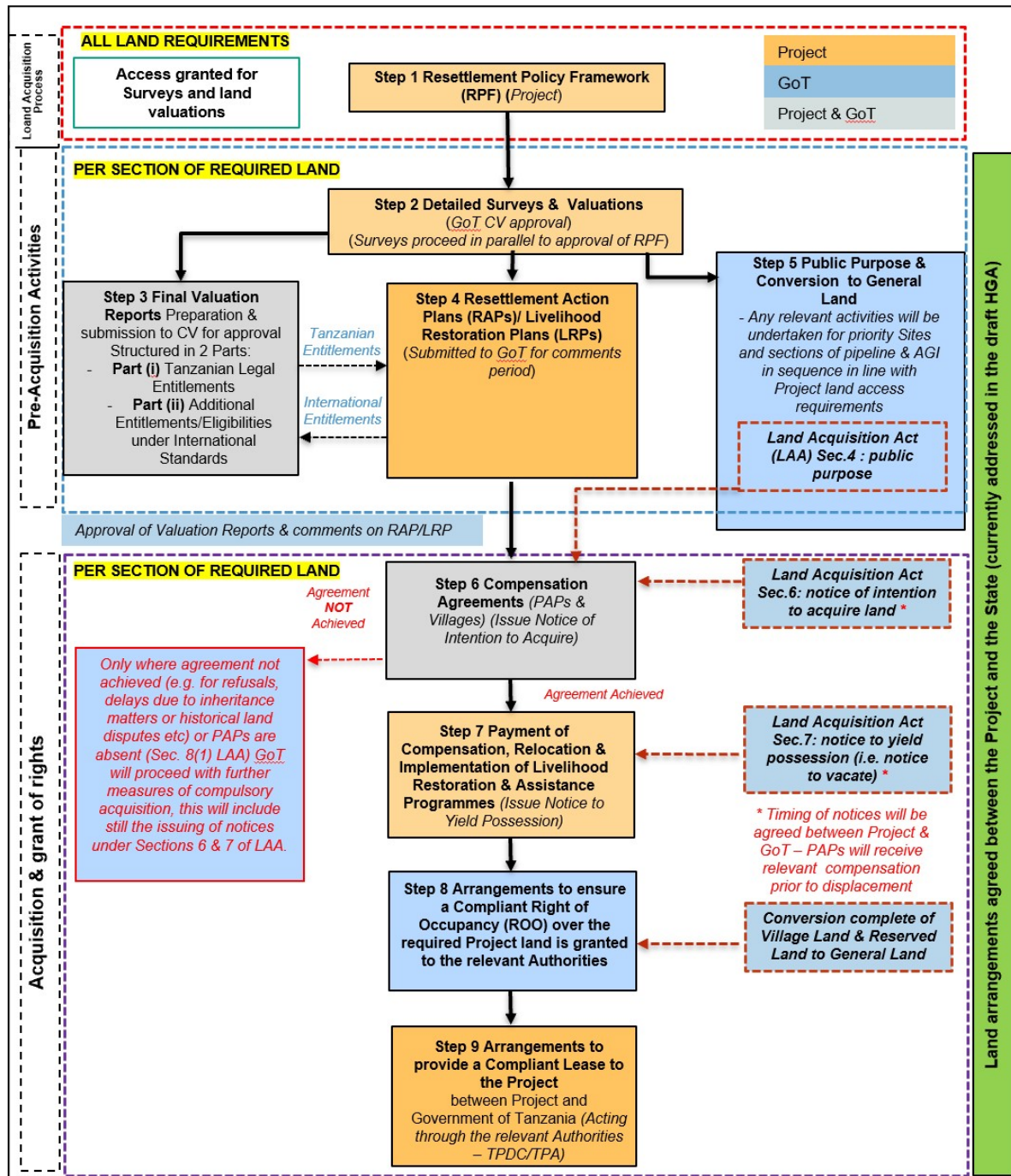


Figure 4-1: Land Acquisition Process³¹

³¹ All references to "State", "Government of Tanzania", "GoT" and / or the "Government" shall be construed as references to the State and / or to the appropriate State Authority, as applicable. All references to "Project" shall be construed as references to the appropriate Project vehicle, which until the full establishment of the Project Company, shall be TEAM B.V.

The subsections below set out the processes for Steps 2-5 included in Figure 4-1 above. This commentary is specific to the PAs. The output of these process steps in the context of the PAs is outlined in Chapters 5 to 8 of this RAP.

Activities with regard to Step 5 are still ongoing at the time of preparing this PA RAP. An overview of the process steps for implementation (Steps 5 to 9) is also outlined in the Chapter.

4.2.1 Step 1: Resettlement Policy Framework

The RPF is applicable to all the Project's land acquisition in Tanzania and guides all subsequent steps in the land acquisition process to ensure consistency between the individual RAPs / Livelihood Restoration Plans (LRPs) to be produced. The RPF has been drafted, gone through a comments review period by the GoT and been finalized following receipt of the GoT comments. The RPF was publicly disclosed in October 2018.

4.2.2 Step 2: Detailed Surveys and Valuations

As part of the survey program (Step 2) a number of activities were undertaken to ultimately inform the Valuation Reports and the compilation of this PA RAP (Steps 3 and 4 respectively). These activities were not undertaken sequentially, with some activities occurring in parallel.

4.2.2.1 Determination of Base Compensation Rates for PAs

Base rates refer to standard rates for land and crops and economic trees that are used as a basis for valuation:

- The rates for land are published on a regular basis by MLHHS and are based on a national survey of land rates which considers factors such as location and accessibility. The land base rates are specific for Regions, Districts and Wards;
- Crop and economic trees compensation base rates are also published on a regular basis, by the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives in association with MLHHS, and are specific for Agricultural Zones³²;
- During valuation, these base rates may be adjusted according to the professional opinion of the Registered Valuer to take into account location-specific factors; and
- Any rates used for valuation purposes for the Project must be approved by the Chief Valuer (CV) of the Government.

The following steps were undertaken to determine base compensation rates for the PAs:

- **Land:** Unit land rates were established using indicative base land rates (2016) obtained from the office of the CV. These were tested with the District Valuers and /

³² For the PAs the Northern or Lake Zone crop and economic tree schedules were applicable.

or relevant Land Officers for each PA area and refined into a proposed rate per PA. The rates were submitted to the CV for approval and then utilized;

- **Crops and economic trees:** Rates for crops and economic trees were per the published and approved 2012 rates obtained from the CV. These have been used in the compilation of the Valuation Reports for submission to the CV's office. The Valuation Reports comprise two parts: Part I (Tanzanian entitlements) and Part II (additional Project-specific entitlements and compensation options to meet international financing standards), with the CV being requested to only approve Part I. To ensure the Project meets the requirements of the international standards consideration of inflation between 2012 and the valuation year (i.e. 2018) was considered in the Part II valuation methodology. As such, compensation amounts for crops and trees as per the 2012 rates are included in Part I of the Valuation Reports and Compensation Schedules and an inflation adjustment applied in Part II (see Chapter 6); and
- **"Unlisted" trees:** During the surveys, it became apparent that several PAPs had naturally growing trees, such as Mizima and Mitundu, on their properties, which they presented during the valuation as having an economic use. However, these trees are not in the existing crop and economic tree schedules (2012) issued by the CV for the relevant Agricultural Zones. This prompted a discussion between WhiteKnights and the CV to establish whether such trees should be considered for valuation and their market value. The CV instructed WhiteKnights to discuss the rates with the District Valuers to establish rates per District. These rates were submitted to and approved by the CV before use.

4.2.2.2 Confirmation of Land Areas for Surveys

The EACOP engineering team was responsible for defining the PA footprints, including accesses and driveways as well as the times at which land access to various footprints was required.

4.2.2.3 Process for Selection of PA Sites

In selecting the locations of the PAs, the Project team needed to be cognizant of the pipeline corridor route and distance between the PA sites. The EACOP Land and Social team visited and screened proposed locations to inform their selection and refinement.

Prior to finalization of the PA footprints, the RAP Planning and Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) teams reviewed preliminary designs and provided recommendations for avoiding and minimizing displacement, where feasible. These recommendations were assessed by the Project engineering design team in terms of their technical feasibility.

Criteria used for selecting the locations for PAs included those listed in Table 4-1 below. Some criteria resulted in certain areas being strictly avoided for these sites (e.g. Internationally Protected Areas, etc.). Consideration was also given to avoid as far as possible physical displacement and, where it was not avoidable, to minimize this.

Table 4-1: Site Selection Criteria

Topic	Criteria
Technical:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Steep slopes; • Wetlands (permanent and seasonal) and water bodies; • Flooding hazard; • Landslide hazard; • Karsts / Tunnels / Mines (settlement hazard); • Seismic zone with liquefaction risk and Earthquake zone; • Geological features; and • Infill land and waste disposal sites, including those contaminated by disease, radioactivity or chemicals.
Environmental:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internationally Protected Areas (Ramsar sites / United Nations Environmental, Social and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Sites) (these areas were excluded from consideration). • Nationally Protected Areas (national park, wildlife reserve, wildlife sanctuary, forest reserve, community wildlife management area, high biodiversity wilderness area). • Internationally Designated Protected Areas (International Union Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Cat Ia, Ib and II) (these areas were excluded from consideration). • Internationally and Nationally Designated Protected Areas (IUCN III, IV, V and VI). • Critical Habitats: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Areas with high biodiversity value; ○ Habitat required for the survival of critically endangered or endangered species; ○ Areas having special significance for endemic or restricted-range species; ○ Sites critical for the survival of migratory species; ○ Areas supporting globally significant concentrations or numbers of individuals of congregator species; ○ Areas with unique assemblages of species or which are associated with key evolutionary processes or provide key ecosystem services; and ○ Areas having biodiversity of significant social, economic or cultural importance to local communities. • Natural Habitats: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Undesignated forest / woodland areas, wetlands; ○ Land and water areas where the biological communities are formed largely by native plant and animal species, and where human activity has not essentially modified the area's primary ecological functions); and ○ Other notable biodiversity areas.
Socio-economic / Cultural Heritage:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial areas (mines, factories, power plants) (no go); • Social and community infrastructure (including places of worship); • Right-of-way (RoW) of existing or planned linear facilities; • Transport infrastructure; • Settlements (urban area, town, village); • Grazing / grass land; • Crop land / cultivated land; • Trees / timber forest; • Cash crop (e.g. tea, coffee plantation, sisal, sugar cane, banana) shrub land; • Water points / sources / wells; • Cultural heritage sites; and • Tourism facilities / sites.

Initially, as part of the PA site identification, two (2) CYs were considered for Tanzania. However, this number was subsequently reduced to one CY. The remaining PA sites were then subject to further site and desktop analysis, as summarized below:

- The EACOP Land and Social team conducted screening visits of the PA sites. The findings of these visits were recorded in a series of Site Screening Checklist Assessments and a short assessment was prepared for each site;
- The DWC RAP Planning Contractor reviewed these assessments and compiled a list of suggested modifications;
- The Project engineering team responded to these suggested modifications; and
- DWC undertook the land surveys and the subsequent verification surveys during Quarters 2 and 3 of 2018. During this work, additional opportunities for modification were identified (e.g. to reduce physical displacement along access routes to PAs, amending facility boundaries to ensure road and rail reserves were avoided and identifying options to reduce potential community health and safety risks, etc.).

The table below summarizes the review process undertaken for each PA site to minimize physical and / or economic displacement.

Table 4-2: Assessment of Priority Areas to Minimize Impacts

Priority Area	Land and Social team recommended modifications to site layouts (Q3 2017)	Land and Social team recommended modifications to access roads layouts (Q3 2017)	Actions in response to Land and Social team recommendations (Q4 2017)	Additional Land and Social team recommendations following land surveys (Q2 2018)
MCPY-05	Avoid displacement of households.	Avoid displacement of a household.	Recommendation not accepted, as proposed alternative site holds significance due to the Uganda / Tanzania War.	No further recommendations.
MCPY-06	Avoid displacement of households.	Avoid displacement of agricultural fields.	Recommendation accepted.	Site boundary was modified by a few meters to avoid overlap with the reserve of the Muleba-Biharamulo District Road.
MCPY-07	No recommendations.	Avoid displacement of agricultural fields.	Recommendation accepted.	No further recommendations.
MCPY-08	Avoid a high-density agricultural area and the displacement of a household.	Avoid displacement of agricultural fields.	Recommendations accepted.	No further recommendations.
MCPY-09	Avoid displacement of households in the footprint.	Avoid displacement of agricultural fields.	Recommendations accepted.	Site boundary was modified by a few meters to avoid overlap with the reserves of the Nzega-Kahama Regional Road and the railway line.

Priority Area	Land and Social team recommended modifications to site layouts (Q3 2017)	Land and Social team recommended modifications to access roads layouts (Q3 2017)	Actions in response to Land and Social team recommendations (Q4 2017)	Additional Land and Social team recommendations following land surveys (Q2 2018)
CY-KP701	Avoid displacement of households in the footprint.	No recommendations.	Revised / new site location was proposed.	No further recommendations.
MCPY-10	Avoid displacement of households in the footprint.	Avoid displacement of agricultural fields.	Recommendations accepted.	No further recommendations.
MCPY-11	Avoid displacement of households in the footprint.	No recommendations.	Recommendation not accepted, for technical reasons.	No further recommendations.
MCPY-12	No recommendations.	Avoid displacement of households in the footprint.	Recommendation not accepted, for technical reasons.	Site boundary was modified by a few meters to avoid overlap with the reserve of the Serya-Magereza Regional Road.
MC-13	No recommendations.	Avoid displacement of agricultural fields.	Revised / new site location was proposed.	Site boundary was modified by a few meters to avoid overlap with the reserve of the Kibaya-Arusha Regional Road.
PY-13	No recommendations.	Avoid displacement of agricultural fields.		Site boundary was modified by a few meters to avoid overlap with the reserves of two regional roads: Kibaya-Kondoa and Kibaya-Arusha.
MCPY-14	No recommendations.	Avoid displacement of households and interference with school activities.	Recommendation accepted.	No further recommendations.
MCPY-15	No recommendations.	Avoid displacement of agricultural fields and homesteads.	Recommendation accepted.	Avoid displacement of three homesteads by amending the route of the proposed construction access road.
MCPY-16	No recommendations.	Avoid displacement of agricultural fields and a homestead.	Recommendation rejected, for technical reasons.	No further recommendations.

One example of modification to PA land areas to avoid or minimize displacement involved a change to the alignment of the access road to MCPY-15. Three (3) homesteads would have been displaced by the originally proposed access route; however, with the new alignment (shown in Figure 4-2), it was possible to avoid all physical displacement at this PA. A more detailed discussion of revisions to site layouts is given in Appendix A.

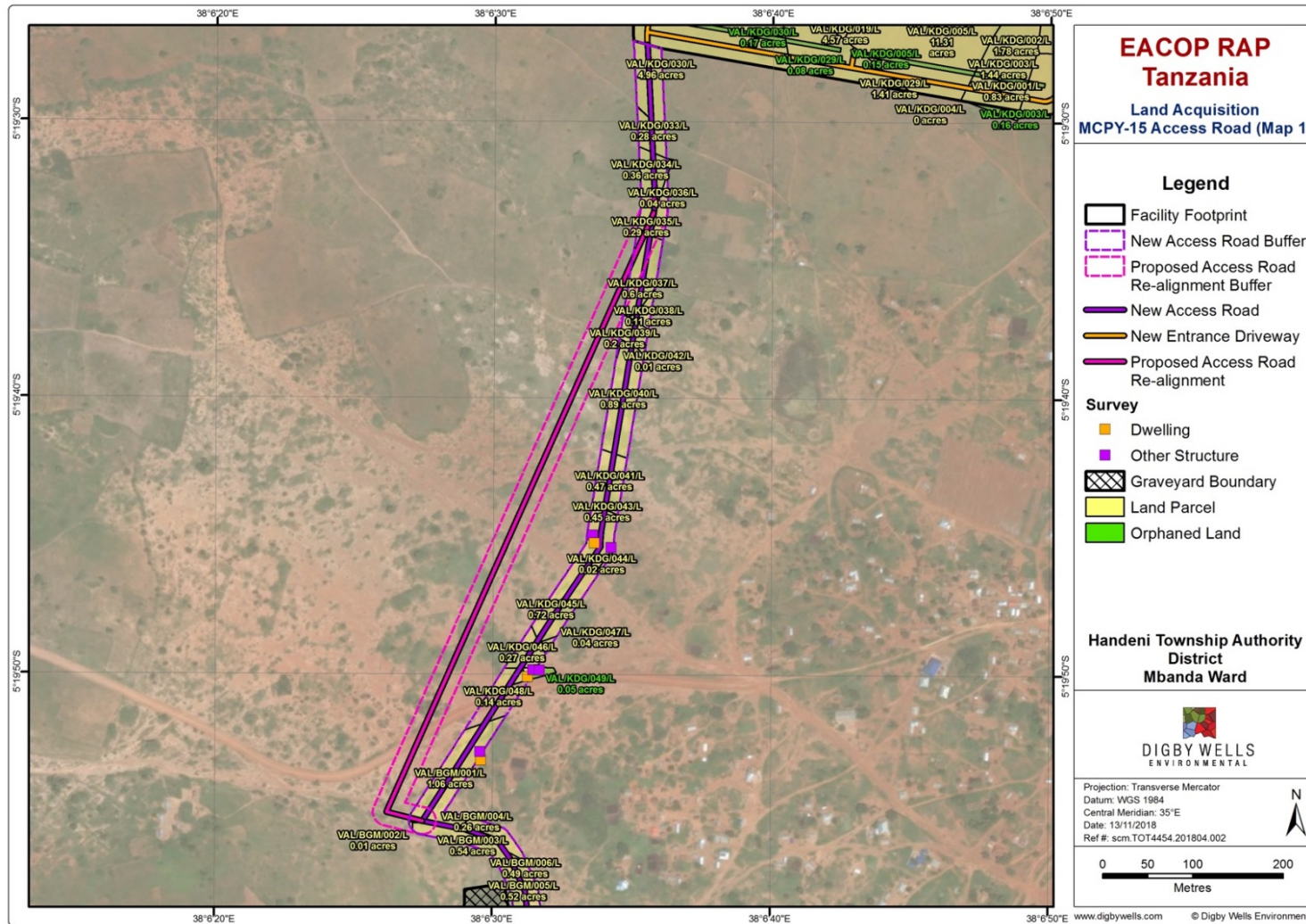


Figure 4-2: Change to the Access Road to MCPY-15 to Minimize Displacement

4.2.2.4 Preparation for Surveys

Preparation for the surveys included the development of customized survey questionnaires and forms (Appendix B) which were transferred to electronic tablets as these were used in the field to capture survey data. A story board and frequently asked questions (FAQs) document was also developed to provide guidance to field teams in responding to stakeholder questions on the purpose and nature of the surveys.

The surveys were conducted by three teams, each consisting of the following personnel, as indicated in the table below.

Table 4-3: PA Survey Teams

Team 1: Coordination: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Group Leader - Coordinator - Health and Safety Operative - First Aid Providers 			
Team 2: Group 1: Community Sensitization: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Senior Engagement - Engagement Assistant 	Team 2: Group 2: Land Delineation and Adjudication: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land Surveyor - Assistant Land Surveyor 	Team 2: Group 3: Asset Valuation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Senior Valuer - Valuer - Assistant Valuer 	Team 2: Group 4: Socio-Economic: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Team Leader - Supervisor - Enumerators
Data Management: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Team Leader – Data Management - Data Management 			

Just over 90% of positions on the survey teams were filled by Tanzanians. The survey teams underwent intensive two-day training in Dar es Salaam between 26 and 28 February 2018. Training covered the topics described in the table below.

Table 4-4: Summary of PA Survey Team Training Topics

Training Topic	Sub-Topics
General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - General protocols and procedures (e.g. grievance management, conduct, etc.); - Survey schedule; - Health and Safety; - Use of electronic tablet technology; and - Key messaging and storyboard.
Community Sensitization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Content for presentation to authorities and PAPs; and - Procedures to announce cut-off date.
Land Delineation and Adjudication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land delineation methodology, quality control and data management procedures; - Identification and registration of PAPs as well as numbering of assets; - Application of orphaned land criteria; and - PAP refusals and absenteeism.
Asset Valuation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Valuation methodology, quality control and data management procedures; - Asset survey form; - PAP refusals and absenteeism; and - Validation of preliminary valuation schedules.
Socio-Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Survey methodology, quality control and data management procedures; and - Socio-economic survey form.

Each team was also accompanied by a member of either ME or MLHSD and an EACOP Community Liaison Officer (CLO) for the duration of the surveys.

DWC and the PPT worked with the ME to formally confirm with the MLHSD (CV and Director of Surveys and Mapping) the approval for the Project to conduct surveys and valuations of land. The survey plan, key messages to be shared with local-level stakeholders, and valuation approach, have been presented and discussed with the GoT representatives, including the ME, TPDC, MLHSD and other GoT stakeholders, on an ongoing basis, at the LARWG meetings (Refer to Chapter 9).

4.2.2.5 Surveys and Valuations

The following actions were executed for the announcement of the surveys and establishment of the cut-off date:

- The survey plan and schedule were confirmed with the relevant regional, district, ward and village authorities through issuing of official correspondence;
- Notification letters were sent to the relevant regional secretariats and district councils;
- Community sensitization meetings were held in Project Affected Communities (PACs) to explain the nature, purpose and timing of the planned surveys;
- In alignment with Tanzanian legislation and international financing standards, a cut-off date was declared and advertised. The cut-off date in Tanzania coincides with the start of the asset valuation process (which includes community sensitization). The cut-off date and its implications were communicated to affected households and local authorities;
- District Land Officers (with support from the survey team) communicated the intent of the survey and asset registration process; and
- PAPs (i.e. owners and / or users of affected land, houses, economic trees, other improvements on land, crops and other assets) were identified and arrangements made to enable them to be present during survey activities.

The timing of the above actions, for each PA, is set out in Table 4-5 below, which also includes key fieldwork and cut-off dates.

In order for the valuation of assets to be determined, three key surveys, together with community sensitization and other consultation activities, occurred concurrently for each PA. These surveys are outlined below, with key dates being noted in Table 4-5.

- **Land delineation and adjudication surveys** recorded boundaries of affected land parcels as well as data on land users. This data was used to formalize the list of PAPs through assigning a unique identifying number to each PAP per valued land asset. Where possible, a photograph was taken of each PAP. In cases where land parcels partially overlapped with the Project footprint, information was collected to identify orphaned land (i.e. Project unaffected land that, due to its size, shape,

access and / or economic value, is no longer sufficient for its former use) that would have to be acquired. Where the remnant of land is less than 0.5 acres outside a city, municipality or township the Tanzanian legislation defines it as being subject to acquisition in its entirety, alongside the rest of the land required. Land survey teams were accompanied by at least two of the following local government officials: the District Land Officer, representatives of the VDC and the Village Executive Officer (VEO);

- **Asset valuation surveys**, which were undertaken by Tanzanian Registered Valuers, and recorded information on affected buildings and structures, businesses, characteristics of land parcels, crops, economic trees, graves and sites of cultural significance. An asset inventory was compiled for each PAP. Where a PAP owned or used assets (e.g. growing crops and trees) without accompanying land rights (e.g. customary Right of Occupancy) a separate 'Tenant' asset survey was completed. Photographs were taken of affected assets (such as structures) and their geographical coordinates recorded. The Registered Valuer, PAP and local authorities signed off on the completed asset inventory. A Land Valuation Form 1³³ was issued to each of the PAPs. Communal assets (e.g. wells, places of worship, markets, etc.) were recorded and signed off by the relevant village authorities. Asset valuation teams were accompanied by at least two (2) of the following local government officials: the District Valuer, VDC representatives and the Village Executive Officer (VEO). Landholders were subsequently issued with Land Form Number 69 (LF No. 69) duly signed by the Authorized Land Officer for the particular District; and
- **Socio-economic surveys** collected demographic and socio-economic information about Project Affected Households (PAHs) through an interview with an adult household member. Data about all PAPs was included in the survey. The socio-economic survey data has been used to assist in the identification of livelihood restoration options. It also forms the baseline against which monitoring of livelihood re-establishment will be done during the PA RAP implementation period. Survey teams were accompanied by at least two (2) of the following local government officials: the District Development Officer, and representatives from the VDC, or VEO.

³³ Land Valuation Form 1 was replaced with Land Valuation Form 3 in the Valuation and Valuers (General) Regulations 2018, which was gazette on the 23rd March 2018 after the asset valuation fieldwork for the PAs.

Table 4-5: Summary of Cut-off Dates, Community Sensitization and RAP Fieldwork Activities for PAs

Priority Area	Meeting / Survey Type	Dates	Stakeholder Group	Number of PAPs / attendees
MCPY-05	Cut-off Date (Commencement of Valuation)	17 March 2018	Cut-off was announced at community sensitization meetings held on 17 March 2018. Total number of PAPs / attendees was 134 (see detail below)	
	Community Sensitization meetings	16 March 2018	Missenyi District Council	7
		16 March 2018	Kyaka Ward Development Council (WDC)	7
		17 March 2018	Bulifani and Kashaba ³⁴ VDC	36
		17 March 2018	Bulifani and Kashaba Village Assembly	98
	Fieldwork: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Delineation and Adjudication Asset Valuation Socio-Economic 	16 to 20 March 2018	PAPs (plus, other PAH members and village representatives)	
MCPY-06	Cut-off Date (Commencement of Valuation)	14 March 2018	Cut-off was announced at community sensitization meetings held on 14 March 2018. Total number of PAPs / attendees was 194 (see detail below).	
	Community Sensitization meetings	13 March 2018	Muleba District Council	24
		13 March 2018	Kasharunga and Karambi WDC	40
		14 March 2018	Kiteme and Kiguzi ³⁵ VDC	27
		14 March 2018	Kiteme and Kiguzi Village Assembly	167

³⁴ Kashaba Village (about 4 km from the PA site) was included in sensitization meetings as it was initially believed that some properties on the site might belong to persons

Priority Area	Meeting / Survey Type	Dates	Stakeholder Group	Number of PAPs / attendees
	Fieldwork: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Delineation and Adjudication Asset Valuation Socio-Economic 	14 to 19 March 2018	PAPs (plus, other PAH members and village representatives)	60
MCPY-07	Cut-off Date (Commencement of Valuation)	10 March 2018	Cut-off was announced at community sensitization meetings held on 10 March 2018. Total number of PAPs/attendees was 140 (see detail below).	
	Community Sensitization meetings	09 March 2018	Chato District Council	19
		09 March 2018	Bukome WDC	22
		10 March 2018	Mkungo VDC	31
		10 March 2018	Mkungo Village Assembly	109
Fieldwork: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Delineation and Adjudication Asset Valuation Socio-Economic 	09 to 12 March 2018	PAPs (plus, other PAH members and village representatives)	16	
MCPY-08	Cut-off Date (Commencement of Valuation)	17 March 2018	Cut-off was announced at community sensitization meetings held on 17 March 2018. Total number of PAPs / attendees was 85 (see detail below).	
	Community Sensitization meetings	16 March 2018	Bukombe District Council	11
		16 March 2018	Bukombe WDC	14
		17 March 2018	Bukombe Village Assembly	59
		17 March 2018	Bukombe VDC	26
Fieldwork: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Delineation and Adjudication Asset Valuation Socio-Economic 	16 to 19 March 2018	PAPs (plus, other PAH members and village representatives)	51	
MCPY-09 CY- KP701	Cut-off Date (Commencement of Valuation)	06 March 2018	Cut-off was announced at community sensitization meetings held on 6 March 2018. Total number of PAPs / attendees was 128 (see detail below).	
	Community Sensitization meetings	05 March 2018	Nzega District Council	2

Priority Area	Meeting / Survey Type	Dates	Stakeholder Group	Number of PAPs / attendees
		05 March 2018	Igusule WDC	23
		06 March 2018	Buduba ³⁶ and Sojo VDC	20
		06 March 2018	Buduba and Sojo Village Assembly	108
	Fieldwork: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Delineation and Adjudication Asset Valuation Socio-Economic 	06 to 10 March 2018	PAPs (plus, other PAH members and village representatives)	57
MCPY-10	Cut-off Date (Commencement of Valuation)	15 March 2018	Cut-off was announced at community sensitization meetings held on 15 March 2018. Total number of PAPs / attendees was 122 (see detail below).	
	Community Sensitization meetings	14 March 2018	Igunga District Council	15
		14 March 2018	Nanga WDC	15
		15 March 2018	Bulyang'ombe VDC	25
		15 March 2018	Bulyang'ombe Village Assembly	97
	Fieldwork: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Delineation and Adjudication Asset Valuation Socio-Economic 	14 to 18 March 2018	PAPs (plus, other PAH members and village representatives)	30
MCPY-11	Cut-off Date (Commencement of Valuation)	10 March 2018	Cut-off was announced at community sensitization meetings held on 10 March 2018. Total number of PAPs / attendees was 146 (see detail below).	
	Community Sensitization meetings	05 March 2018	Msisi WDC	13
		09 March 2018	Singida Rural District Council	17
		10 March 2018	Ntondo VDC	26

³⁶ Buduba Village (about 3 km from the PA site) was included in sensitization meetings as it was initially believed that some properties on the site might belong to persons residing in Buduba. During the surveys it was found, however, that this was not the case – all PAPs at this PA reside in Sojo Village.

Priority Area	Meeting / Survey Type	Dates	Stakeholder Group	Number of PAPs / attendees
		10 March 2018	Ntondo Village Assembly	120
	Fieldwork: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Delineation and Adjudication Asset Valuation Socio-Economic 	05 and 09 to 12 March 2018	PAPs (plus, other PAH members and village representatives)	42
MCPY-12	Cut-off Date (Commencement of Valuation)	06 March 2018	Cut-off was announced at community sensitization meetings held on 6 March 2018. Total number of PAPs / attendees was 189 (see detail below).	
	Community Sensitization meetings	05 March 2018	Kondoa District Council	21
		05 March 2018	Serya WDC	29
		06 March 2018	Serya VDC	17
		06 March 2018	Serya Village Assembly	72
Fieldwork: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Delineation and Adjudication Asset Valuation Socio-Economic 	05 to 08 March 2018	PAPs (plus, other PAH members and village representatives)	31	
MC-13 PY-13	Cut-off Date (Commencement of Valuation)	21 March 2018	Cut-off was announced at community sensitization meetings held on 21 March 2018. Total number of PAPs / attendees was 176 (see detail below).	
	Community Sensitization meetings	20 March 2018	Kiteto District Council	29
		20 March 2018	Njoro WDC	30
		21 March 2018	Njoro and Ndaleta VDCs	26
		21 March 2018	Njoro and Ndaleta Village Assembly	150
Fieldwork: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Delineation and Adjudication Asset Valuation Socio-Economic 	20 to 23 March 2018	PAPs (plus, other PAH members and village representatives)	20	
MCPY-14	Cut-off Date (Commencement of Valuation)	15 March 2018	Cut-off was announced at community sensitization meetings held on 15 March 2018. Total number of PAPs / attendees was 143 (see detail below).	

Priority Area	Meeting / Survey Type	Dates	Stakeholder Group	Number of PAPs / attendees
	Community Sensitization meetings	14 March 2018	Kilindi District Council	17
		14 March 2018	Kibirashi WDC	15
		15 March 2018	Gitu VDC	56
		15 March 2018	Gitu Village Assembly	87
	Fieldwork: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Delineation and Adjudication Asset Valuation Socio-Economic 	14 to 17 March 2018	PAPs (plus, other PAH members and village representatives)	7
MCPY-15	Cut-off Date (Commencement of Valuation)	13 March 2018	Cut-off was announced at community sensitization meetings held on 13 March 2018. Total number of PAPs / attendees was 115 (see detail below).	
	Sensitization meeting	12 March 2018	Handeni District Council	16
		12 March 2018	Mabanda WDC	28
		13 March 2018	Kwedigongo Street Development Council	23
		13 March 2018	Kwedigongo Street Assembly	92
	Fieldwork: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Delineation and Adjudication Asset Valuation Socio-Economic 	12 to 15 March 2018	PAPs (plus, other PAH members and village representatives)	71
Community Sensitization and Fieldwork for realignment of access road to avoid houses	04 to 07 June 2018	PAPs (plus, other PAH members and village representatives)	95	
MCPY-16	Cut-off Date (Commencement of Valuation)	08 March 2018	Cut-off was announced at community sensitization meetings held on 8 March 2018. Total number of PAPs / attendees was 188 (see detail below).	
	Community Sensitization meeting	07 March 2018	Muheza District Council	27
		07 March 2018	Lusanga WDC	36
		08 March 2018	Tanganyika VDC	56
		08 March 2018	Tanganyika Village Assembly	132

Priority Area	Meeting / Survey Type	Dates	Stakeholder Group	Number of PAPs / attendees
	Fieldwork: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Land Delineation and Adjudication• Asset Valuation• Socio-Economic	07 to 10 March 2018	PAPs (plus, other PAH members and village representatives)	5

Immediately after the surveys, field teams posted valuation schedules (i.e. inventories of assets of each PAP that would be considered for compensation) in each affected village.

4.2.2.6 Qualitative Data Collection

Qualitative data was also collected during resettlement surveys via meetings, key stakeholder interviews, and direct observation. Qualitative data has been used to assist the RAP team with understanding the constraints, challenges and opportunities of PAPs' everyday life, and developing a more nuanced understanding of the likely impacts of displacement and resettlement. This qualitative data is included in the socio-economic baseline summarised in Chapter 5. Stakeholder consultations are outlined in Chapter 9.

4.2.2.7 Validation of Valuation Schedules

An additional field mission was undertaken to complete the validation of valuation schedules, which contained asset counts only (per Valuation Form 1³⁷) and to display rates for use during the valuation of affected assets. This field mission had the following objectives:

- In relation to validation of valuation schedules:
 - To inform PAPs of any modification in land requirements resulting from an internal assessment of provisional survey findings, and the associated implications for final valuation; and
 - To revisit each village where valuation schedules (Valuation Form 1³⁸, containing assets counts only) were posted on conclusion of the PA surveys to determine if any queries or grievances had been lodged.
- In relation to the final valuation rates for land, crops and economic trees (i.e. rates endorsed by the CV's office within the MLHHS):
 - Informing Village and District Authorities, as well as PAPs, on the disclosure of valuation rates;
 - Posting a hard copy of the valuation rates in each relevant village; and
 - Providing a hard copy of the valuation rates to relevant District Authorities.

The dates on which these validation activities took place are indicated in Table 4-6 below.

³⁷ Now referred to as Valuation Form 3.

³⁸ Ibid.

Table 4-6: Dates of Validation Meetings and Valuation Date

Priority Area	Validation Meetings with District Authorities	Ward-level Validation Meetings	Valuation Date ³⁹
MCPY-05	06 April 2018	07 April 2018	10 April 2018
MCPY-06	10 April 2018	09 April 2018	12 April 2018
MCPY-07	11 April 2018	11 April 2018	11 April 2018
MCPY-08	06 April 2018	06 April 2018	07 April 2018
MCPY-09 & CY-KP701	13 April 2018	11 April 2018	13 April 2018
MCPY-10	09 April 2018	08 April 2018	09 April 2018
MCPY-11	11 April 2018	10 April 2018	11 April 2018
MCPY-12	11 April 2018	12 April 2018	13 April 2018
MC-13 & PY-13	12 April 2018	13 April 2018	13 April 2018
MCPY-14	10 April 2018	11 April 2018	14 April 2018
MCPY-15	09 April 2018	09 April 2018	07 June 2018
MCPY-16	06 April 2018	07 April 2018	07 April 2018

4.2.2.8 Disclosure of Compensation Schedules

Regulation 64(1)(f)(iii), which was promulgated in March 2018 in the Valuation and Valuers (General) Regulations, outlines the approach and requirements for the disclosure of compensation schedules for a resettlement process. The particular Regulation states:

"compensation schedule which shall contain names of project affected persons, valuation identity number and photograph, compensable items, amount, allowances and the same shall be available for inspection by all PAPs for a period of not more than seven days from the day of disclosure."

Based on this regulatory framework, the following process was adopted:

- A disclosure process was undertaken with the purpose of notifying individual PAPs of their compensation entitlements and amounts as captured in the compensation schedule;
- Prior to engaging with the PAPs, a number of government engagements were undertaken. The purpose of these meetings was to provide an update on the status of the current Project including next steps, and the purpose of the planned disclosure exercise. The following individuals were consulted prior to the PAP engagement: DC; DED; Authorized District Land Officer; Authorized District Valuer; Ward Executive Officer (WEO); VDC; and VEO;
- Once the government engagements were completed, meetings in each of the affected villages took place with individual PAPs, to present the findings of the asset valuation process. The property sizes, assets identified, entitlements applicable to

³⁹ 'Valuation Date' represents the date of "valuation of the interest in property of the last person" as referenced in Valuation and Valuers Registration Act 2016.

each PAP, and proposed compensation amounts, were disclosed to PAPs on an individual basis. Each PAP was required to present his / her Valuation Form 1⁴⁰ (which was signed during the PA surveys), to verify consistency with the compensation schedule; and

- In the interest of safety and security (especially for vulnerable households), it was decided, in agreement with the CV, that the full compensation schedules should not be displayed in public, even though the Regulation requires that the full compensation schedules be made available for a maximum duration of seven (7) days at a public location within the relevant ward. Grievances lodged by PAPs were recorded in writing..

The dates on which these disclosure activities took place are indicated in Table 4-7 below.

Table 4-7: Dates of Disclosure Meetings

Priority Area	District	Meetings with District Authorities	Ward-level Meetings	Village-level meetings
MCPY-05	Missenyi	27 September 2018	02 October 2018	25 and 26 September 2018
MCPY-06	Muleba	24 September 2018	25 26 September 2018	25 and 26 September 2018
MCPY-07	Chato	14 September 2018	18 September 2018	18 and 21 September 2018
MCPY-08	Bukombe	10 and 17 September 2018	11 September 2018	11 September 2018
MCPY-09 and CY-KP701	Nzega	10 September 2018	11 September 2018	11 September 2018
MCPY-10	Igunga	19 September 2018	19 September 2018	19 September 2018
MCPY-11	Singida rural	25 September 2018	26 September 2018	26 September 2018
MCPY-12	Kondoa	04 October 2018	04 October 202018	04 October 2018
MC-13 and PY-13	Kiteto	04 October 2018	04 October 2018	04 and 05 October 2018
MCPY-14	Kilindi	19 September 2018	20 September 2018	20 September 2018
MCPY-15	Handeni town	12 and 13 September 2018	17 September 2018	17 September 2018
MCPY-16	Muheza	10 September 2018	11 September 2018	11 September 2018

4.2.3 Step 3: Submission of Final Valuation Reports

4.2.3.1 Compilation of Final Valuation Reports

The Registered Valuer, on completion of the validation process, prepared the final Valuation Reports, for submission to the CV.

⁴⁰ The new Regulations now refer to Valuation Form Three, however, during the original PA survey process, the Regulation referred to Valuation Form One, which was signed by each PAP.

The final Valuation Reports and Compensation Schedules each comprised two parts:

- **Part (I): Tanzanian Entitlement items** which are in accordance with the national legislative procedure, presented as cash compensation, and submitted for approval by the CV; and
- **Part (II): Additional Entitlements under International Financing Standards Requirements Items**, which are required to ensure that the PAP compensation satisfies additional international financing standards obligations. These items are appended to the compensation schedules and have been made known to the CV but are not signed off by the CV, to avoid creating a precedent for future Government-led projects. Some of the additional entitlements also take the form of in-kind compensation options, additional resettlement assistance (including transitional support) and livelihood restoration. These aspects are outlined in more detail in Chapter 6 (Section 6.3 and Section 6.4).

4.2.3.2 Sign-off, Submission and Verification of Valuation Reports

- Following finalization of the Valuation Reports and on completion of the individual PAP disclosure process, six (6) copies of the compensation schedules were signed by the field valuer and valuer in-charge before being presented for signing to the VEO (or *Mtaa* Leader in urban areas); Ward Executive Officer (WEO); Authorized Land Officer; Authorized Valuer, and finally the DC; and
- Upon receipt of all required signatures, a consolidated set of Valuation Reports were submitted to the CV for approval (see submission dates in Table 4-8 below). Each Valuation Report was accompanied by a transmittal letter, Valuation Form 5 (Submission of Valuation Reports for Compensation Purposes) and a Commitment Letter from TEAM B.V.

Table 4-8: Dates of Submission of Valuation Reports

Priority Area	District	Submission Date
MCPY-05	Missenyi	05-October 2018
MCPY-06	Muleba	05-October 2018
MCPY-07	Chato	05-October 2018
MCPY-08	Bukombe	02-October 2018
MCPY-9 and CY-KP701	Nzega DC	01-October 2018
MCPY-10	Igunga	05-October 2018
MCPY-11	Singida rural	05-October 2018
MCPY-12	Kondoia	08-October 2018
MC-13 and PY-13	Kiteto	08-October 2018
MCPY-14	Kilindi	08-October 2018
MCPY-15	Handeni town	09-October 2018
MCPY-16	Muheza	02-October 2018

The CV's office, as per Section 51 of the Valuation and Valuers (General) Regulations, 2018, is entitled to initiate a verification process to be undertaken by this office.

At the time of preparation of this RAP, the Valuation Reports are currently under review by the CV. The PAP sign offs and compensation payment can only be undertaken after the CV approval of the Valuation Reports.

4.2.4 Step 4: PA RAP Preparation

4.2.4.1 Socio-economic Baseline

After completion of the surveys, and concurrently with the preparation and validation of recorded assets, a socio-economic baseline profile for the PAs was developed based on the findings of the socio-economic survey (refer to Chapter 5). This details the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of PAP households, including their age and gender distribution, education levels, livelihoods, access to public facilities and resources, etc.

The baseline profile has been used to inform the additional resettlement assistance offered and design of in-kind compensation measures and proposed livelihood restoration support measures so that these are aligned with the needs, interests and abilities of affected people.

A second important function of the socio-economic baseline was to identify vulnerable persons, and households or groups that require additional support or assistance during resettlement planning and implementation (refer to Section 4.3 below and Chapter 8).

4.2.4.2 Replacement Land and Replacement Housing

Replacement land and replacement housing are both instances of in-kind compensation. These are provided for in terms of Tanzanian legislation (The Land (Compensation Claims) Regulation 2010) but generally not offered. They are preferred methods of compensation in terms of IFC PS5 particularly with regard to where physical displacement occurs, or land-based livelihoods are significantly affected.

During this step, possible replacement land requirements (under the Part II Compensation Schedules) were estimated from information gathered during the resettlement surveys and a replacement and in-kind compensation investigation previously undertaken. It will not, however, be possible to determine the exact extent of replacement land and replacement housing required until it is known what compensation options an individual eligible PAP selects; this takes place during Entitlement Briefings and Compensation Agreements (Step 6). A preliminary estimate was made of available replacement land (residential and agricultural) in consultation with district and village authorities. Only certain PAPs are eligible for in-kind compensation options of replacement land and / or housing, as determined by the PA eligibility criteria presented in Chapter 6.

It is likely that it would, in most cases, be possible to implement in situ relocation – i.e. relocating a homestead or farm to a suitable location in the same village, but outside the Project footprint.

Field investigations for replacement land have been undertaken and included consultations with District Officials and VDC representatives. The initial field missions were undertaken between 6 and 14 April 2018 and included interviews and, where possible, site visits (see Table 4-9 below). The findings of these field missions are outlined in Section 6.5.

This step also involved the preliminary identification of options for replacement housing for physically displaced households. In designing replacement housing, care has been taken to allow for geographical variations and, as far as possible, to replicate the social spaces found in traditional dwellings. This is outlined in Section 6.4.

Table 4-9: Site Visits to Identify Potential Replacement Land

Priority Area	Number of Sites	Date of Site Visit
MCPY-- 05	3	07-Apr-18
MCPY - 06	4	10-Apr-18
MCPY - 07	3	11-Apr-18
MCPY - 08	13	07-Apr-18
MCPY- 09 and CY-KP701	9	13-Apr-18
MCPY-10	4	09-Apr-18
MCPY-11	11	10-Apr-18
MCPY-12	1	13-Apr-18
MC-13 and PY-13	0	13-Apr-18
MCPY-14	4	11-Apr-18
MCPY-15	7	09-Apr-18
MCPY-16	2	07-Apr-18

During the preparation of Part II Compensation Schedules (Step 3) using the replacement land eligibility criteria for the PA sites (Chapter 6) the replacement land potentially to be offered to PAPs was determined. Section 6.5 presents the cumulative figures of the maximum replacement land areas potentially required, assuming all PAPs select this option.

During the finalization of this PA RAP, the EACOP Project's Land and Social team commenced further detailed research and engagement at each of the PAs on available replacement land and temporary accommodation options (in cases where there are physically displaced PAPs). This included additional engagement with physically displaced PAPs and villages regarding temporary accommodation options and further field research to inform the resettlement implementation in the PA sites.

4.2.4.3 Preparation of the RAP

The outcomes of the steps described above are documented in this PA RAP. The RAP does not contain any information on individual PAPs. Socio-economic and demographic data on PAPs is presented in statistical format only.

This PA RAP was submitted to the GoT on 3 December 2018, including ME, TPDC and the MLHHS, for a 30-day review and comments period prior to disclosure. The final disclosed RAP will address GoT comments received. Public disclosure of the RAP is required to meet international financing standards.

The documents will be made available in an accessible form to Project-affected groups and other stakeholders. Future resettlement planning and implementation will account for comments made. Comments will be recorded along with any actions taken to address them. Any changes of a material nature will be discussed with relevant GoT authorities and stakeholders and disclosed to PAPs. A series of District meetings will be conducted to present the PA RAP within the affected areas. A summary of the PA RAP will be provided in the form of a presentation and pictorial pamphlet.

4.2.5 Step 5: Gazettement of Public Purpose and Conversion to General Land

4.2.5.1 Public Purpose

As indicated above, land for the Project will be acquired on the basis that it is required for the public interest. The majority of land acquired for the Project will be converted into General Land by the GoT.

The GoT has confirmed during engagements with the PPT that the intended use of the land that will be granted in a right of occupancy to TPDC and leased to the Project falls under the provisions of Section 4 Part II of the Land Acquisition Act (Cap. 118 R.E., 2010) (“LAA”).

The GoT will undertake the necessary steps, in collaboration as appropriate with the PPT, to meet the provisions of the LAA for the acquisition to proceed, including activities to enable the Notice of Intention to Acquire to be issued, the transfer of Village Land and any affected relevant Reserved Land to General Land, and other notices set out under the legal framework. Relevant notices will also be placed in the Gazette for the required periods as stipulated under the legal framework.

4.2.6 Step 6: Compensation Agreements

4.2.6.1 Serving of Notice of Intention to Acquire Land

At the time requested by the Project, the GoT in coordination with the Project shall issue (publish in the Gazette and serve, as required by Tanzanian law) the Notice of Intention to Acquire (Section 6 LAA)⁴¹ and ⁴² to PAPs identified by the Project. It is envisaged this would occur generally after approval of the Valuation Reports by the CV and prior to the meetings with the PAPs and affected communities regarding compensation agreements.

⁴¹ The GoT will undertake the necessary steps, in collaboration as appropriate with the Project, for the Notice of Intention to Acquire to be issued in accordance with the LAA. This is expected to include, but not be limited to: all required approvals from Village/*Mtaa*, Ward, District, Regional and National authorities; resolution of any related planning matters; necessary surveys and reports; notices as prescribed under the legal framework and the publishing of these, as required, in the Government Gazette. The Project shall provide necessary resources to assist the GoT in the delivery of the notices of intention to acquire in line with the LAA, including the approach for absent owners (Sec. 8(1) LAA).

⁴² The PPT was requested by MLHSD to undertake the formal cadastral surveys of the PA sites. This cadastral survey process covered necessary Town Plan amendments and resolution on arrangements for certain existing encumbrances (e.g. power lines) for certain PA sites. The PPT has not undertaken to carry out any such cadastral surveys for the pipeline corridor and AGIs, which is considered to fall within the remit of GoT responsibilities in the Land Acquisition Process (Figure 4-1).

4.2.6.2 Entitlement Briefings and Agreements

Entitlement Briefings will be conducted at village level with the support of district, ward and village authorities and will involve presenting entitlements to PAPs (including the PAP and spouse where appropriate) and discussing entitlement options with them. These options will include selection between cash and in-kind compensation options where eligible, as well as selection between various livelihood restoration options (land-based activities, non-land-based activities, etc.). PAPs will then be given the opportunity to make informed decisions regarding the compensation and livelihood restoration options they select.

Based on the values and entitlements confirmed in the approved final Valuation Report (Step 3) and in the Entitlements Framework (Chapter 6) a compensation agreement for each PAP will be prepared. The compensation agreements are proposed to be tripartite, with the signing of these agreements by the following three parties: the GoT (as the 'Acquirer') (first party), the Project (second party) and the PAP (third party).

In coordination with the GoT, the Project will undertake engagement with the PAPs and affected communities and seek to achieve consensual compensation agreements⁴³ with them. Once eligible PAPs have selected their preferred compensation and livelihood restoration options, the compensation agreements will be signed by the PAPs and witnessed. The compensation agreements will include a spousal consent (where appropriate).

During these entitlement briefings, vulnerable PAPs will receive particular attention to ensure that they are able to attend the briefings and are aware of the support options that are available to them over and above compensation for losses.

In the event that the engagement process fails to gain agreement over compensation, as determined by the Project, the following steps will be triggered at the Project's specific request:

- Project (when / if it considers appropriate) will submit to GoT Acquiring Authority a list of PAPs / land areas which the Project has been either: i) unable to reach compensation agreement on (*this will include where there are incomplete inheritance matters*); or ii) have refused to have assets and / or land surveyed⁴⁴; or iii) are absent; and
- Following up on the above, GoT to proceed with subsequent steps for compulsory acquisition as laid down in the LAA (but with the provision that PAPs are offered the same entitlements disclosed in the applicable RAP or LRP (as may be the case) to meet both national legal requirements and international financing standards).

⁴³ The Project will only offer rates agreed by the CV for the relevant District/Area/Zone. Rates will not be a subject of negotiation with PAPs. Negotiation will generally be limited to selection of compensation options by eligible PAPs (e.g. cash compensation or in-kind entitlement (where eligible)) and potentially livelihood restoration entitlement options.

⁴⁴ Where refusals for survey access occur, the Project will escalate these to the relevant GoT authority (including, as applicable, TPDC and MLHSD) to request assistance.

Both the Project and the GoT will be signature parties to the compensation agreements. The Project will provide the additional entitlements (including in-kind and livelihood restoration) (Part II).

4.2.7 Step 7: Payment of Compensation, Relocation and Implementation of Livelihood Restoration and Assistance Programs

4.2.7.1 Payment of Compensation

Once agreement on compensation is reached (or the relevant arrangements following failure of the engagement process (see Step 6 above)) are effected by GoT at the Project's request, in coordination with the Project and the GoT, and in all instances, in accordance with the LAA), compensation will be paid (or, as applicable, relevant amounts will be placed in escrow). Relocation and livelihood restoration assistance will be provided in accordance with this RAP and in any event, in accordance with the Project Standards (see Chapter 3).

Cash compensation due to PAPs will be paid on a rolling basis after the compensation agreements have been signed (generally within six months of agreements, as per Tanzanian legislation). The Project and GoT will be signature parties to the compensation agreements.

Cash compensation payments will be deposited directly into the bank account of the beneficiary and spouse (if married). Existing accounts may be used, or a bank account will be opened for the relevant parties with assistance from the Project. All payments made will be recorded in an auditable format.

4.2.7.2 Preparation of Replacement Land and Construction of Replacement Housing

Following selection of compensation options by PAPs and signing of the compensation agreements (Step 6), it will be possible to make a more precise determination of land required for replacement housing and replacement farms.

Options for suitable plots have already been discussed and continue to be researched by the Project in collaboration with district, ward and village authorities. The aim is for most replacement land to be in the same village or ward as the land previously owned by PAPs (or as close as possible). Thus, the replacement plots where possible will be Village Land under jurisdiction of the same village, although right of occupancy will have to be transferred to the PAP. Further detail on the analysis of replacement land is outlined in Section 6.5.

To ensure security of tenure for resettled PAPs, formal land acquisition, transfer and registration as per Tanzanian legislation will be conducted for identified replacement land. In coordination with the GoT, the Project will support the process to secure relevant registration documents to be provided to the PAP as confirmation of right of occupancy of the land.

In coordination with the GoT, the Project will be responsible for the preparation of replacement plots and for construction of replacement houses according to house designs selected by PAPs from the range of house designs prepared by the RAP architect (see Section 6.4). This also depends on the eligibility of PAPs to certain house designs. In coordination with the GoT, the Project will be responsible for facilitating the registration of

replacement land and will pay all charges that will accrue from the process of acquiring the land and constructing replacement housing structures on it.

4.2.7.3 Implementation of Livelihood Restoration and Assistance Programs

Chapter 7 of this PA RAP presents the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) which describes the targeted assistance and opportunities to be provided to displaced persons to restore, and preferably improve, their income-earning capacity, production levels and standards of living, through implementation of livelihood restoration programs.

During RAP implementation this activity will give effect to the additional entitlements related to livelihood restoration. It will involve:

- Further development by the Project of a suite of programs for livelihood restoration and support to PAPs. This will build on the LRP and implementation document developed during the RAP planning stage;
- Discussions with regional and district officials, as well as Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Community Based Organizations (CBOs), to ascertain what existing development projects are in place that may be suitable to support livelihood restoration;
- Liaison with regional and district technical staff to assist with co-ordination and integration with existing livelihood support initiatives, where applicable;
- Assessing locally-based service providers who are able to provide training and post training support and monitoring on livelihood restoration initiatives;
- Engagement with PAPs to ensure they understand what implementation of their selected livelihood restoration options will involve; and
- Mobilization of the necessary human, financial and material resources to implement livelihood restoration initiatives.

4.2.7.4 Relocation

PAPs will be served with a Notice to Vacate / Yield Possession (*the minimum legal period of 6 weeks will be applied for the PAs due to the land access schedule*) by the GoT at the Project's request. Relocation can only occur following payment of cash compensation and delivery of relevant in-kind entitlements. Sufficient time will be allowed for PAPs to prepare for relocation. During this period, PAPs will have the option of removing any parts of their existing structures they wish to salvage, and any crops and / or trees as agreed.

Within the timelines for Project land access to PAs, it will not be possible to build all replacement houses prior to relocation. Therefore, the Project will provide transitional support, and at the Project's cost, relocate PAPs who are eligible for and select the replacement housing option to temporary accommodation, until the replacement housing is available.

Individual engagement with physically displaced PAPs will be undertaken to plan relocation to temporary accommodation and the subsequent move to replacement housing when the

construction of replacement housing is complete. At the time of preparing the PA RAP, the Project team is undertaking further engagement with physically displaced PAPs to ensure transitional support and temporary accommodation options are defined prior to entitlement briefings and so that they can be discussed with PAPs in detail. Additional monitoring and support will be provided to physically displaced PAPs located in temporary accommodation, including livelihoods support.

Any replacement farmland will be prepared and made available as soon as possible to these PAPs. This process will be monitored in order to ensure that the PAPs are resettled as soon as possible to their replacement houses, and that livelihoods are restored. Where replacement land is not available (or not prepared) at the time of displacement, to eligible PAPs who select this option, transitional support will be put in place.

Additional details on the transitional support to be offered to eligible PAPs to restore livelihoods are outlined in the LRP.

4.2.7.4.1 Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is required for the duration of the RAP implementation process to ensure that resettlement and compensation commitments are honored, entitlements are delivered, and livelihoods are restored to at least pre-resettlement levels. Where this is not achieved, appropriate corrective measures will be identified and implemented. Additional monitoring will be provided for vulnerable households. Monitoring types and monitoring criteria are set out in Chapter 10.

4.2.8 Step 8: Granting of Rights of Occupancy TPDC

The State will undertake all necessary steps to grant to the relevant Authority, including, as applicable, TPDC, a "Compliant Right of Occupancy" on the Priority Areas land (i.e. right of occupancy in such a manner as will enable the State to grant to the Project land rights which are compliant with the IGA principles (see Step 9)).

4.2.9 Step 9: Lease of Land provided to the Project

Once a Compliant Right of Occupancy has been granted to the relevant Authorities, including, as applicable, TPDC, in respect of the relevant required Project PA's land, the State will be required to undertake all necessary steps to ensure that such Authorities grant a "Compliant Lease" to the Project (i.e. a lease in such a manner as will be compliant with the IGA principles).

4.3 Identification of Vulnerable Persons and Groups

The IFC PS5 requires that attention be given to the needs of vulnerable persons and groups. The Entitlement Framework (Chapter 6) therefore includes vulnerable persons (and groups) as a distinct category. In addition to the benefits they are entitled as PAP households, vulnerable persons and groups to supplementary programs of social support. To qualify for additional support, the loss of assets or resources, and / or disruption of access to assets or

resources, must potentially have a disproportionate impact on their livelihoods, due to their vulnerability and / or livelihood dependency on these activities.

The IFC broadly regards the following groups of people as potentially vulnerable:

- Those living below a defined poverty line;
 - The landless;
 - The elderly, women and children;
 - Indigenous groups and ethnic minorities;
 - The disabled;
 - Orphans;
 - Communities dependent on natural resources;
 - Other displaced persons who may not be protected through national land compensation or land titling legislation; and
 - Otherwise disadvantaged persons.
- For the purposes of this RAP, vulnerability is defined as: Lack of capacity of a person or group to anticipate, cope with, resist and recover from impacts;
 - Vulnerable people who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status may be more adversely affected by resettlement than others;
 - Reduced ability to cope with the change and, if not provided with additional assistance, may be disproportionately affected by displacement; and / or
 - Limited in ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits.

Different levels of vulnerability may be present within a vulnerable group or in different PAs, e.g. all women or all poor households are not homogenous and therefore not equally vulnerable.

Based on available literature and contextual knowledge of the various PA sites, a number of factors have been identified that may contribute to vulnerability. These are discussed below.

4.3.1 Gender of PAP and Head of Household

Recent research concludes that female-headed households across Tanzania have become more prevalent due to changes in marriage behavior, family formation, health, and education. Female heads of households may experience a greater financial, work and time burden due to unpaid household responsibilities related to preparing food, fetching water and firewood. Female-headed households – and females in general – therefore could become vulnerable after economic and / or physical resettlement should their financial, work and time-burden increase as a result.

Twenty-five percent (25%) of PA-affected households are headed by women. Female-headed households are particularly common at MCPY-08 and MCPY-10. There are several reasons for the absence of male household heads: some are deceased, some divorced, and some work away from home. Few of the female household heads have not yet married.

Because Tanzanian legislation (e.g. the Land Act and the Village Land Act of 1999) generally contains strong safeguards for women’s land rights, the assumption is that it will be possible to ensure land rights for female-headed households can be protected within the provisions of the legal framework.

4.3.2 Age of Household Head

Life expectancy in Tanzania grew from 43 in 1960 to 58 years in 2011. There are currently nearly 3 million Tanzanians (about 6% of the total population) aged 60 years or older. This expanding group is also more vulnerable than the rest of the population. Not only do elders tend to be poorer but they are also more prone to disability. Most elderly Tanzanians rely on informal safety nets – mostly family – to survive. Ultimately, the vast majority of elders have no choice but to continue to work, especially in agriculture-related activities.

Households headed by elders may also be more vulnerable than households headed by younger persons, depending on the overall household composition. If a household includes adult children who are economically active, the elderly head of such a household would be less vulnerable than a household with no other adult members. Vulnerability is particularly severe in cases where an elderly household head is forced to take care of his or her grandchildren because their parents are deceased (e.g. as a result of the AIDS pandemic) or incapacitated (e.g. because of physical or mental disability).

Figure 4-3 below shows the age distribution of the heads of surveyed households. About 27% of the surveyed households are headed by persons who are 60 years or older.

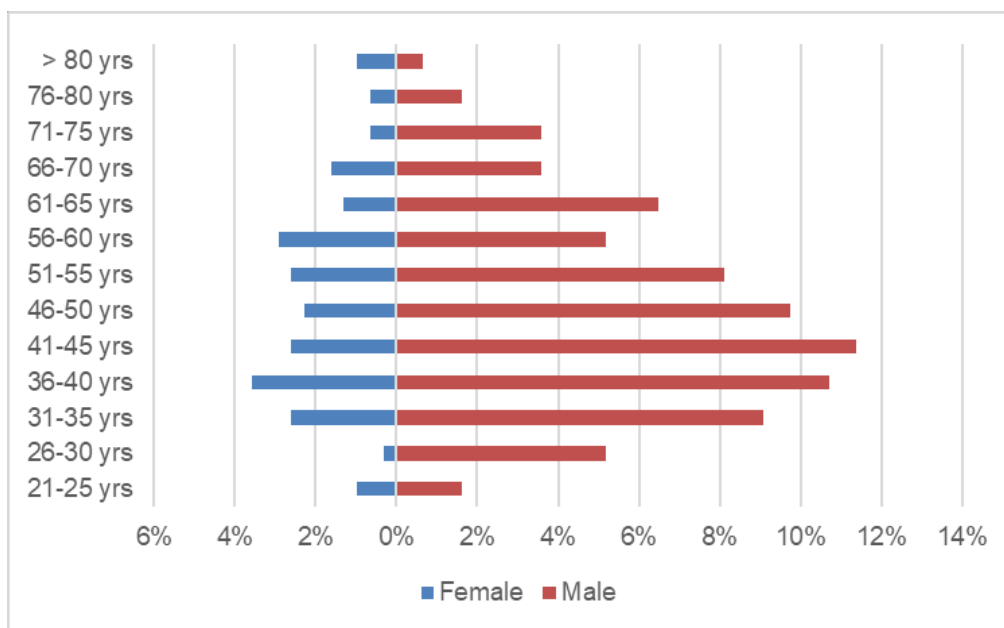


Figure 4-3: Age Distribution of Household Heads

4.3.3 Source of Household Income

According to the World Bank⁴⁵ in 2015, whilst economic growth has helped Tanzania's poorest, approximately 70% of Tanzanians continue to live with less than \$ 2 per day. During the household survey, PAHs were asked to report their household cash income however the resulting figures were found to be unrealistically high (in the order of several hundreds of dollars per month). This anomaly can probably be attributed to exaggeration or numerical error on the part of survey respondents. Reported income figures were therefore not presented in the summary socio-economic profiles provided in the following chapter.

Household support derived from a single source is more vulnerable to shocks generated by occurrences such as resettlement. Multiple sources, secondary sources in addition to primary sources, or the potential to diversify, can provide buffers against impacts on main / key livelihoods. PAHs that solely depend on the livelihood(s) that will be impacted by the Project, and do not have any alternatives to fall back on, are therefore more vulnerable. This includes households that depend on their subsistence farming activities for crop sales.

The majority (78%) of PAHs identified either crop sales or subsistence farming as their primary source of livelihood. At MCPY-08, MCPY-10, MCPY-11 and MC-13, nearly all households reported having more than one (1) source of livelihood. At most of the remaining sites, about half of the affected households have only one source of livelihood.

In the case of households for whom farming is their only source of livelihood, vulnerability is compounded if they have limited land available or if a large proportion of their land will be acquired due to a PA site. Reported total household landholding was recorded during the socio-economic survey, and the area of land that would remain for the household after land acquisition was calculated by subtracting the land area of each household within the PA sites from this number.

The results indicate that 18% of PAHs will have 2.5 acres or less⁴⁶ land remaining after the PA land acquisition.

4.3.4 People with mental and / or physical disabilities and lack of mobility

Chronic, frequent illness or disabilities among household members that require care threatens livelihood security and reduces income, as well as increases health expenditure. Households with persons with disabilities are likely to be more vulnerable.

⁴⁵ World Bank (May, 2015). Tanzania Mainland Poverty Assessment: A New Picture of Growth for Tanzania Emerges. <http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/tanzania/publication/tanzania-mainland-poverty-assessment-a-new-picture-of-growth-for-tanzania-emerges>.

⁴⁶ Households farming more than 1 ha of land had food consumption scores 2.4 points higher on average than those who farmed less than 1 ha (2.5 acres) – World Food Program (WFP) Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM), 2010. United Republic of Tanzania 2009/10 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA).

As discussed previously, slightly over one-quarter of PAHs indicated that they have one (1) or more household members that have some form of mental or physical disability. Of these, roughly one-quarter have two (2) or more disabled household members. Impaired physical mobility (largely related to old age) is the most common form of disability.

4.3.5 Identification of Potentially Vulnerable Households

The factors discussed above may inform PAHs' resilience to displacement impacts and contribute to their ability to restore their livelihoods. Presence of these factors may also signal which PAHs displacement is likely to have a disproportionate impact on.

Understanding how these factors affect a specific household's resilience and vulnerability to the impacts of land acquisition requires case-by-case engagement and awareness of the specific impacts on each PAH. The Project has used these factors as a set of 'screening' criteria to identify potential vulnerabilities amongst PAHs.

All available data (i.e. from survey and engagements) has been reviewed to identify whether a household exhibits one or more of the vulnerability criteria listed below:

- The household is female-headed;
- The household is elderly-headed (60 years and older);
- The household's primary livelihood activity is agriculture and the household's total agricultural landholding size, after displacement, is equal to or less than 2.5 acres⁴⁷; and
- The household has one or more physically and / or mentally disabled household member(s).

Within the PA resettlement program, these PAHs will be treated as 'potentially' vulnerable. This categorization has been considered in the eligibility criteria for both compensation options and livelihood restoration support. This approach is considered to be a precautionary measure for the PAs⁴⁸.

This categorization triggers additional activities during RAP implementation. During the entitlement briefing process and through additional engagement with these PAPs more information on their specific circumstances will be gathered. This will be considered alongside their specific displacement impacts to confirm whether or not they require additional resettlement support and to discuss with them (if relevant) support options available. This process will also be used to help structure their final entitlements and

⁴⁷ Households farming more than 1 ha of land had food consumption scores 2.4 points higher on average than those who farmed less than 1 ha (2.5 acres) – World Food Program (WFP) Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM), 2010. United Republic of Tanzania 2009/10 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA).

⁴⁸ For the pipeline and AGIs, the Project is reviewing these vulnerability factors, to refine the eligibility criteria for these future Project components.

compensation options. The livelihood strategies of these PAPs will be looked at in more detail to ensure access to and delivery of livelihood restoration programs are structured appropriately.

These criteria have been used in the identification of potential vulnerability contained in the Part II Compensation Schedules included in the Valuation Reports. Their application is presented in more detail in the Vulnerable Peoples Plan (VPP) in Chapter 8.

4.3.6 Vulnerable Ethnic Groups in the Priority Areas – Identification and Approach

Vulnerable ethnic groups, which may include pastoralists and hunter / gatherer groups who may be nomadic or semi-nomadic, often have strong attachments to and reliance on the natural resources and / or physical features of their land. Therefore they may have more difficulty coping with physical and / or economic displacement than other affected people. Due to the economic and social vulnerability of these groups their susceptibility to Project-induced displacement impacts can be increased. This may be further exacerbated for some groups when they are subject to various forms of discrimination and marginalization.

The EACOP Project IGA establishes the land rights framework for the Project which includes compliance with Human Rights Standards at a national and international level (see Section 3.4.3) and international financing EHSS standards, such as the IFC Performance Standards. The EACOP RPF committed the Project to review the status of any such vulnerable groups that may be affected by the Project in line with the requirements of IFC Performance Standard 7 (IFC PS7) on Indigenous Peoples (IPs). It should be noted that not all vulnerable ethnic groups self-identify as IPs or meet the internationally recognized definitions of IPs.

This section describes the Project's approach to identify vulnerable ethnic groups who may be affected by land acquisition for the PA sites and the approach to be taken to ensure the requirements of IFC PS7 are applied. Assessment of impacts on these groups by the land acquisition process for the PAs has considered, and will continue to consider, their specific cultural characteristics and their attachment to and reliance on natural resources and lands. These assessments are used to inform the Project resettlement program approach to manage relevant social risks and engagement approaches.

Relevant International Financing Standards

According to IFC PS7, the term 'Indigenous Peoples' is used in a generic sense to refer to a distinct social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees:

- Self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others;
- Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories;
- Customary cultural, economic, social or political institutions that are separate from those of the mainstream society or culture; or

- A distinct language or dialect, often different from the official language or languages of the country or region in which they reside.

Indigenous Peoples (IPs) have additional protections under IFC PS7. This requires that adverse impacts on IPs are avoided where possible. If unavoidable, the project should minimize, restore, and / or compensate for these impacts in a culturally appropriate manner commensurate with the nature and scale of such impacts and the vulnerability of the affected group of IPs. In certain circumstances the requirement for Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) will be triggered. These include impacts on or relocation from lands and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or under customary use, or significant impacts on critical cultural heritage.

Tanzanian Context

In Tanzania, there are a number of groups that may be considered as vulnerable ethnic groups in the Tanzanian context. These include the Akie / Ndorobo, Hadzabe, Barabaig, Burunge, Maasai and Sandawe along with several other smaller hunter gatherer groups. These peoples are pastoralists or hunter-gatherers, although their traditional lifestyles and livelihoods are evolving as a result of modernity, loss of lands and territories and climate change. Some of these groups may self-identify as IPs.

The ACHPR Working Group on Indigenous Peoples Report (Tanzania, 2013) recognizes the Akie, Hadzabe, Barabaig, and Maasai as indigenous groups and recommends that the GoT take *“appropriate measures to correct the situation of indigenous peoples in the country and to protect and promote their human rights for the long term, sustainable and peaceful development for all”*.

The Tanzanian Commission on Human Rights and Good Governance Statement on Indigenous Peoples (2017) recognizes the Hadzabe, Akie, Barabaig / Dotoga, and Maasai, and recommends that the GoT ensures an equitable sharing of resources such as land and other natural resources found in community areas. The Commission further recommends that the GoT needs to build consultations with indigenous communities whenever implementing development projects so as to obtain their free, prior, and informed consent.

It is noted that among these groups, some groups including the Maasai have a specific and recognizable structure and approach to communal land use, ownership and negotiation on use of such land.

Priority Areas

Among the various groups living close to or surrounding the Priority Areas, some might be considered as vulnerable ethnic groups as they are members of the groups identified above or exhibit the characteristics of IPs according to different international criteria, such as those within IFC PS7.

The PA RAP aims to clearly identify:

- Individual PAPs affected by the PA's land acquisition who have customary right of occupancy and are members of a vulnerable ethnic group including those that may self-identify as IPs;
- Communal or village land belonging to a vulnerable ethnic group or communal land in a mixed village that is used by vulnerable ethnic groups (that may or may not self-identify as IPs) residing in the area among other users; and
- Any groups such as the Maasai that have a specific approach to their communal land with dedicated people identified as being able to negotiate on behalf of the wider group.

Summarized below is the information collected during the RAP planning process on the presence of such ethnic groups in the PAs and their vicinity:

- MCPY 12 is located in Serya village in Kondoa District of Dodoma Region. Two of 15 PAPs whose land or assets are affected by MCPY-12 have identified themselves as Sandawe. These two PAPs are land owners in Serya village and farm maize, sunflower and pigeon peas among other seasonal crops. They sell 100% of their crops;
- MC-13 and PY-13⁴⁹ in Kiteto District in Manyara Region are in proximity to Ndaleta and Njoro villages respectively in Njoro Ward. Both these villages were previously considered to be predominantly Maasai, however now other tribes have also settled in these villages. PAPs for both sites were recorded during the valuation and additional targeted engagement activities to reside in these villages, in other villages in Njoro Ward and in surrounding areas and towns, including in Partimbo village in Partimbo Ward and in Kibaya town;
- MC-13 is located in the jurisdiction of Ndaleta village in Njoro Ward, Manyara Region, which was officially registered in 1982. Initially the village was fully occupied by Maasai then other tribes started to settle in the area. During the early 1990s it was stated by community members that the Government 'brought in' other settlers from Arusha (named Waarusha) who formed almost 40% of the population. Ndaleta village now comprises a number of different tribes, including the Maasai, Waarusha, Rangi and others. The settling of other tribes in Ndaleta village led to the formation of another Maasai village named Ndorokoni; and
- The Ndaleta village comprises three (3) hamlets:
 - Kilimbey – this hamlet is Maasai, although their cattle are kept in a place dedicated for grazing in the Ndaleta Barabarani hamlet ;

⁴⁹ Chapter 5, section 5.6 provides the land acquisition map for PY-13 and more information on displacement impacts.

- Ndaleta Barabarani; and
- Bwawani.

Vulnerable Ethnic Groups - EACOP Project Approach

In recognition of the specific challenges these groups may experience in coping with displacement impacts associated with land acquisition, as well as the additional protections in the international financing standards for such groups, including IPs, supplementary measures are required. The EACOP Project has committed to the following overarching principles:

- Using international criteria and considerations for the recognition of specific vulnerable ethnic groups some of which may self-identify as Indigenous Peoples;
- Framing respect for groups that self-identify as Indigenous Peoples as part of the Project's broader commitment to respect human rights for all stakeholders;
- Building upon processes for stakeholder engagement and due diligence to ensure that groups that self-identify as Indigenous Peoples are included and respected within the Project's overall approach to stakeholder engagement and due diligence. Documenting all efforts to respect vulnerable ethnic groups and Indigenous Peoples' rights; and
- Where impacted Indigenous Peoples' rights have been established, implementing IFC PS7, recognizing the right to FPIC and agreeing with the communities and households concerned about how this should be implemented.

The EACOP Project has a process to support the identification of vulnerable ethnic groups including those that may self-identify as IPs. The Project is committed to additional measures to ensure the requirements within IFC PS7 are met, as summarized below:

- The Project has been undertaking specific engagement in Project Affected Communities (PACs) to understand community membership, community representation, the presence of any vulnerable ethnic groups and any specific language barriers or engagement needs. This engagement has also focused on understanding land and natural resource use and the presence of any cultural heritage sites on land that may be acquired or affected by the EACOP Project;
- At the specific PAs, where either PAPs have self-identified as being a member of a vulnerable ethnic group or host villages have been identified as potentially including members from these groups, the Project is undertaking targeted engagement. The objective of this engagement is to map communities and their resources where vulnerable ethnic groups reside, ensure that information about the Project and its potential impacts reaches such vulnerable groups and that they have the opportunity to discuss and raise questions regarding the Project and its impacts. An important focus of this engagement is to inform people about the land acquisition and resettlement process and potential displacement impacts;

- In addition to engagement targeted at the community level, in cases where vulnerable ethnic groups are identified as PAPs affected by the PA land acquisition program, including those who meet the characteristics of IPs, the Project will undertake a further FPIC Evaluation of whether circumstances described in Paragraphs 13-17 of IFC PS7 exist and therefore whether FPIC requirements may apply for these specific communities / groups;
- Given the sensitivity in the East African region regarding matters involving vulnerable ethnic groups and IPs, the disclosure of information from such reviews will be managed carefully;
- While the EACOP Project stakeholder engagement approach meets the requirements of ICP (Chapter 9), it will be further enhanced to align with the FPIC requirements for IPs where the circumstances described in IFC PS7 exist. For example, with regard to impacts on or relocation from lands and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or under customary use and significant impacts on critical cultural heritage (see Section 9.5.2);
- Embodied within the land acquisition process, eligible PAPs, including communities where communal land and resources are affected, will be given the opportunity to select compensation options and sign individual Compensation Agreements. These Compensation Agreements go beyond the standard process in Tanzania under the regulatory framework for land acquisition and normal practice. Prior to negotiation on the Compensation Agreements, the Project will undertake entitlement briefings with PAPs and PACs. In the specific case of PAPs belonging to a vulnerable ethnic group, entitlement briefings will be conducted in the most appropriate language (if not KiSwahili) and additional emphasis will be given to ensure understanding of the process and the compensation options; and
- As indicated above, some vulnerable ethnic groups have a particular form of representation regarding the use and ownership of communal land. In this case, additional engagement will be undertaken to ensure the appropriate representation of such groups is identified and that the appropriately designated person(s) represents these communities during the negotiation and signing of agreements on behalf of the community (e.g. compensation agreements for Project affected community land).

5 SUMMARY OF AFFECTED PEOPLE AND ASSETS

The aim of this chapter is to present detailed profiles of the people and assets that will be physically and economically displaced by the PAs.

Each PA will be discussed in turn and the following information will be profiled:

- Regional and district context;
- Location of PA in relation to nearest village (s);
- Demographic and socio-economic data for PAP⁵⁰;
- Displacement impacts; and
- (Potentially) vulnerable households⁵¹.

The order in which the PAs, and the regions and districts in which they are situated, are discussed below corresponds with the order in which they occur along the pipeline route, starting in Kagera Region at the border with Uganda and ending at the coast in the Tanga Region. Information regarding regions and districts is derived from the following sources: The Socio-economic and Health Baseline Report compiled as part of the Draft ESIA⁵², the Tanzanian National Census⁵³, District Socio-economic Profiles⁵⁴ and fieldwork undertaken by DWC⁵⁵.

The following Chapter summarizes the main demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the PA affected households; these were determined during the socio-economic survey undertaken at the same time as valuation of affected assets. A summary of displacement impacts is provided below in Table 5-1.

⁵⁰ PA Socio-Economic Survey Findings Report (Nov 2018) DWC.

⁵¹ More details on potential vulnerable households is provided in Chapter 8.

⁵² RSK (2018). Socio-economic and Health Baseline Report. Appendix 9 to Export Pipeline (Draft) ESIA Report (Draft ESIA 2018).

⁵³ National Bureau of Statistics Tanzania (2012). National Population and Housing Census.

⁵⁴ Republic of Tanzania. (2016). Regional Demographic and Socio-economic Profiles.

⁵⁵ Digby Wells Consortium, Reconnaissance Site Visit Report, January 2018.

Table 5-1: Priority Area Displacement Impacts

Priority Area	Region	District	PAPs	PAPs Losing Land	Tenant (Only) PAPs	Physically Displaced PAPs	Economic-ally Displaced (Only) PAPs	Residential Dwelling Structures (Complete)	Graves
MCPY-05	Kagera	Missenyi	33	24	9	5	28	6	13
MCPY-06		Muleba	52	29	23	7	45	9	5
MCPY-07	Geita	Chato	14	8	6	0	14	0	1
MCPY-08		Bukombe	47	29	18	9	38	12	1
MCPY-09	Tabora	Nzega	6	5	1	4	2	9	3
CY-KP701			38	35	3	5	33	12	3
MCPY-10		Igunga	17	8	9	0	17	0	0
MCPY-11	Singida	Singida Rural	27	24	3	4	23	6	6
MCPY-12	Dodoma	Kondoa	15	14	1	0	15	0	1
MC-13	Manyara	Kiteto	3	3	0	0	3	0	0
PY-13			16	10	6	0	16	0	0
MCPY-14	Tanga	Kilindi	9	6	3	0	9	0	0
MCPY-15		Handeni	71	63	8	0	71	0	0
MCPY-16		Muheza	6	1	5	0	6	0	0
Total			354	259	95	34	320	54	33

Figures given above are accurate at time of issuing this RAP. Small modifications to figures may occur following changes to PAP's circumstances and queries raised by a small number of PAPs over their valuations. Any changes will be captured in a separate register of changes managed by the RAP Implementation team.

5.1 Kagera Region: MCPY-05 and MCPY-06

Kagera Region is located in the northwestern quadrant of Tanzania and borders Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda, Lake Victoria, and the Geita Region. Kagera's estimated population in 2018 is 3,144,668, with a population density of 124 people per km². The main ethnic groups living in Kagera are the Sukuma and Haya.

The economy is primarily based on small-scale agriculture, with maize, cassava legumes, sunflower, banana and coffee the predominant crops. Livestock, including poultry, goats, cattle, as well as some small-scale mining, are economically significant.

Kagera experiences a high impact from mixed migratory flows: labor, refugees, illegal pastoralists from Rwanda, Burundi, the Congo, DRC, Somalia, Ethiopia and Sudan. Pastoralists from Kenya and Uganda are reported in certain references to be encroaching onto grazing land.

5.1.1 MCPY-05: Missenyi District

MCPY-05 is located in Missenyi District, the northern-most district of Kagera, which is on the Tanzanian-Uganda border. The estimated population in 2018 is 230,595, with a population density 85 people per km². The literacy rate was 83.1% in 2012, 86.5% for males and 79.9% for females (Draft ESIA 2018). The predominant ethnic group in Missenyi District is the Haya. Small-scale agriculture is the dominant economic activity and crops include banana, maize, beans, cassava, potatoes, vegetables, sugar cane, coffee, and timber products. Livestock keeping of cattle, goats and poultry is also common. Water for household and other use is mainly sourced from communal boreholes, rivers, and ponds. Wood is the primary source of energy for most households, followed by charcoal.

MCPY-05 is situated approximately 10 km south of Kyaka Town, near Bulifani Village which is located in Kyaka Ward, Missenyi District.

The facility footprint comprises 47.39 acres and will be accessed through an entrance driveway running along the western boundary of the site (Figure 5-1). The entrance driveway will stem from a gravel road which is connected to Kyaka Town via a district road.

The configuration of affected land parcels, structures and graves is illustrated in Figure 5-1. Affected land uses include crop and economic tree cultivation and residential uses (Figure

TYPICAL HOUSING STRUCTURES

Homesteads are arranged in single and multi-structure compounds of two (2) to four (4) structures, of which one (1) or two (2) are residential structures. Homesteads are typically surrounded by fruit and shade trees and are nested within densely cultivated agricultural plots. Livestock enclosures located within homesteads are uncommon. Structures consist of corrugated iron sheet (CIS) or thatch roofs and walls built with plastered or un-plastered mud and wooden poles or burnt bricks.



5-2 and Figure 5-3). Five (5) of the 33 PAP reside within the facility footprint, while the remainder reside in villages located in proximity to the site, namely Bulifani, Mwemage, Omundongo, Nyabianga and Kashaba Villages.

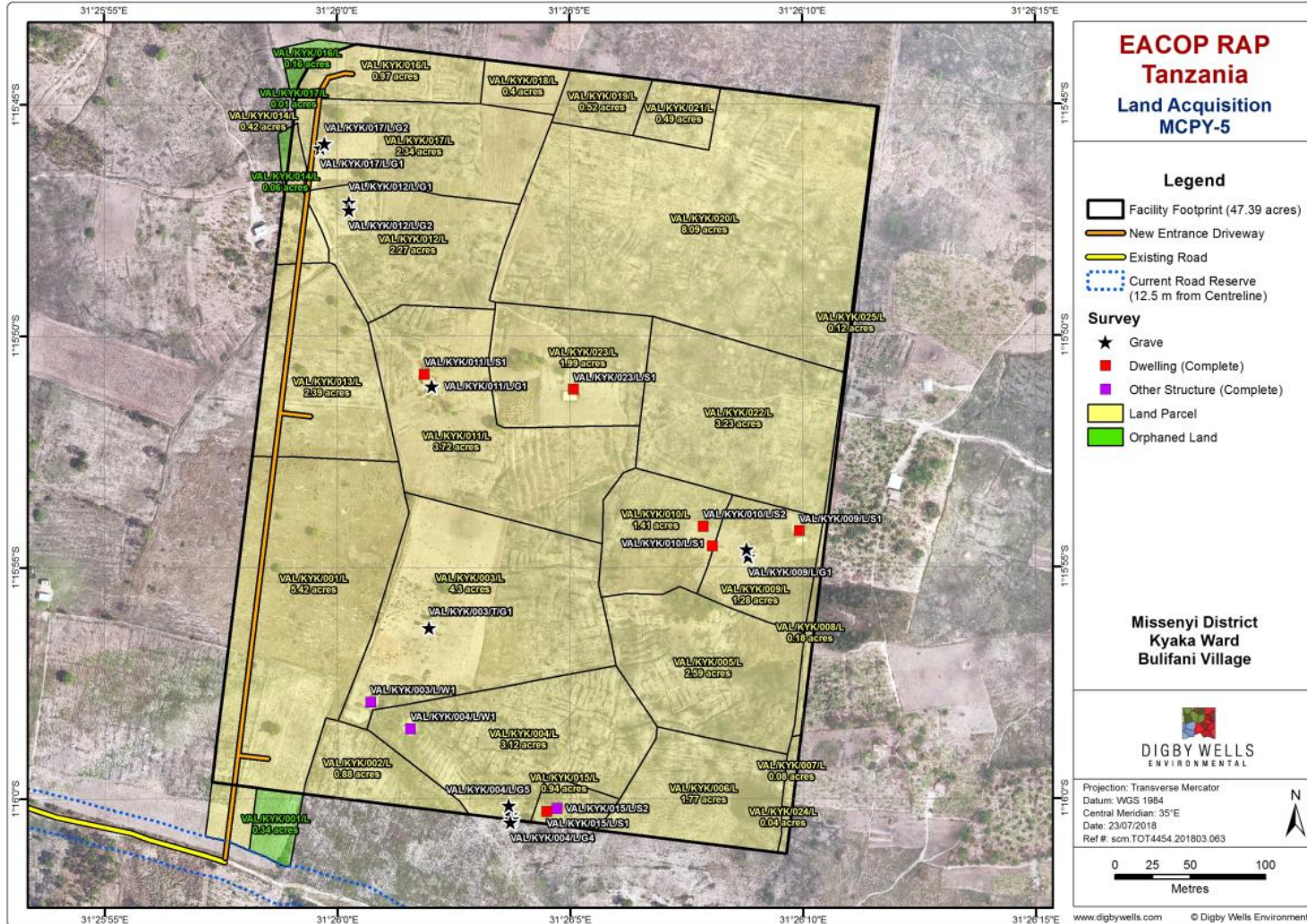


Figure 5-1: Layout of MCPY-05



Figure 5-2: View of MCPY-05



Figure 5-3: Banana trees on MCPY-05

5.1.1.1 Household Demographic and Socio-Economic Data

MCPY-05 affects the land and / or assets of 33 PAP whose households (31 Project Affected Households (PAHs)⁵⁶) contain 177 individuals in total.

The survey results indicate that five (5) of these PAHs (16%) are headed by women. Household sizes range from one (1) to 11 individuals per household; households on average consist of 6.6 household members – mostly children of the household head and his / her spouse, although several households also accommodate extended family members. Of the affected households, three (3) identified as polygamous, each with two (2) wives per household.

At MCPY-05, three (3) of the PAHs have one (1) disabled member each. The most common disabilities are impaired physical mobility, sight and hearing.

The language most commonly spoken by PAHs associated with MCPY-05 is Haya (89%). The dominant ethnic group is the Haya (89%) and other ethnic groups include Pare, Gogo, and Nyambu. Islam and Christianity are the dominant religions.

The population of the PAHs is young, with 60% of household members under 21 years of age. The gender distribution is 54% female and 46% male. On average, PAHs have been living at their current residences for 23 years, with the shortest time period being two (2) years and the longest, 72 years. Of the 31 PAHs, two (2) reported that they house tenants; the largest number of tenants housed by an individual household is five (5).

In terms of education levels of people affected by MCPY-05, 92% of females and 94% of males over the age of seven, indicated that they were literate. Seventy-nine percent (79%) of girls between the ages of five (5) and 18 are currently enrolled in school, compared to 91% of boys. Of women above the age of twenty, 47% have completed primary school or higher, compared to 38% of men. Kimukunda and Bulifani Primary Schools and Kagera Secondary School are located in the vicinity of MCPY-05.

Of the 31 PAHs with land and / or assets in MCPY-05, ten (10) report that they have a second home elsewhere. Most households obtain water for domestic use from an individual borehole / well. It takes PAP between three (3) and 60 minutes' walk to reach this water source. The most commonly used sanitation facility is unimproved pit latrines.

Of the 31 PAHs, nine (9) (29%) have access to electricity generated by solar panels or batteries. None of the physically displaced households within MCPY-05 have such access to electricity though. None of these households are connected to the electricity grid. Nine (9) of the households (29%) have bank accounts.

⁵⁶ The number of Project Affected Households (PAHs) per PA site may be less than the number of PAPs with land and / or assets affected as there may be more than one such PAP in the same household.

In terms of access to health facilities, there is no clinic or health centre in Bulifani Village but there is a dispensary. It takes PAPs on average 31 minutes to walk to the nearest clinic or public health centre from their residence; 47% of households report that they are visited by a health worker at least once a month, and 93% report that their youngest child has a vaccination card.

Dependence on agriculture is high: 21 PAHs (68%) identified farming as their principal food source, while 22 (71%) identified sales of agricultural produce as their main source of income. Intercropping is widely practiced and the most common crops grown are maize, beans, ground nuts and cassava.

In addition to the cultivation of crops, common supplementary sources of livelihood are small-scale trading and sales of livestock and livestock products. Cattle, goats, and poultry are the most commonly held livestock. Livestock is predominantly grazed on grazing land located close to the homestead, and also on village pastures.

The most commonly harvested natural resources are firewood, building materials (thatch and clay) and medicinal plants.

Despite most PAHs employing multiple livelihood strategies, 100% of PAHs report that they experienced shortages of money in the last year, and 96% food shortages.

Attitudes regarding the Project among surveyed households are generally positive. The main expectation is that it will create employment. The main concern is that people will be displaced from their land.

5.1.1.2 Displacement Impacts

The MCPY-05 footprint, including the entrance driveway affects 25 land parcels (Figure 5-4). The majority of these land parcels are used for subsistence agriculture, with five (5) land parcels (containing a total of seven (7) structures) also used for residential purposes. Six (6) land parcels contain graves. The 33 PAPs include nine (9) tenants and twelve (12) PAPs are considered vulnerable.

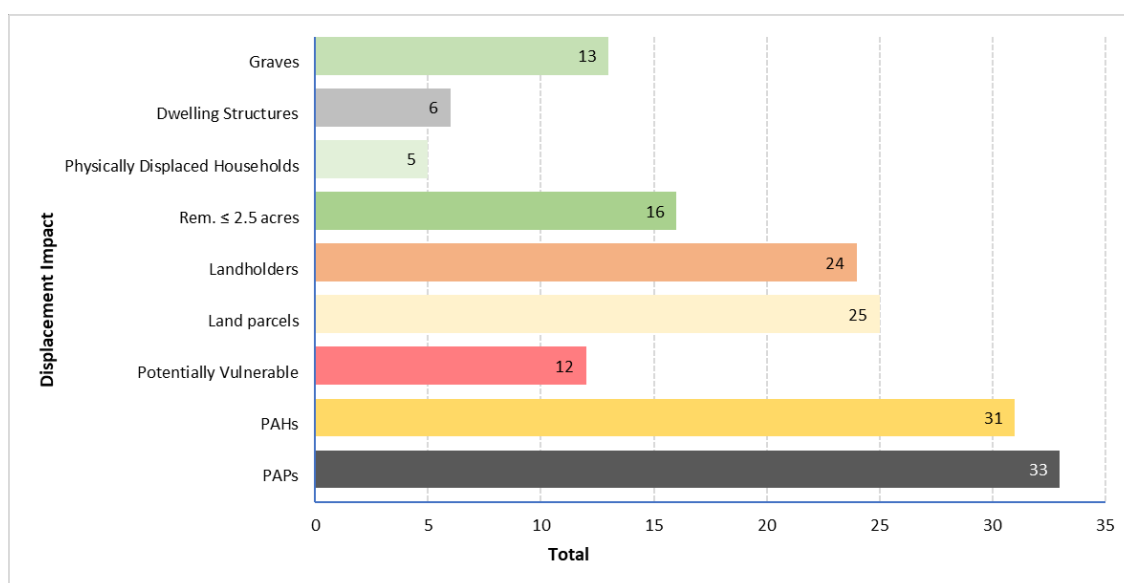


Figure 5-4: Displacement Impacts MCPY-05

5.1.1.3 Land

Land parcels affected by the facility vary considerably in size, with the largest parcel comprising 8.09 acres. The average size of affected land holding is 1.96 acres (i.e. total land holding, including orphaned land, divided by number of land parcels). Most of the affected land parcels are primarily used for subsistence cultivation of seasonal and perennial crops, including nine (9) land parcels used by agricultural tenants.

5.1.1.4 Buildings and Structures

Five (5) homesteads are located on an equal number of land parcels affected by MCPY-05. These homesteads include residential dwelling structures with rudimentary ancillary structures such as kitchens and there are no latrine structures. Most structures recorded within the footprint are of simple construction and relatively small in size, with the largest dwelling comprising 33.54 square meters. A total of six (6) residential dwellings are affected by the project footprint. Households residing on the aforementioned land parcels do so on a permanent basis. None of these homesteads have access to running water, electricity or any other household services and two (2) land parcels contain wells.

5.1.1.5 Crops and Economic Trees

Both perennial and seasonal crops were recorded in the facility footprint. Intercropping is very common and the dominant crops are cocoyams, sugarcane, maize, cassava, Irish potatoes and sweet potatoes. Common trees included eucalyptus, banana, coffee, mango, orange and avocado.

Trees (Figure 5-5)⁵⁷ and crops (Figure 5-6) affected by the footprint are indicated in the figures below and in Table 5-2.

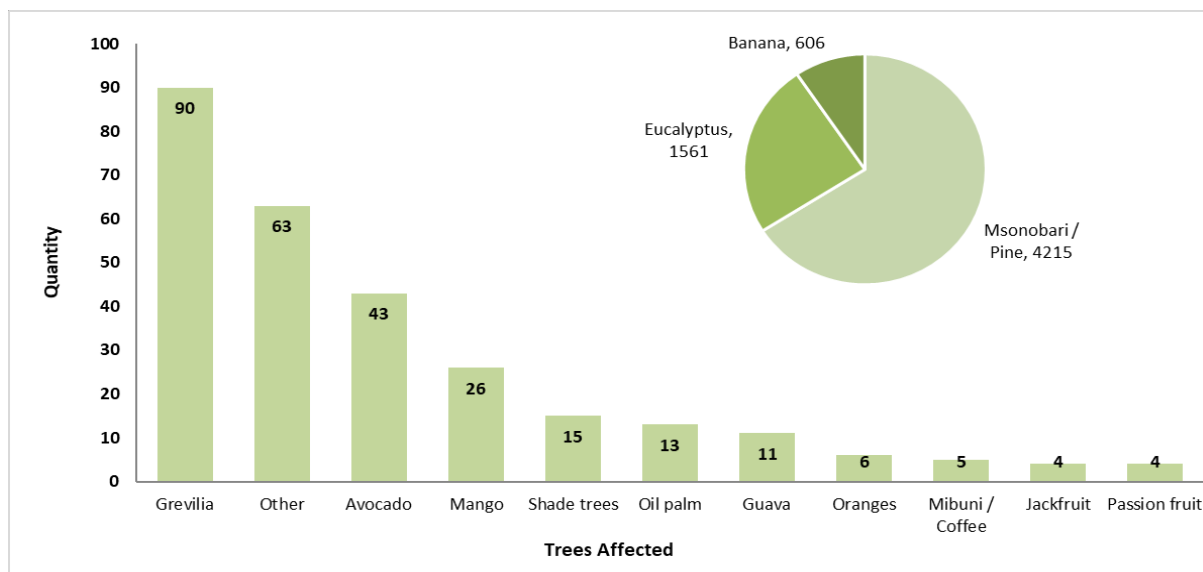


Figure 5-5: Summary of Trees Recorded at MCPY-05

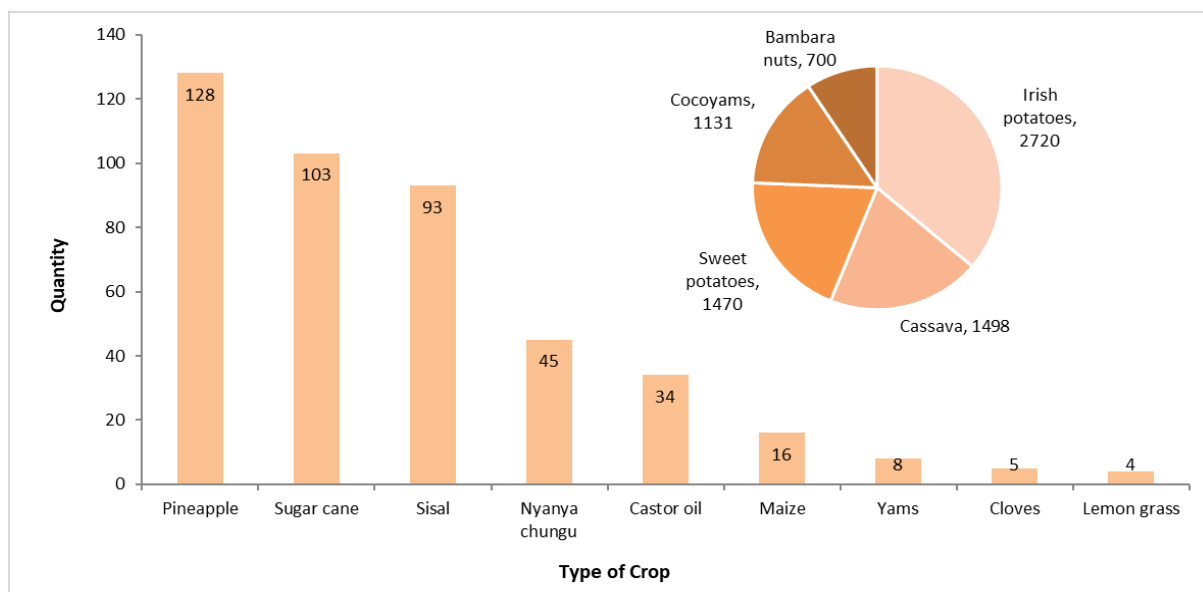


Figure 5-6: Summary of Crop Stems Recorded at MCPY-05

⁵⁷ Within these figures are ‘unlisted trees’: Several PAPs reported having naturally growing trees, such as Mibono, Mpondo and Mkuyu, on their properties, which they presented during the valuation as having an economic use. These ‘unlisted trees’ are not however, in the existing relevant Crop Schedule (2012) issued by the Chief Valuer of the Government of Tanzania. Following discussions on the valuation of such trees with the Chief Valuer and then the District Valuers, rates for unlisted trees considered eligible for valuation were submitted to the Chief Valuer for approval. During the valuation the Chief Valuer gave Whiteknights approval to value such unlisted trees as per the rate stipulated in an official letter (BA.391/466/01/58). Some of the trees recorded as unlisted though are valued as part of the land rate as they are ordinarily occurring/growing trees in the bush.

Table 5-2: Area (acres) under Crops at MCPY-05

Crops	Area (Acres)
Bambara nuts	0.06
Intercropping (beans / cassava, yams / ground nuts / maize)	5.19
Cassava	8.25
Bambara nuts	0.06
Ground nut	0.26
Sweet potatoes	4.28
Beans	0.85
Maize	0.18

Other Compensable Items

Other compensable items found on the Project site include thirteen (13) graves. Six (6) of the affected land parcels contain graves, four (4) parcels of which contain two (2) or more graves.

5.1.1.1 (Potentially) Vulnerable PAPs

Twelve (12) PAPs are identified as potentially vulnerable according to the criteria outlined in Chapter 4. Six (6) PAPs fall within more than one category of vulnerability.

Table 5-3 below indicates the number of PAPs per category of vulnerability.

Table 5-3: MCPY-05 (Potentially) Vulnerable PAPs

Category	No.
Disabled household member	1
Female-headed household	1
Household head 60 years or older	3
Farming is main livelihood, and remaining land after land loss is ≤ 2.5 acres	1
Household head 60 years or older, and disabled household member	2
Female-headed household, and farming is main livelihood, and remaining land after land loss is ≤ 2.5 acres	3
Female-headed household, and household head 60 years or older	1
TOTAL	12

5.1.2 MCPY-06: Muleba District

MCPY-06 is situated in Muleba District, Kagera Region. Muleba District is bordered to the north by the Bukoba Urban and Bukoba Rural Districts, to the south by the Biharamulo District, to the east by Lake Victoria and to the west by the Ngara and Karagwe Districts. Muleba District has an estimated population of 650,533 in 2018, with a population density of 184.9 people per km².

The economy is dominated by small-scale agriculture, with the main food crops being banana, maize, beans, cassava, potatoes and vegetables; and with main cash crops being rice, coffee and timber products. Livestock keeping, including cattle and goats, is also economically significant. Water for household and other use is mostly sourced from boreholes constructed by the Muleba District Council. Wood is the primary source of energy. The Rural Electricity Agency (REA) is currently implementing solar energy projects in some of the wards in the District.

The MCPY-06 facility is located at Kiguzi Village, Karambi Ward, Muleba District. MCPY-06 is situated approximately 20 km southwest of Muleba Township. The footprint comprises 41.21 acres and will be accessed via an entrance driveway stemming from a road running along the eastern border of the site. This road is classified as a regional road with a reserve of 30 m on either side of the centre line.

A transmission line (33 kV with a 10 m wayleave) runs parallel to the regional road (mainly within the road reserve on the western boundary of the site), is located, in part, above the corner of MCPY-06 site (Figure 5-7). The Project is undertaking engagement with relevant authorities with respect to arrangements for the transmission line.

The configuration of affected land parcels, structures and graves is illustrated in Figure 5-7, affected land uses include crop and tree cultivation and residential uses. The 52 PAPs (represented in 45 PAHs) holding and using land within MCPY-06 reside in several villages within proximity to the site, namely, Kiguzi, Kiteme and Kashalala Villages. Six (6) of the affected landholders and one tenant reside within the facility footprint.

TYPICAL HOUSING STRUCTURES

Mostly single-dwelling compounds, with limited ancillary buildings. Livestock kraals located within homesteads are uncommon. Homesteads are typically surrounded by a number of fruit and shade trees. Dwellings are mostly constructed of burnt brick walling with CIS roofing.



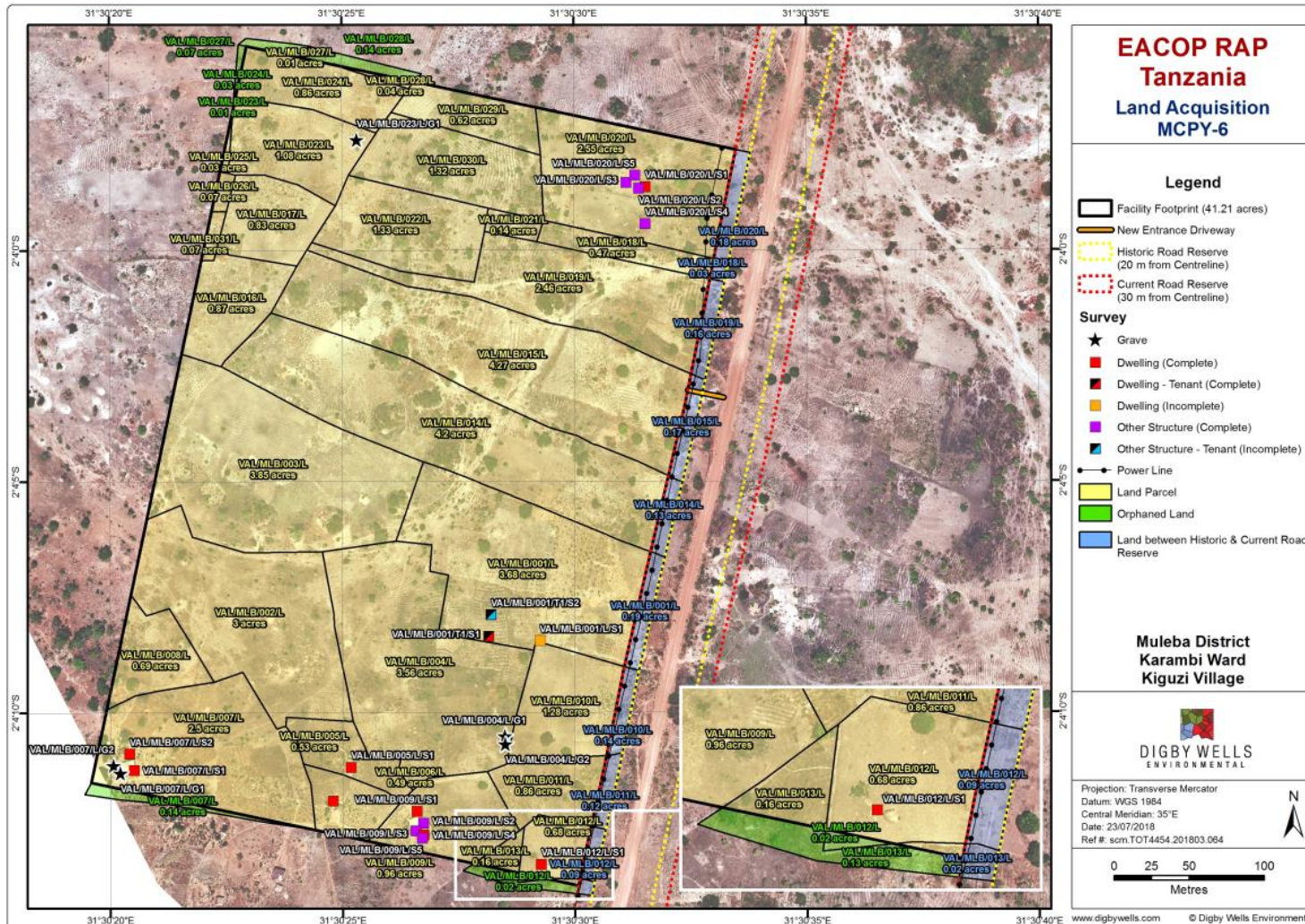


Figure 5-7: Layout of MCPY-06



Figure 5-8: View of MCPY-06

5.1.2.1 Household Demographic and Socio-Economic Data

MCPY-06 affects the land and / or assets of 52 PAPs within 45 PAHs contain 302 individuals in total.

Four (4) of these 45 PAHs (9%) are headed by women. Household sizes range from two (2) to 12 individuals per household; households on average consist of 6.9 household members – mostly children of the household head and his / her spouse, although several households also accommodate extended family members. Of the 45 affected households, one (1) identified as polygamous, with two (2) wives in the household.

At MCPY-06, 16 of the 45 PAHs have one or more disabled members. The largest number of disabled individuals in any one household is two (2). The most common disabilities are impaired physical mobility, sight and hearing.

The language most commonly spoken by the PAHs associated with MCPY-06 is Kihaya (96%). The dominant ethnic group is the Haya (98%) and other ethnic groups include Uha. Islam and Christianity are the dominant religions.

The population of the PAHs are young, with 66% of household members being under 21 years of age. The gender distribution is 53% female and 47% male. On average, PAHs have been living at their residences for 26 years, with the shortest time period being one year and the longest, 81 years. Of the 45 PAHs, one (1) reported that it housed a lodger.

In terms of education levels of people affected by MCPY-06, 87% of females and 92% of males over the age of seven, indicated that they were literate. Eighty-one percent (81%) of girls between the ages of five (5) and 18 are currently enrolled in school, compared to 85% of boys. Of women above the age of twenty, 39% have completed primary school or higher, compared to 35% of men.

Of the 45 PAHs with land and / or assets in MCPY-06, four (4) report that they have a second home elsewhere. Depending on the availability of water during the various seasons many households can obtain water for domestic use from a river, stream, dam or creek in addition to boreholes. The nearest water source to a household may vary throughout the year. It takes PAPs between three (3) and 180 minutes' walk to reach one of these water sources, with the average being 34 minutes. All households report that they are using unimproved pit latrines.

Of the 45 PAHs, three (3) have access to electricity generated by solar panels or batteries. However, none of the households with homesteads within MCPY-06 have such access to electricity. None of the MCPY-06 households are connected to the electricity grid. Nine of the households (29%) have bank accounts.

In terms of access to health facilities, it takes a person on average 38 minutes to walk to the nearest clinic or public health centre from their residence; 17% of households report that they are visited by a health worker at least once a month, and 74% report that their youngest child has a vaccination card.

Dependence on agriculture is high: 44 PAHs (98%) identified farming as their principal food source, while 43 (96%) identified sales of agricultural produce as their main source of income. The most common crops grown by households are cassava, beans, and maize.

In addition to the cultivation of crops, common supplementary sources of livelihood are small-scale trading and sales of livestock and livestock products. Cattle, goats, sheep and poultry are the most commonly held livestock. Livestock is predominantly grazed on grazing land located close to homesteads as well as within forest areas.

The most commonly harvested natural resources are firewood, building materials (thatch, bamboo and clay), medicinal plants, honey and fish.

Despite most PAHs employing multiple livelihood strategies, 98% of households reported that they experienced shortages of money in the last year, and 100% had food shortages.

Attitudes regarding the Project among surveyed households are generally positive. The main expectation is that it will bring development projects. The main concern is that people will be displaced from their land.

5.1.2.2 Displacement Impacts

The MCPY-06 footprint affects 31 land parcels (Figure 5-7). The majority of these land parcels are used for subsistence agriculture, with seven (7) land parcels (containing a total of 18 structures) also used for residential purposes.

Three (3) land parcels contain graves. The 52 PAP include 23 tenants and 29 PAPs are considered vulnerable.

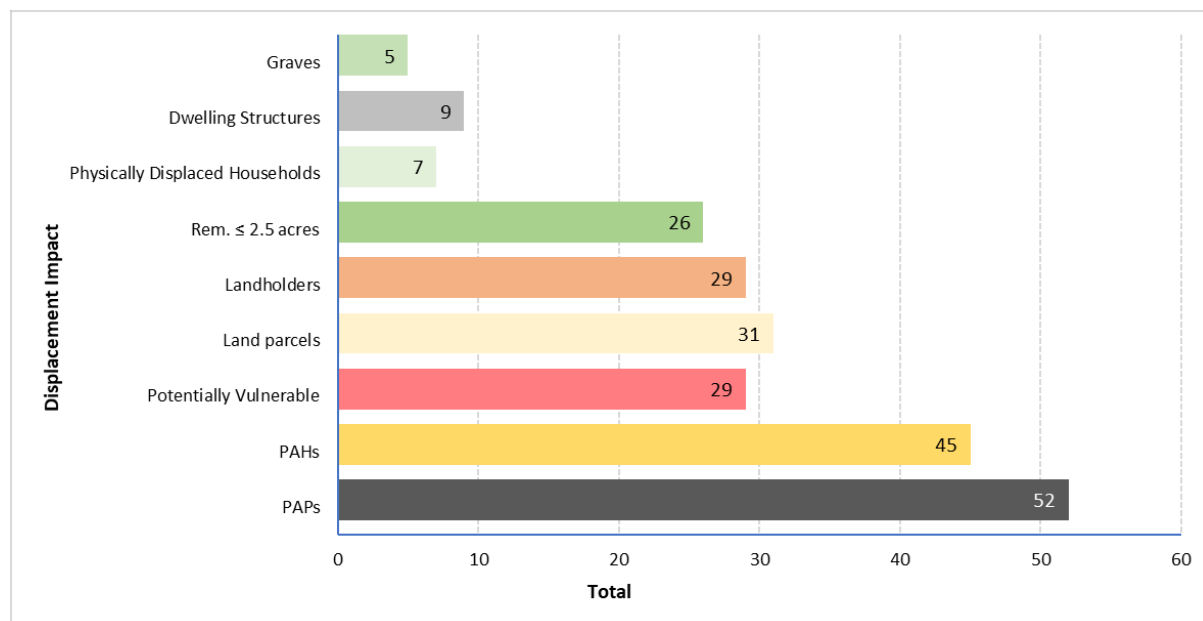


Figure 5-9: Displacement Impacts MCPY-06

5.1.2.3 Land

Land parcels affected by the facility vary considerably in size, with the largest land parcel comprising 4.27 acres. The average land parcel is 1.4 acres (i.e. total land holding, including orphaned land, divided by number of land parcels). Most of the affected land parcels are primarily used for subsistence cultivation of seasonal and perennial crops, including ten (10) land parcels used by a total of 23 agricultural tenants.

5.1.2.4 Buildings and Structures

Seven (7) homesteads are located on an equal number of land parcels affected by MCPY-06. The structures affected comprise a total of nine (9) completed residential dwellings and a few ancillary structures including rudimentary latrines, livestock enclosures, kitchens and a water well. These dwellings are mostly of simple construction and are relatively small, with the largest dwelling comprising 40.7 square meters. Households residing on the land parcels do so mostly on a permanent basis. None of these homesteads have access to running water, electricity or any other household services.

5.1.2.5 Crops and Economic Trees

Both perennial and seasonal crops were recorded in the facility footprint. Intercropping is very common and the dominant crops are cassava, cocoyams, yams, coffee, sisal, sweet potatoes, maize and groundnuts. Common trees include orange, banana, mango and passion fruit. Crops and trees that will be affected by the footprint are listed in Figure 5-10 and Figure 5-11 and Table 5-4, respectively. No unlisted trees were recorded at MCPY-06.

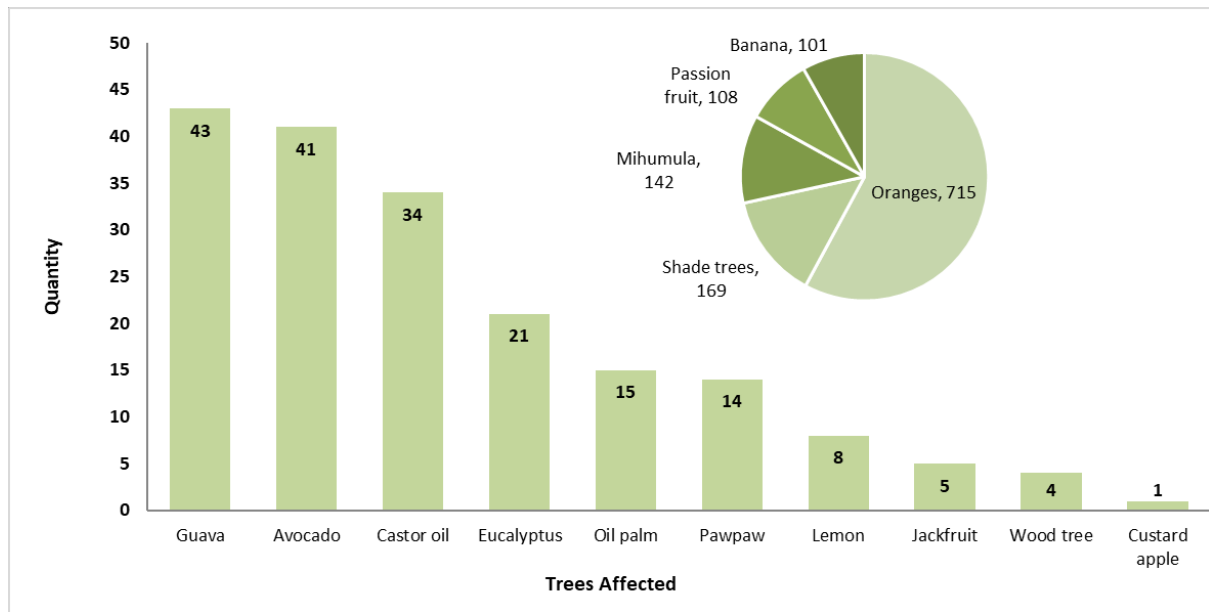


Figure 5-10: Summary of Trees Recorded at MCPY-06

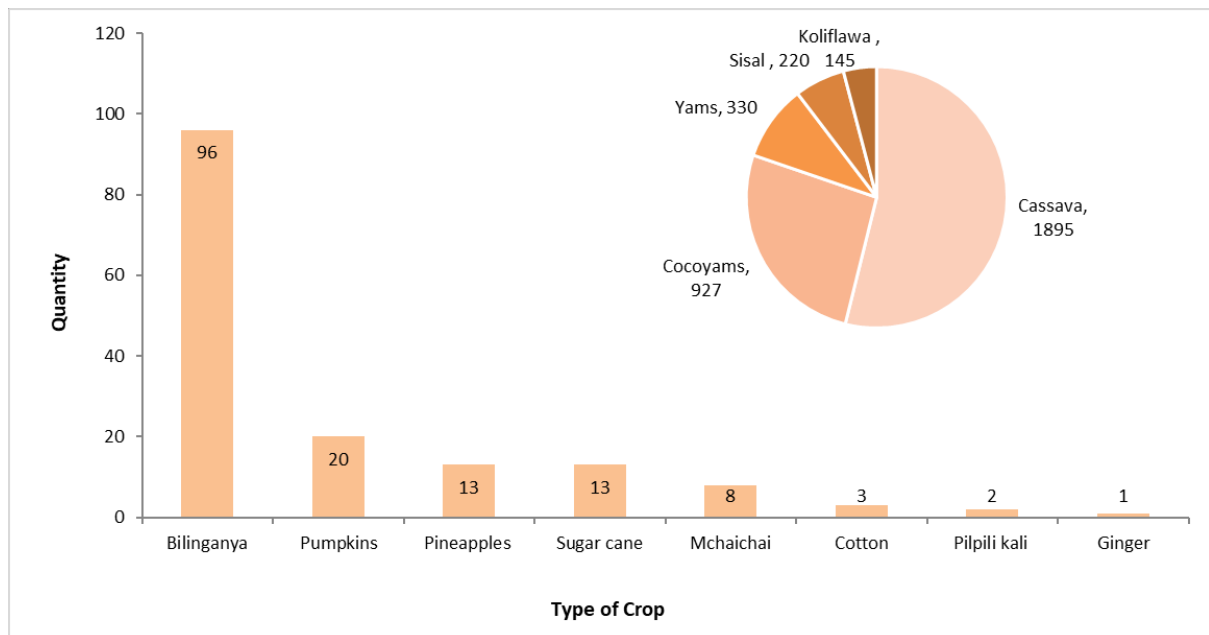


Figure 5-11: Summary of Crops Stems Recorded at MCPY-06

Table 5-4: Summary of Area Planted to Crops Recorded at MCPY-06

Crops	Area (Acres)
Bambara nuts	0.06
Intercropping (beans / cassava, yams / ground nuts / maize)	5.19
Cassava	8.25
Ground nut	0.26
Sweet potatoes	4.28
Beans	0.85
Maize	0.18

5.1.2.6 Other Compensable Items

Other compensable items found within the boundaries of MCPY-06 comprise five (5) graves located on three (3) affected land parcels.

5.1.2.7 (Potentially) Vulnerable PAPs

Twenty-nine (29) PAPs are identified as potentially vulnerable according to the criteria outlined in Chapter 4. Six (6) of these fall within more than one category of vulnerability. Table 5-5. below indicates the categories of vulnerability and the associated PAPs

Table 5-5: MCPY-06 (Potentially) Vulnerable PAPs

Category	No.
Disabled household member	16
Female-headed household	3
Household head 60 years or older	2
Farming is main livelihood, and remaining land after land loss is ≤ 2.5 acres	2
Disabled household member, and farming is main livelihood, and remaining land after land loss is ≤ 2.5 acres	2
Household head 60 years or older, and farming is main livelihood, and remaining land after land loss is ≤ 2.5 acres	3
Female-headed household, and household head 60 years or older, and farming is main livelihood, and remaining land after land loss is ≤ 2.5 acres	1
TOTAL	29

5.2 Geita Region: MCPY-07 and MCPY-08

Geita Region was established in 2012 and is comprised of parts of Shinyanga, Mwanza and Kagera Regions. Geita Region is bordered by Mwanza Region, Lake Victoria, and Kigoma and Shinyanga Regions. Geita's estimated population in 2018 is 2,052,645, with a population density 102 people per km². The main ethnic groups living in Geita are the Sukuma and Sumbwa. The Haya, Zinza and Nyamwezi are the other groups found in significant numbers in the region.

Geita is a hub for commerce, transport, regional cooperation, and economic development. The region is rich in gold deposits, mined by small and large-scale miners, with

approximately 867 Primary Mining Licenses (PMLs) issued. Small-scale agriculture and livestock are also important to the economy.

5.2.1 MCPY-07: Chato District

MCPY-07 is located in Chato District, one of five districts of the Geita Region. The estimated population in 2018 is 430,850, with a population density of 140.8 people per km². The literacy rate was 66% in 2012, 74% for males and 58% for women. The majority ethnic group is the Sukuma. Chato District has been identified as having relatively high instances of certain diseases, including tuberculosis (TB), HIV and AIDS and cholera. Small-scale agriculture, small-scale gold mining, and fishing are the dominant economic activities in the district.

MCPY-07 is situated approximately 23 km southwest of Chato Town, within Chato District, Geita Region. The settlement nearest to the site is Mkungo Village, which is located within Bukome Ward.

The facility footprint comprises 43.24 acres, plus a short entrance road to the facility (covering 1.55 acres) that will connect to the Katoro-Chato B3 tarmac road. The facility footprint does not extend into the road reserve and only the junction of the access road for the facility will enter the road reserve.

MCPY-07 is not located within the vicinity of any public service infrastructure. It should be noted that the southeastern corner of the facility footprint coincides with a land parcel demarcated as Reserved Land (see Figure 5-12). This Reserved Land is (a) reserved for educational purposes and, reportedly, subject to a Presidential Decree, and (b) used for farming by Mkungo Primary School teachers. Additional engagement with key stakeholders associated with this land parcel was undertaken, including the DC, DED, District Administrative Secretary (DAS), and other relevant district officers, as well as ward level officers, Mkungo VDC and Mkungo Primary School. During this engagement, all parties agreed that the planned land acquisition should proceed. Current indications by relevant stakeholders are that the provision of alternative replacement agricultural land as compensation would be acceptable and indicated during the engagements (at the stage the RAP was under preparation) this would be preferred to cash compensation.

Affected land uses include crop and tree cultivation. The majority of PAHs reside in Mkungo Village. The configuration of affected land parcels and the grave is illustrated in Figure 5-12.

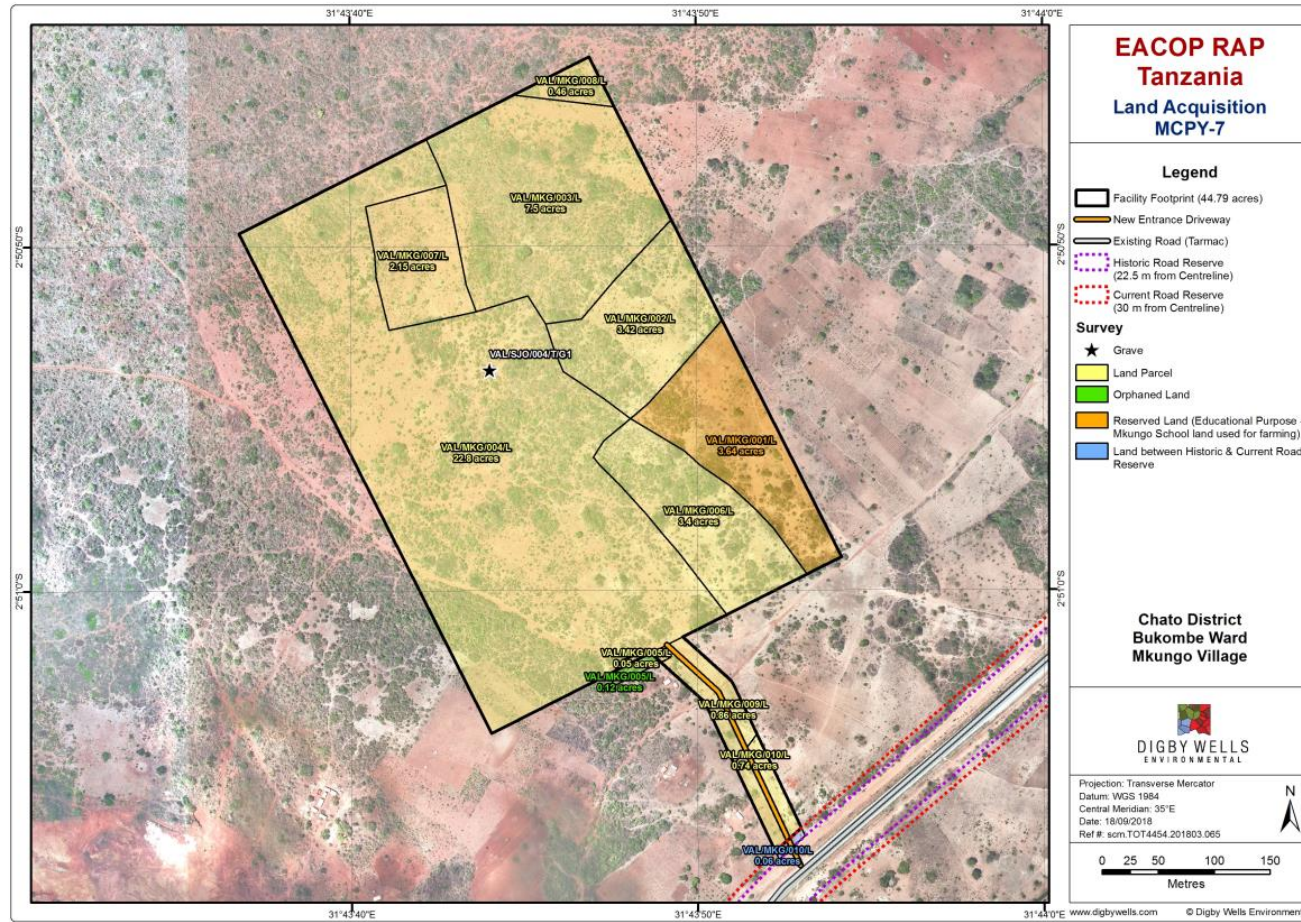


Figure 5-12: Layout of MCPY-07⁵⁸

⁵⁸ The MCPY-07 footprint of this figure includes the 1.55 acre entrance road.

5.2.1.1 Household Demographic and Socio-Economic Data

MCPY-07 affects the land and / or assets of 14 PAPs (represented by 13 PAHs plus the Village who are understood to have the jurisdiction over the land reserved for educational use) whose households contain 141 individuals in total. The following paragraphs summarize the main demographic and socio-economic characteristics of these affected households; these were determined during the socio-economic survey undertaken at the same time as valuation of affected assets.

The survey results indicate that none of the affected households are headed by women. Household sizes range from three (3) to 22 individuals per household; the average household consists of 11.8 household members – mostly children of the household head and his / her spouse, although several households also accommodate extended family members. Of the affected households, two (2) are polygamous, with two (2) wives per household.

At MCPY-07 two (2) of the affected households have one (1) or more disabled members. The largest number of disabled individuals in any single household is three (3). The disabilities are chronic illnesses.

The most common language spoken by households associated with MCPY-07 is Kisukuma (83%). The dominant ethnic group is Sukuma (75%) and other ethnic groups include Haya and Sumbwa. Christianity is the dominant religion.

The population of the PAHs is young, with 68% of household members being under 21 years of age. The gender distribution is 48% female and 52% male. On average, PAHs have been living at their current residences for 16 years, with the shortest time period being two (2) years and the longest, 60 years. Of the 13 PAHs, none report that they house lodgers.

In terms of education levels of people affected by MCPY-07, 78% of females and 95% of males over the age of seven, indicated that they were literate. Seventy-six percent (76%) of girls between the ages of five (5) and 18 are currently enrolled in school, compared to 82% of boys. Of women above the age of twenty, 29% have completed primary school or higher, compared to 47% of men. There is one primary school in the village with a student to teacher ratio of 1,900: 12. Children from Mkungo Village have to travel eight (8) km one-way to a secondary school in Buzirayombo Village.

Of the households with land and / or assets in MCPY-07, two (2) report that they have a second home elsewhere. Most households obtain water for domestic use from a government-provided water / community tap / standpipe. It takes villagers an average of 33 minutes walk to reach this water source. In the dry season, springs run dry very quickly and hand pumps in the village are unable to deliver water because the water table is too deep. As a result, villagers travel six (6) to eight (8) km one-way to access water. Most villagers cannot afford storage tanks to collect water during rainy season. The district wants to drill boreholes and install pumps, but the costs are prohibitive.

The most common sanitation facilities used by PAHs are unimproved pit latrines (92%). Of the affected households, four (4) have access to electricity generated by solar panels or batteries. None of the households are connected to the electricity grid. Two (2) of the households (14%) have bank accounts.

In terms of access to health facilities, there is no clinic or health centre in Mkungo Village. It takes PAP on average 30 minutes to walk to the nearest clinic or public health centre; none of the households report being visited by a health worker at least monthly, and 100% of respondents report that their youngest child has a vaccination card.

Dependence on agriculture is high: ten (10) households (71%) identified farming as their principal food source, while 11 (79%) identified sales of agricultural produce as their main source of income. There is no local market for the sale of crops; consequently, agricultural produce is sold to buyers from distant areas such as Dar es Salaam, Mwanza and Tanga City. The crops most commonly grown by households are maize and rice. Rice is the most profitable cash crop cultivated. Harvested rice is processed at village rice mills and thereafter sold to merchants and brokers from areas such as Dar es Salaam, Mwanza and Tanga.

In addition to the cultivation of crops, common supplementary sources of livelihood are small-scale trading and sales of livestock and livestock products. Cattle, goats, sheep and poultry are the most commonly held livestock. Livestock is predominantly grazed on grazing land located close to homesteads as well as within forest areas. Livestock is traded at the large livestock auction in neighboring Buzirayombo Village.

The most commonly harvested natural resources are firewood, building materials (thatch and clay), medicinal plants, forest food sources and fish.

Despite most PAHs employing multiple livelihood strategies, 100% of households report that they experienced shortages of money in the last year, and 91% had food shortages.

Attitudes regarding the Project among surveyed households are generally positive. The main expectation is that it will bring development projects. The main concern is that people will be displaced from their land.

5.2.1.2 Displacement Impacts

The MCPY-07 footprint and entrance driveway will affect 10 land parcels (Figure 5-9). The majority of these land parcels are used for subsistence agriculture. There is no residential land use within the facility boundary. One (1) land parcel contains graves. The affected PAPs include six (6) tenants and four (4) PAPs are considered as potentially vulnerable.

The configuration of the footprint will cause minimal land fragmentation, in that only one (1) of the affected land parcels will be affected to the degree that the remaining land becomes economically unviable for continuation of current land uses.

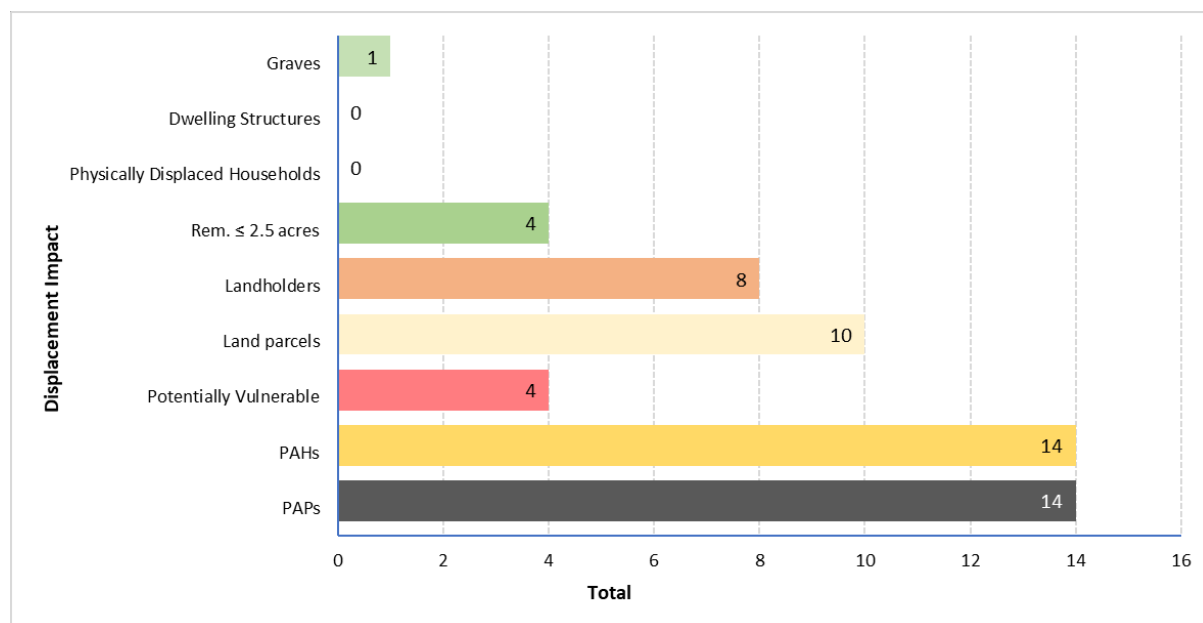


Figure 5-13: Displacement Impacts MCPY-07

5.2.1.3 Land

Land parcels affected by MCPY-07 vary considerably in size, with the largest land parcel comprising 22.8 acres and the average land parcel affected being 3.77 acres. Most land parcels have scattered trees and are primarily used for subsistence agriculture. Four (4) of the affected land parcels are also used by agricultural tenants for subsistence cultivation of mostly seasonal crops. One (1) land parcel contains a grave belonging to a tenant.

5.2.1.4 Buildings and Structures

No buildings or structures are located within the MCPY-07 facility footprint. No PAPs will thus be physically displaced.

5.2.1.5 Crops and Economic Trees

Both perennial and seasonal crops were recorded in the facility footprint. The dominant crops are maize, sisal, tobacco and cotton. Common trees include mango, acacia, coffee and shade trees. Crops and trees that will be affected by the footprint are listed in Figure 5-14⁵⁹, Figure 5-15 and Table 5-6, respectively.

⁵⁹ Within these figures are 'unlisted trees': Several PAPs reported having naturally growing trees, such as Mbanga and Mizima, on their properties, which they presented during the valuation as having an economic use. These 'unlisted trees' are not however, in the existing relevant Crop Schedule (2012) issued by the Chief Valuer of the Government of Tanzania. Following discussions on the valuation of such trees with the Chief Valuer and then the District Valuers, rates for unlisted trees considered eligible for valuation were submitted to the Chief Valuer for approval. During the valuation the Chief Valuer gave Whiteknights approval to value such unlisted trees as per the rate stipulated in an official letter (BA.391/466/01/58). Some of the trees recorded as unlisted though are valued as part of the land rate as they are ordinarily occurring/growing trees in the bush.

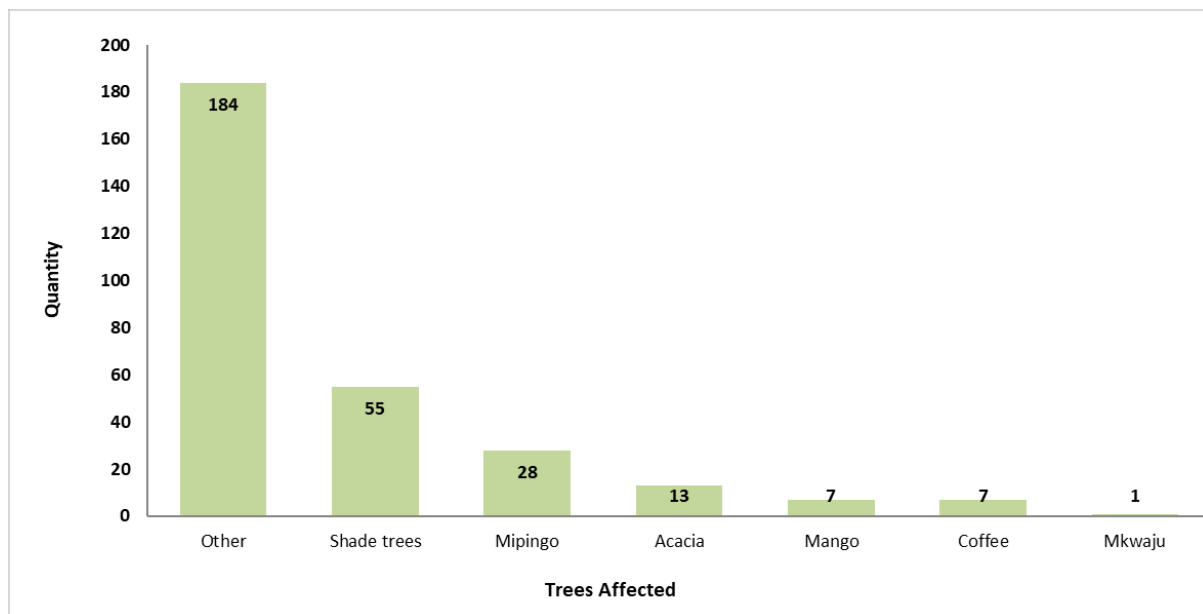


Figure 5-14: Summary of Trees Recorded at MCPY-07

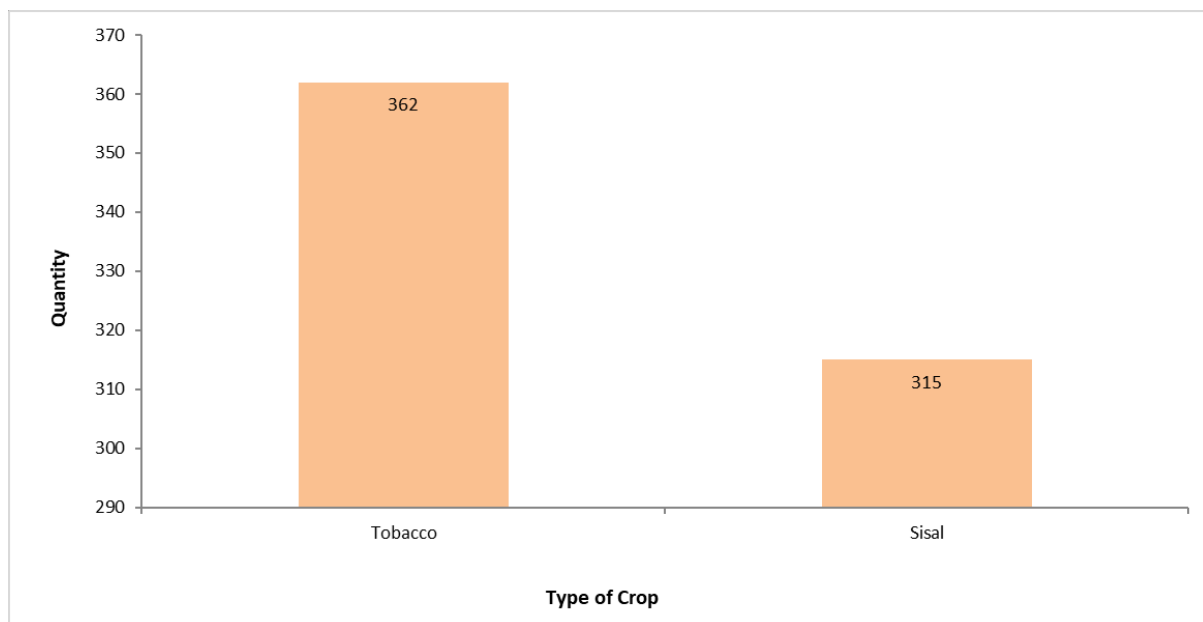


Figure 5-15: Summary of Crop Stems Recorded at MCPY-07

Table 5-6: Summary of Crop Areas Recorded at MCPY-07

Crop	Quantity	Area (Acres)
Cotton	-	1.19
Tobacco	362	-
Maize	-	0.26
Sisal	315	-
Sweet potatoes	-	2.64

5.2.1.6 Other Compensable Items

Other compensable items found within MCPY-07 include one (1) grave.

5.2.1.7 (Potentially) Vulnerable PAPs

Four (4) PAPs are identified as potentially vulnerable according to the criteria outlined in Chapter 4. One (1) PAP falls within more than one category of vulnerability. Table 5-7 below indicates the categories of vulnerability.

Table 5-7: MCPY-07 (Potentially) Vulnerable PAPs

Category	No.
Disabled household member	1
Household head 60 years or older	1
Farming is main livelihood, and farming is main livelihood, and remaining land after land loss is ≤ 2.5 acres	1
Household head 60 years or older, and disabled household member	1
TOTAL	4

5.2.2 MCPY-08: Bukombe District

MCPY-08 is located in Bukombe District, one of five (5) districts of Geita Region. It has an estimated population 255,528 in 2018, with a population density of 31.7 people per km². The majority ethnic group is the Sukuma.

Small-scale agriculture and livestock keeping are the dominant economic activities in Bukombe District. Primary crops include maize, rice and cassava, and secondary crops include groundnuts and sunflowers. Several artisanal gold mining sites are reported to be present in the District. There is a high incidence of disease, including malaria, TB and HIV and AIDS. MCPY-08 is located close to Bukombe Village, Bukombe District. It will be used as a marshalling yard from which to distribute pipe sections to other MCPYs and the pipeline corridor.

The facility will be accessed through a new short entrance driveway from the Ushirombo-Kahama T3 trunk road (Figure 5-16), which has a 30 m reserve either side of the road centreline. Land uses within the facility footprint include agricultural and residential uses (Figure 5-17). The majority of PAPs resides in Bukombe Village, situated approximately 0.5 km northwest of the facility.

MCPY-08 comprises 43.44 acres. Within the strip of land between the facility and the existing tarmac road there is an unmaintained gravel track. The T3 road is a tarmac road which is under the administration of TANROADS. It is likely that the strip of land between the main facility and the existing road will become economically unviable. The land on either side of the unmaintained gravel track within this strip has, therefore, been included as orphaned land in the valuation.

Figure 5-16 shows the location of MCPY-08 and the strip of land that hosts the unmaintained track, relative to the T3 trunk road. Nine (9) affected land holders reside within MCPY-08 footprint and will be physically displaced as a result of this PA site.

TYPICAL HOUSING STRUCTURES

Homesteads comprise both single-dwelling and multi-structure compounds with 3-5 structures, of which one or two are usually residential structures. Ancillary structures include small, semi-permanent livestock enclosures, latrines and storage structures. Several shade and fruit trees are typically found within the perimeter of a homestead. Dwellings are usually constructed of mud and burnt brick walling with either thatch or CIS roofing. Livestock enclosures are semi-permanent structures constructed of poles and leaves.



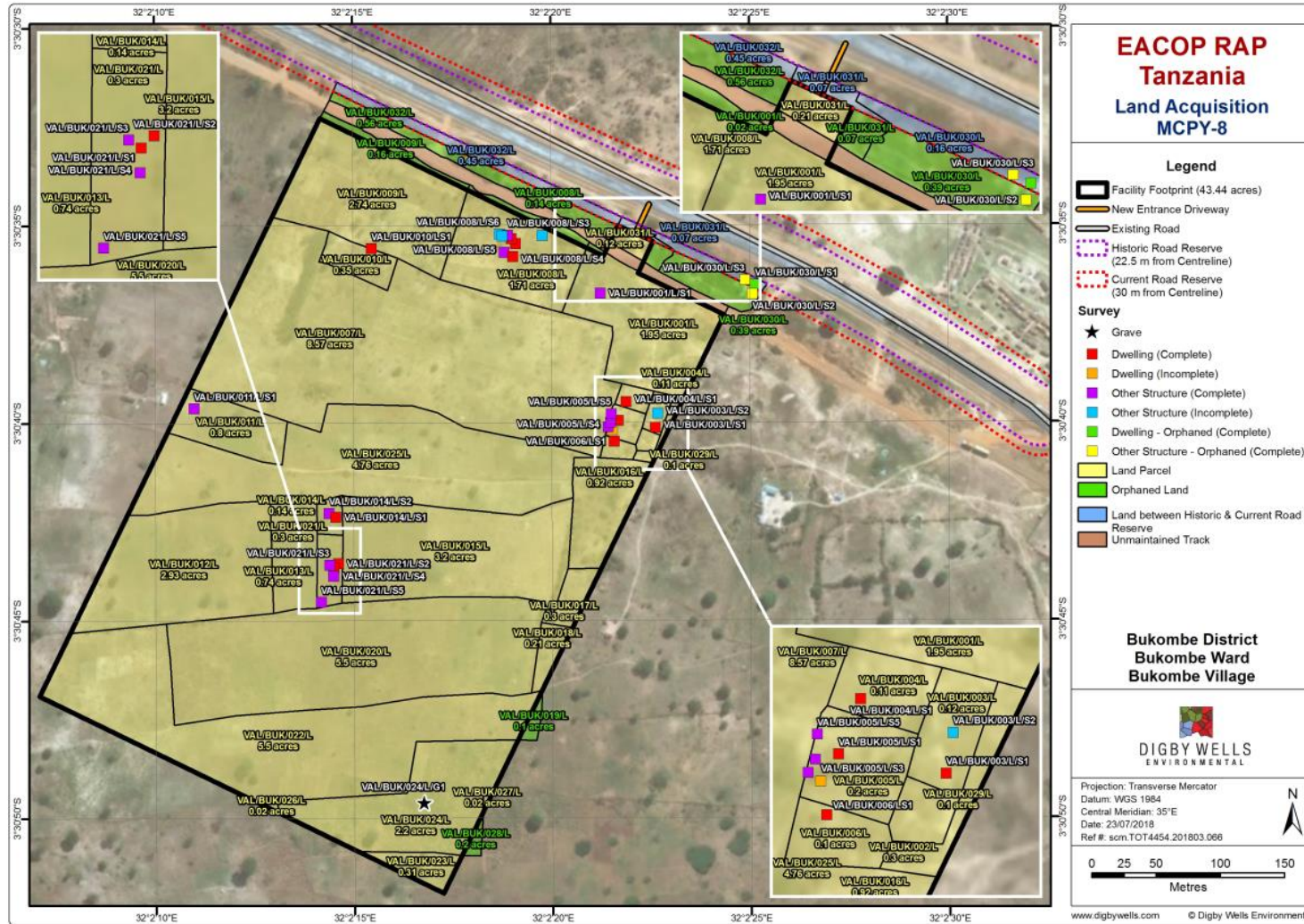


Figure 5-16: Layout of MCPY-08



Figure 5-17: View of MCPY-08

5.2.2.1 Household Demographic and Socio-Economic Data

MCPY-08 affects the land and / or assets of 47 PAPs (represented by the same number of households whose households contain 296 individuals in total.

Nineteen (19) of the 47 households (40%) are headed by women. Household sizes range from one (1) to 16 individuals per household; households on average consist of 6.9 household members – mostly children of the household head and his / her spouse, although several households also accommodate extended family members. Of the 47 affected households, one (1) identified as polygamous, with two (2) wives in the household.

Eleven of the 47 households have one or more disabled members. The largest number of disabled individuals in any one household is two (2). The most common disabilities are impaired physical mobility, seeing and hearing.

The languages most commonly spoken by PAHs associated with MCPY-08 are Kiswahili (60%) and Kisukuma (28%). The dominant ethnic groups are Sukuma (67% of households) and Sumbwa (28%) and other ethnic groups include Jita and Haya. Christianity is the dominant religion.

The population of the affected households is young, with 64% of household members being under 21 years of age. The gender distribution is 49% female and 51% male. On average, PAHs have been living at their residences for 26 years, with the shortest time period being one (1) year and the longest, 80 years. Of the 47 households, four (4) reported that they house lodgers; the largest number of lodgers housed by an individual household is four (4).

In terms of education levels of people affected by MCPY-08, 65% of females and 77% of males over the age of seven (7), indicated that they were literate. Seventy-eight percent (78%) of girls between the ages of five (5) and 18 are currently enrolled in school, compared to 76% of boys. Of women above the age of twenty, 21% have completed primary school or higher, compared to 30% of men. Bukombe Village is served by the Busonge Primary School which has a student to teacher ratio of 1000:11. There is no secondary school in Bukombe Village.

Of the 47 households with land and / or assets in MCPY-08, six (6) report that they have a second home elsewhere. Most households obtain water for domestic use from a government-provided water source / a community tap / a standpipe or hand-dug wells. It takes a villager between one (1) and 30 minutes' walk to reach one of these water sources, with the average being 12 minutes.

The sanitation facility most commonly used by households is unimproved pit latrines (of the physically displaced PAHs at MCPY-08 there is one unimproved pit latrine with no roof and grass / matt walls).

Of the 47 households, 41 (87%) have access to electricity generated from solar panels or batteries, however none of the physically displaced PAHs at MCPY-08 have solar panels or batteries. None of the households are connected to the electricity grid. Ten (10) of the households (21%) have bank accounts.

In terms of access to health facilities, Bukombe Village has a medical dispensary staffed by a doctor and nurse who provide primary health care, including maternity care, vaccinations, HIV/AIDS counselling and treatment and TB treatment. It takes a villager on average 25 minutes to walk to the nearest clinic or public health centre; 30% of households report that they are visited by a health worker at least once a month, and 65% report that their youngest child has a vaccination card. According the Bukombe VDC the main causes of morbidity and mortality are malaria and HIV and AIDS.

Dependence on agriculture is high: 37 households (79%) identified farming as their principal food source, while 29 (62%) identified sales of agricultural produce as their main source of income. The primary crops cultivated by households are maize and rice, and secondary crops include cassava, cotton, sunflower, and ground nuts.

In addition to the cultivation of crops, the household use and sale of livestock and livestock products is important to livelihoods. Cattle, goats, sheep and poultry are the most commonly held livestock. Livestock is predominantly grazed on grazing land located close to homesteads and on village pastures. It was indicated that moving livestock from one grazing area to another in a seasonal cycle was a common practice among PAP households. Livestock is traded at the large livestock auction located directly opposite MCPY-08. The auction operates on Tuesdays and Fridays and is one of the largest and most important livestock auctions in Geita and neighbouring regions.

The most commonly harvested natural resources are firewood, building materials (thatch and clay), medicinal plants and honey.

Despite most PAHs employing multiple livelihood strategies, 79% of households report that they experienced shortages of money in the last year, and 95% had food shortages.

Attitudes regarding the Project among surveyed households are generally positive. The main expectation regarding the Project is that it will create employment. The Bukombe Village VDC anticipate the creation of small business opportunities, especially for women, through the sale of produce and other goods to construction camp laborers. The main concern expressed is that people will be displaced from their land.

5.2.2.2 Displacement Impacts

MCPY-08 will affect 32 land parcels, the majority of which is used exclusively for subsistence agriculture. A very short driveway into the facility affects one land parcel. Eight (8) of the land parcels within the facility footprint are used for residential purposes with one (1) orphaned land parcel between the facility and the road containing a homestead. One (1) land parcel that contains an unimproved latrine structure associated with a homestead is located outside the facility boundary.

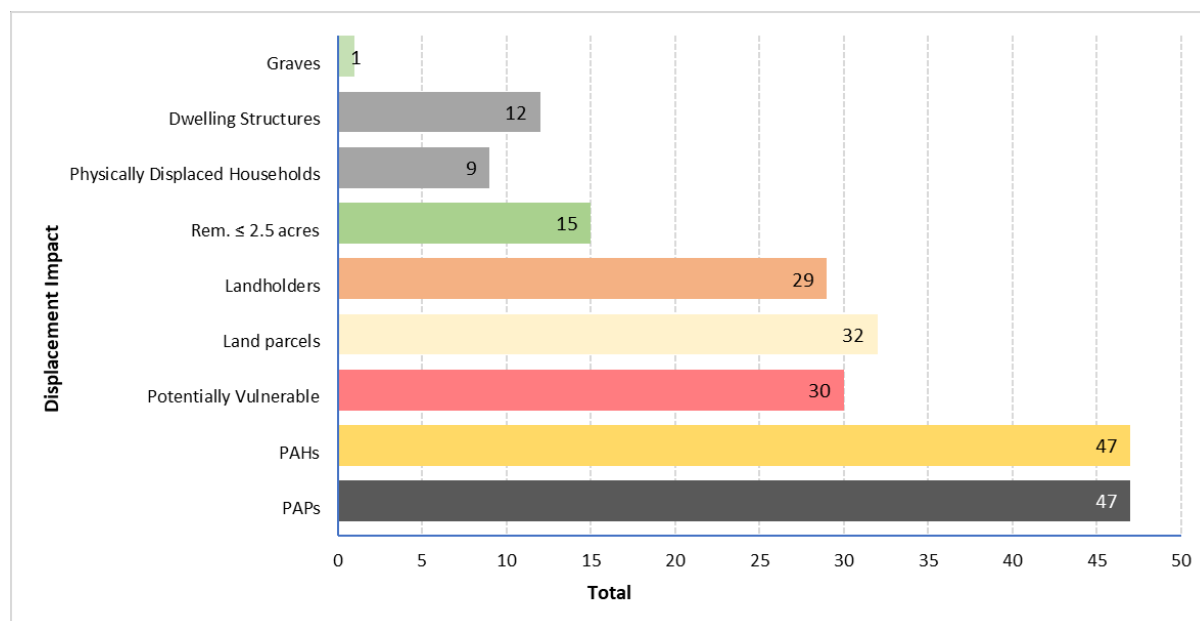


Figure 5-18: Displacement Impacts MCPY-08

5.2.2.3 Land

These land parcels, most of which are primarily used for subsistence agriculture, vary considerably in size with the largest parcel being 8.57 acres and the smallest being 0.02 acres. The average affected land parcel is 1.2 acres. Tenants also use the land within the facility footprint for subsistence cultivation of seasonal crops.

The facility footprint will truncate eight (8) of the land parcels resulting in orphaned land parcels that will not be viable for continued use if the portion of the property inside the footprint is acquired (Figure 5-16).

5.2.2.4 Buildings and Other Structures

Nine (9) homesteads, comprising a total of 12 complete residential dwellings and a variety of ancillary structures which include a latrine and shower structure, livestock enclosures, and kitchen buildings are situated within the facility footprint. None of the affected homesteads have access to running water, electricity or any other household services.

5.2.2.5 Crops and Economic Trees

The land comprising MCPY-08 is mainly used for agricultural purposes. Intercropping is common and the dominant crops are cassava, maize, rice, sweet potatoes, cotton, sunflowers and groundnuts. Common trees include mango, banana, pawpaw and shade trees. Crops and trees that will be affected by the footprint are listed in Figure 5-19⁶⁰, Table 5-8 and Figure 5-20, respectively.

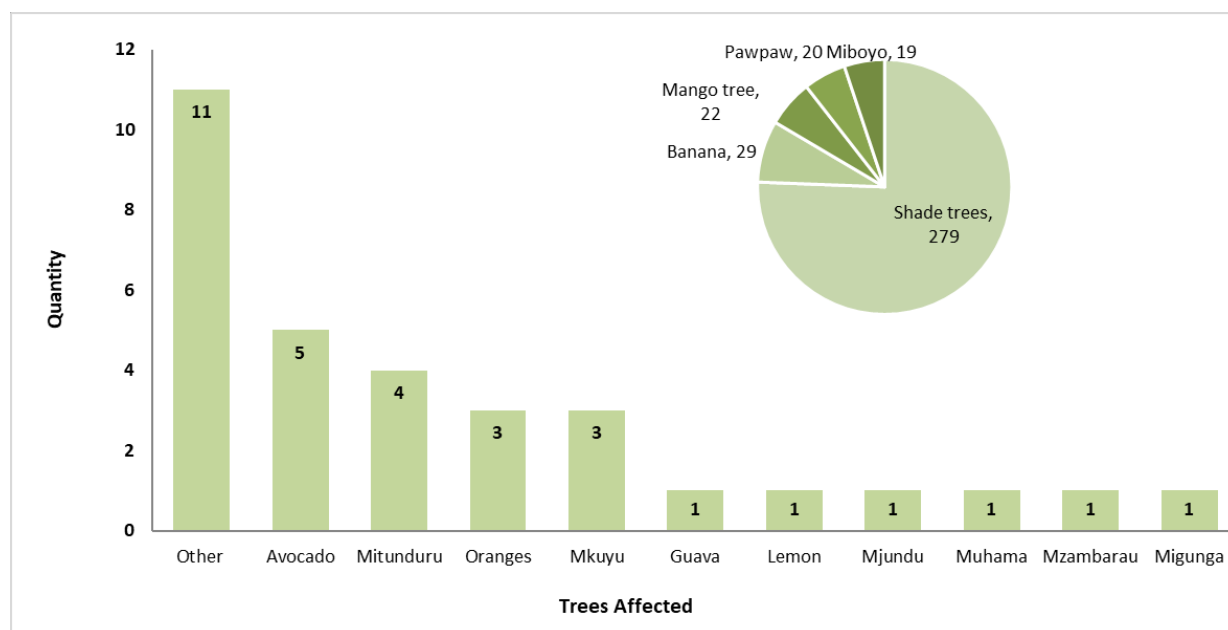


Figure 5-19: Summary of Trees Recorded at MCPY-08

⁶⁰ Within these figures are 'unlisted trees': Several PAPs reported having naturally growing trees, such as Migunga and Mitundu, on their properties, which they presented during the valuation as having an economic use. These 'unlisted trees' are not however, in the existing relevant Crop Schedule (2012) issued by the CV. Following discussions on the valuation of such trees with the CV and then the District Valuers, rates for unlisted trees considered eligible for valuation were submitted to the CV for approval. During the valuation the CV gave Whiteknights approval to value such unlisted trees as per the rate stipulated in an official letter (BA.391/466/01/58). Some of the trees recorded as unlisted though are valued as part of the land rate as they are ordinarily occurring/growing trees in the bush.

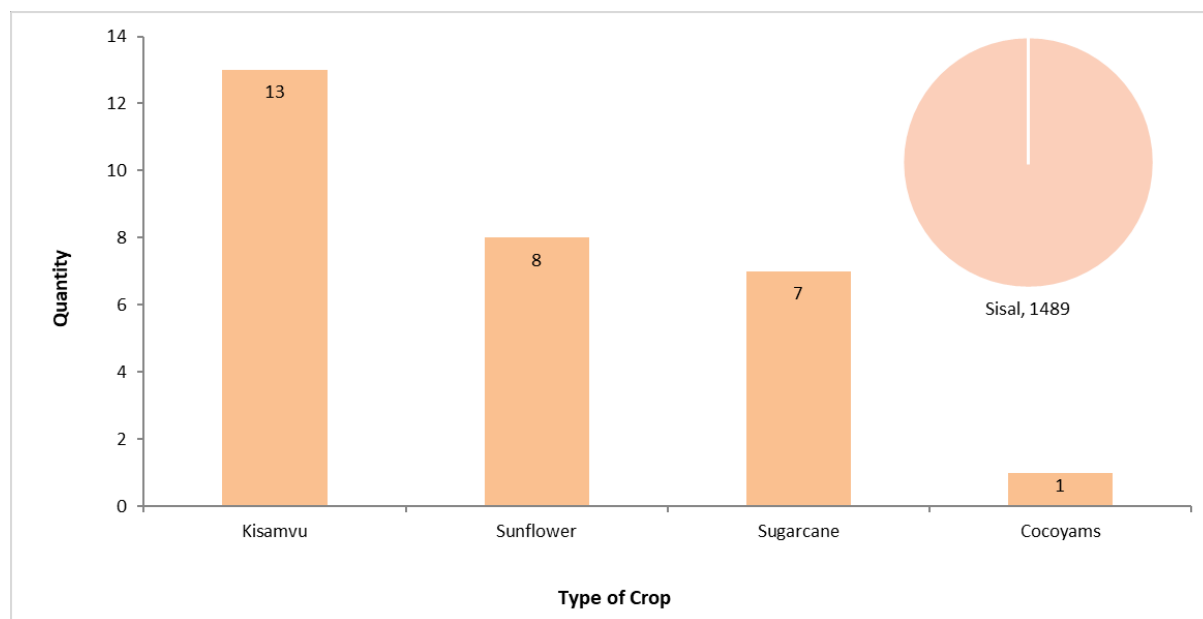


Figure 5-20: Summary of Crops Stems Recorded at MCPY-08

Table 5-8: Summary of Crops Areas Recorded at MCPY-08

Crops	Acres
Bambara nuts	0.28
Intercropping (cassava / maize / potatoes / sweet potatoes / nuts / cotton / sunflower)	11.64
Cotton	1.47
Cassava	5.91
Sweet potato	6.99
Pumpkin	0.15
Rice	0.40

5.2.2.6 Other Compensable Items

Other compensable items found in the MCPY-08 site include one (1) grave.

5.2.2.7 (Potentially) Vulnerable PAPs

Thirty (30) PAPs are identified as potentially vulnerable according to the criteria outlined in Chapter 4. Twelve vulnerable PAPs fall within more than one category of vulnerability.

Table 5-9 below indicates the categories of vulnerability.

Table 5-9: MCPY-08 (Potentially) Vulnerable PAPs

Category	No.
Disabled household member	3
Female-headed household	11
Household head 60 years or older	4
Household head 60 years or older, and disabled household member	3
Female-headed household, and disabled household member	3
Female-headed household, and farming is main livelihood, and remaining land after land loss is ≤ 2.5 acres	1
Female-headed household, and household head 60 years or older	2
Household head 60 years or older, and farming is main livelihood, and remaining land after land loss is ≤ 2.5 acres.	1
Female-headed household, and household head 60 years or older, and disabled household member	1
Female-headed household, and household head 60 years or older, and disabled household member, and farming is main livelihood, and remaining land after land loss is ≤ 2.5 acres	1
TOTAL	30

5.3 Tabora Region: MCPY-09, CY-KP701, MCPY-10

Tabora Region is Tanzania's largest region and is located in central-western Tanzania and is bordered by the Kigoma, Shinyanga, Singida, Mbeya and Katavi Regions. The estimated population in 2018 is 2,690,365, with a population density of 35.3 people per km². Eighty-eight percent (88%) of the population is rural. The region has traditionally been heavily reliant on agricultural farming and livestock keeping. Natural resources include forest land, wildlife, lakes and rivers, and a renowned honey bee population.

5.3.1 MCPY-09 and CY-KP701: Nzega District

Nzega District is one of the seven districts of Tabora Region. It is bordered by Shinyanga Region to the north, by Uyui District to the south and southwest, and by Igunga District to the east. Nzega District's estimated population is 559,509 in 2018, with a population density of 71.2 people per km². The literacy rate is 63.3% for males and 49.7% of females. Nzega had fourth highest malaria case load nationally, with 78,456 new cases in 2016 (HMIS, 2016). The majority ethnic group is the Sukuma. Primary livelihood activities in Nzega District are small-scale agriculture, livestock keeping (cattle, goats, chickens, sheep), and fishing in Kilimi and Uchama Dams.

The MCPY-09 and CY-KP701 facilities are situated approximately 50 km northwest of Nzega Town and are located approximately 1 km apart (Figure 5-21 and Figure 5-22). CY-KP701 is the larger of the two facilities comprising 98.84 acres, while MCPY-09 comprises 45.35 acres. Both facilities are located adjacent to the B3 Regional road connecting Nzega and Kahama Towns. Access to each facility is provided via a short driveway off this existing road.

The width of the B3 regional road reserve is understood to be 30 m on either side of the centreline of the road. CY-KP701 and MCPY-09 facility boundaries are adjacent to this reserve.

Apart from the existing road, CY-KP701 is not located within the vicinity of any other public service infrastructure.

MCPY-09 is located near a TANESCO transmission power line, telecommunications line and railway line, which all run along, albeit outside, the southwestern boundary of the site (Figure 5-21).

The configuration of affected land parcels, structures and graves for CY-KP701 and MCPY-09 are illustrated in Figure 5-21 and Figure 5-22, respectively. Affected land uses are similar across these two (2) sites, and include crop and tree cultivation and residential use. While some of the PAHs for both CY-KP701 and MCPY-09 reside in Sojo Village, situated north of both sites, there are five (5) homesteads located within the CY-KP701 footprint, and four (4) homesteads located within the MCPY-09 footprint. The households living at these homesteads will thus be physically displaced from these sites.

TYPICAL HOUSING STRUCTURES

Homesteads typically comprise between two (2) and six (6) structures (of which between two (2) and four (4) are residential structures) arranged in multi-structure compounds with square layouts. Some households have large adjoining cattle enclosures. Dwellings mostly have mud brick walls with either thatch or CIS roofing. Cattle enclosures are usually constructed of acacia tree branches.



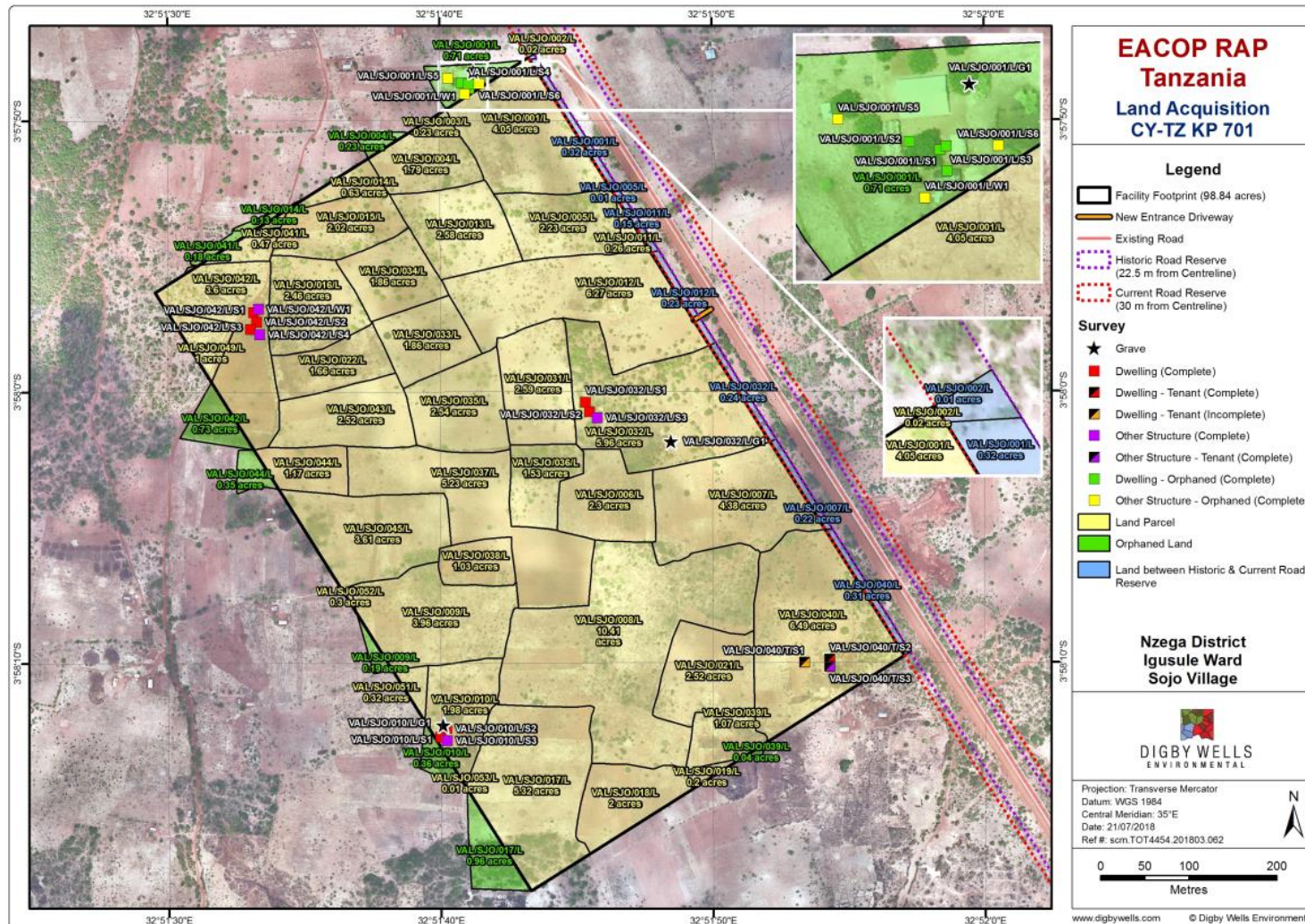


Figure 5-21: Layout of CY-KP701

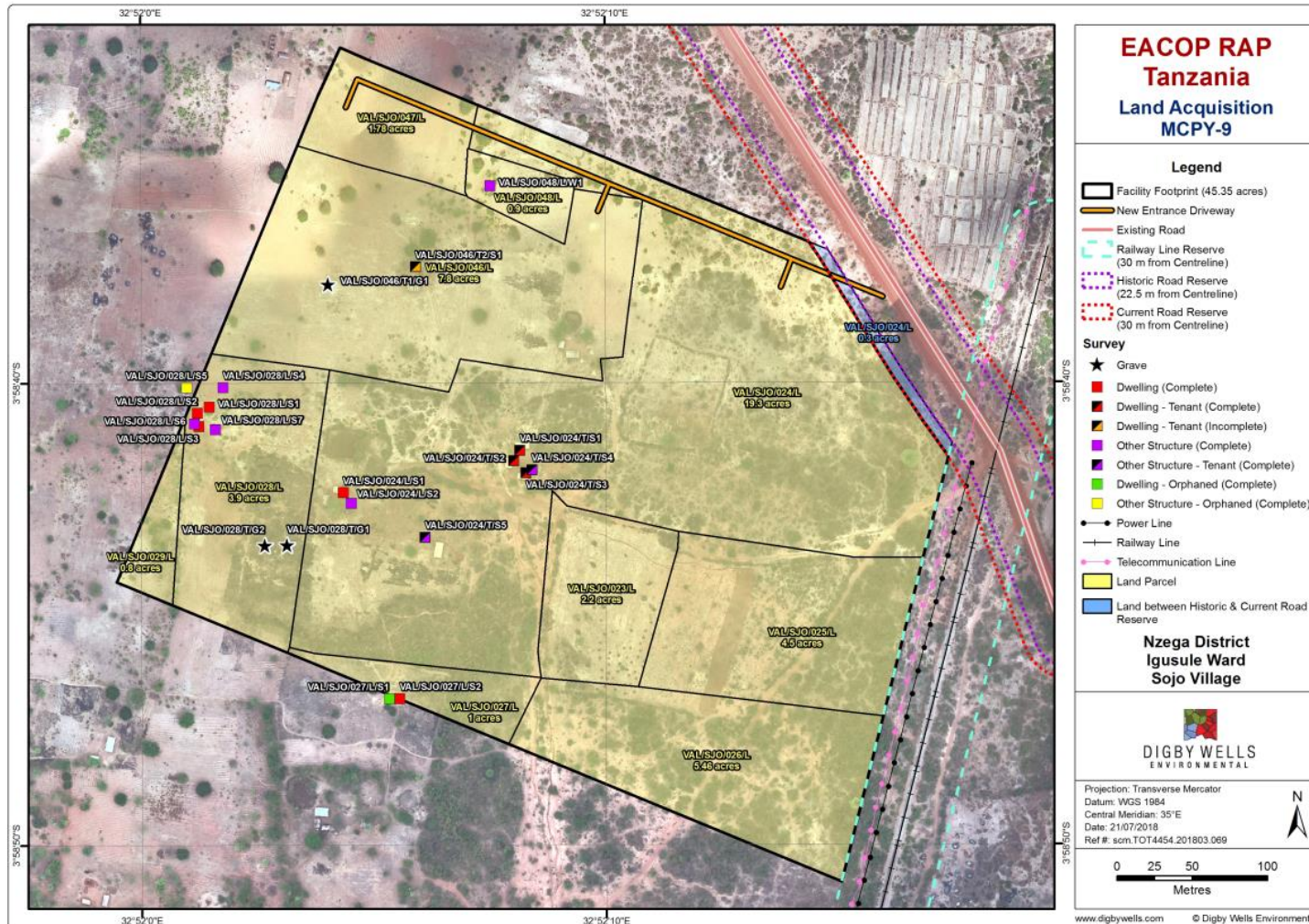


Figure 5-22: Layout of MCPY-09



Figure 5-23: View of CY-KP701

5.3.1.1 MCPY-09

5.3.1.1.1 Household Demographic and Socio-Economic Data

MCPY-09 affects the land and / or assets of six (6) PAPs (represented by 6 PAHs) whose households contain 39 individuals in total.

None of these six (6) households are headed by women. Household sizes range from two (2) to ten (10) individuals per household; households on average consist of 6.5 household members – mostly children of the household head and his / her spouse, although some households also accommodate extended family members. All six (6) PAHs identified as monogamous.

One of the six (6) households has a disabled member.

All PAHs associated with MCPY-09 are Kisukuma speaking and all belong to the Sukuma ethnic group. Animism is the dominant religion (50%), followed by Islam (33%).

The population of the affected households is young, with 62% of household members being under 21 years of age. The gender distribution is 49% female and 51% male. On average, PAHs have been living at their current residence for 28 years, with the shortest time period being four (4) years, and the longest, 55 years. Of the seven (7) households, none reports that they house lodgers.

In terms of education levels of people affected by MCPY-09, 62% of females and 65% of males over the age of seven, indicated that they were literate. Forty-five percent (45%) of girls between the ages of 5 and 18 are currently enrolled in school, compared to 83% of boys. Of women above the age of twenty, 13% have completed primary school or higher level of education, compared to 31% of men. The primary school in Sojo Village has a student teacher ratio of 1,000:10. Currently, both boys and girls attend in equal numbers. However, attendance after Grade VII drops significantly for a variety of reasons, including seasonal migration, household and herding chores, and parents' inability to afford school-related expenses.

Of the six (6) households, none reported a second home elsewhere. Most of the households obtain water for domestic use from an individual borehole / well. It takes villagers between one (1) and 30 minutes' walk to reach a water source, with the average being nine (9) minutes. More than half of the households residing in Sojo Village obtain their water from the borehole / hand pump at the primary school. The sanitation facility most commonly used by households is unimproved pit latrines.



Figure 5-24: Hand pump at primary school in Sojo Village

None of the PAHs have access to electricity and none have bank accounts.

In terms of access to health facilities, there is a dispensary in Sojo Village. The dispensary is staffed by nurses and provides primary health care and medication. On average, it takes PAPs 32 minutes to walk to the nearest clinic or public health centre; no households report that they are visited by a health worker at least once a month, and only 20% of respondents

reported that their youngest child has a vaccination card. Common causes of morbidity and mortality include malaria, HIV and AIDS and typhoid.

Dependence on agriculture is high: five (5) PAHs (71%) identified farming as their principal food source, while five (5) identified sales of agricultural produce as their main source of income. The crops most commonly grown by households are maize and rice.

In addition to the cultivation of crops, common supplementary sources of livelihood are small-scale trading and sales of livestock and livestock products. Cattle, goats, sheep and poultry are the most commonly held livestock. Livestock is predominantly grazed on grazing land located close to homesteads, within forest areas and on village pastures.

The most commonly harvested natural resources are firewood, building materials (thatch and clay), medicinal plants and forest food sources. Honey, fish and bush meat are less commonly harvested.

Despite most households employing multiple livelihood strategies, 80% of households report that they experienced shortages of money in the last year, and 83% had food shortages.

Attitudes regarding the Project among surveyed households are generally positive. The main expectation is that it will create employment. The main concern is that people will be displaced off their land.

5.3.1.1.2 Displacement Impacts

The footprint of MCPY-09, including the entrance driveway for access, affects ten (10) land parcels. All these land parcels are used for subsistence agriculture and contain scattered economic trees. Three (3) of these land parcels are used for residential purposes.

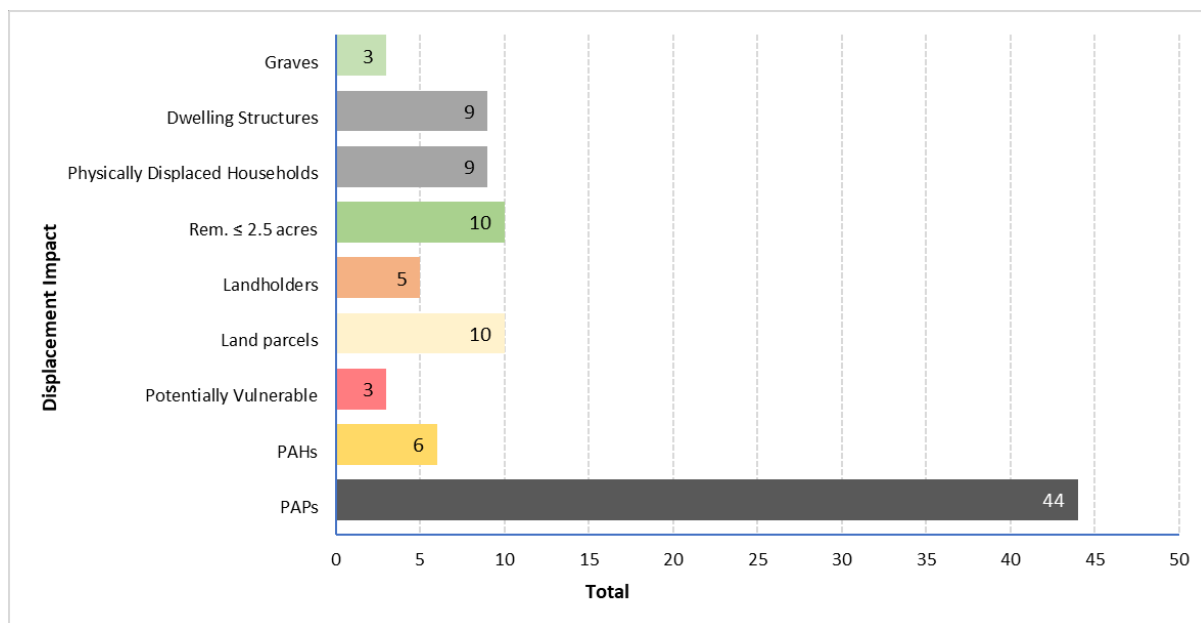


Figure 5-25: Displacement Impacts: MCPY-09

5.3.1.1.3 Land

The land parcels affected by MCPY-09 vary considerably in size with the largest comprising 19.3 acres and the smallest, 0.8 acres. The average size of the affected land area is 4.77 acres. The majority of affected land parcels are primarily used for subsistence agriculture, including three used by agricultural tenants.

5.3.1.1.4 Buildings and Structures

Four (4) homesteads are affected by MCPY-09; these homesteads comprise a total of nine (9) complete residential dwellings and a number of ancillary structures including an unimproved pit latrine, livestock enclosures and kitchens. The largest structure measures 48.45 square meters and the average structure size is 21.1 square meters. These residential structures have no access to running water, electricity or any other household services.

5.3.1.1.5 Crops and Economic Trees

The land comprising MCPY-09 is mainly used for agricultural purposes. The dominant crops are cassava, maize, sweet potatoes, cotton, sunflowers and tobacco. Common trees include mango, banana, pawpaw and shade trees. Crops and trees that will be affected by the footprint are listed in Figure 5-26⁶¹ and Table 5-10.

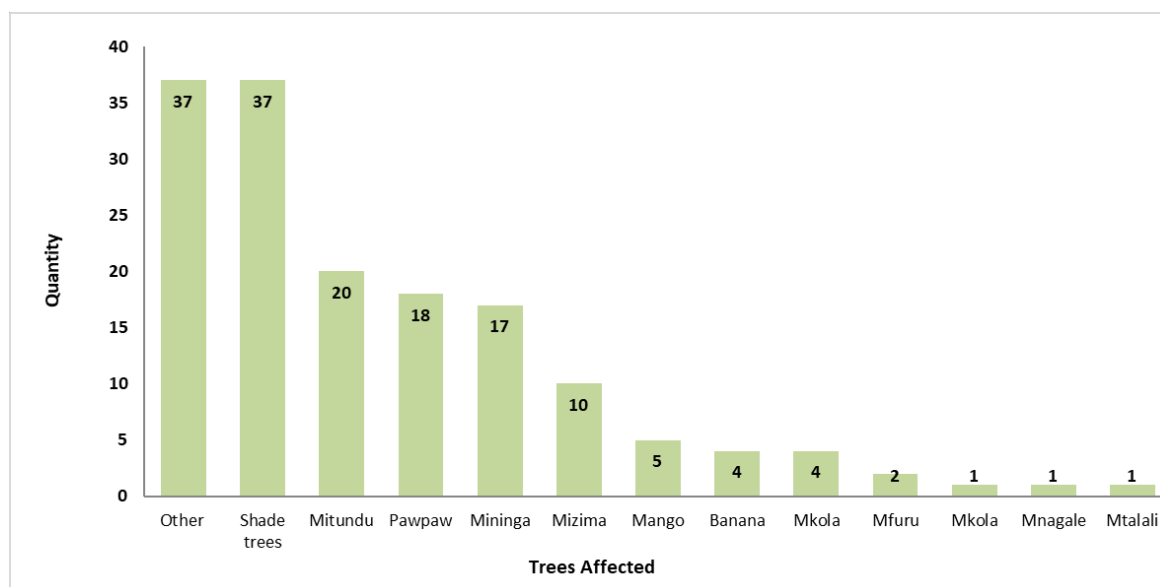


Figure 5-26: Summary of Trees Recorded at MCPY-09

⁶¹ Within these figures are 'unlisted trees': Several PAPs reported having naturally growing trees, such as Mizima and Mitundu, on their properties, which they presented during the valuation as having an economic use. These 'unlisted trees' are not however, in the existing relevant Crop Schedule (2012) issued by the CV of the Government of Tanzania. Following discussions on the valuation of such trees with the CV and then the District Valuers, rates for unlisted trees considered eligible for valuation were submitted to the CV for approval. During the valuation the CV gave Whiteknights approval to value such unlisted trees as per the rate stipulated in an official letter (BA.391/466/01/58). Some of the trees recorded as unlisted though are valued as part of the land rate as they are ordinarily occurring/growing trees in the bush.

Table 5-10: Summary of Crops (Stems and Acres) Recorded at MCPY-09

Crops	Stems (quantity)	Area (acre)
Cassava	-	0.63
Cotton	-	5.08
Tobacco	-	0.24
Maize	-	1.10
Mkwaju	1	-
Nyanya and Bilinganya	-	0.10
Sisal	33	-
Sunflower	-	1.59
Sweet potatoes	-	1.82

5.3.1.1.6 Other Compensable Items

There are three (3) recorded graves, two (2) on one (1) land parcel and one (1) on another

5.3.1.1.7 (Potentially) Vulnerable PAPs

Three (3) PAPs are identified as potentially vulnerable according to the criteria outlined in Chapter 4. Table 5-11 below indicates the categories of vulnerability.

Table 5-11: MCPY-09 (Potentially) Vulnerable PAPs

Category	No.
Disabled household member.	1
Household head 60 years or older.	1
Farming is main livelihood, and land lost with remaining land 2.5 acres.	1
TOTAL	3

5.3.1.2 CY-KP701**5.3.1.2.1 Household Demographic and Socio-Economic Data**

CY-KP701 affects the land and / or assets of 38 PAPs (represented by 38 PAHs) whose households contain 257 individuals in total.

None of the 38 households are headed by women. Household sizes range from one (1) to 14 individuals per household; households consist on average of 7.3 household members – mostly children of the household head and his / her spouse, although several households also accommodate extended family members.

Of the 38 affected households, two (2) identified as polygamous, with up to four (4) wives per household.

Seven (7) of the 38 PAHs have one (1) or more disabled members. The largest number of disabled individuals in any one (1) household is two (2). The most common disabilities are impaired physical mobility and HIV and AIDS.

The languages most commonly spoken by PAHs are Kisukuma (74%) and Kinyamwezi (23%). The most common ethnic groups are the Sukuma (71%) and Nyamwezi (20%). Animism is the dominant religion (49%), followed by Christianity (29%).

The population of the affected households is young, with 63% of household members being under 21 years of age. The gender distribution is 52% female and 48% male. On average, PAH have been living at their current residence for 28 years, with the shortest time period being one (1) year, and the longest, 100 years. None of the 38 PAHs reported housing lodgers.

In terms of education levels of people affected by CY-KP701 60% of females and 69% of males over the age of seven (7), indicated that they were literate. Forty-four percent (44%) of girls between the ages of five (5) and 18 are currently enrolled in school, compared to 59% of boys. Of women above the age of twenty, 24% have completed primary school or a higher level of education, compared to 28% of men. The primary school in Sojo Village has a teacher to student ratio of 1:100. Currently, both boys and girls attend in equal numbers. However, attendance after Grade VII drops significantly for a variety of reasons, including seasonal migration, household and herding chores, and parents' inability to afford school-related expenses.

Of the 38 PAHs, three (3) reported that they have a second home elsewhere. The minority of households obtain water for domestic use from hand-dug wells. It takes villagers an average of 17 minutes walk to reach such water sources. The water obtained from hand-dug wells is reportedly a major source of typhoid. However, more than half of the households residing in Sojo Village obtain their water from the borehole / hand pump at the primary school. The sanitation facility most commonly used by households is unimproved pit latrines.

Of the 38 PAHs, eight (8) (21%) have access to electricity generated from solar panels or batteries, however none of the physically displaced PAHs at CY-KP701 have solar panels or batteries. None of the households is connected to the electricity grid. Four (4) of the households (10%) have bank accounts.

In terms of access to health facilities, there is a dispensary in Sojo Village. The dispensary is staffed by nurses and provides primary health care and medication. On average, it takes a PAP 37 minutes to walk to the nearest clinic or public health centre; 29% of households report that they are visited by a health worker at least once a month, and 79% report that their youngest child has a vaccination card. Common causes of morbidity and mortality include malaria, HIV and AIDS and typhoid.

Dependence on agriculture is high: 32 PAHs (82%) identified farming as their principal food source, while 28 (72%) identified sales of agricultural produce as their main source of income. The primary crops grown are maize and rice.

In addition to the cultivation of crops, common supplementary sources of livelihood are small-scale trading and sales of livestock and livestock products. Cattle, goats, sheep and

poultry are the most commonly held livestock. Livestock is predominantly grazed on grazing land located close to homesteads, within forest areas and on village pastures.

The most commonly harvested natural resources are firewood, building materials (thatch and clay), medicinal plants and forest food sources. Honey, fish and bush meat are less commonly harvested.

Despite most households employing multiple livelihood strategies, 97% of households report that they experienced shortages of money in the last year, and 97% had food shortages.

Attitudes regarding the Project among surveyed households are generally positive. The main expectation is that it will bring development projects. The main concern is that people will be displaced from their land.

5.3.1.2.2 Displacement Impacts

The CY-KP701 footprint will affect 40 land parcels (Figure 5-21). While the majority of these are used exclusively for subsistence agriculture, five (5) land parcels are also used for residential purposes (Figure 5-21), and three (3) land parcels contain graves. The majority of land parcels hosts economic trees.

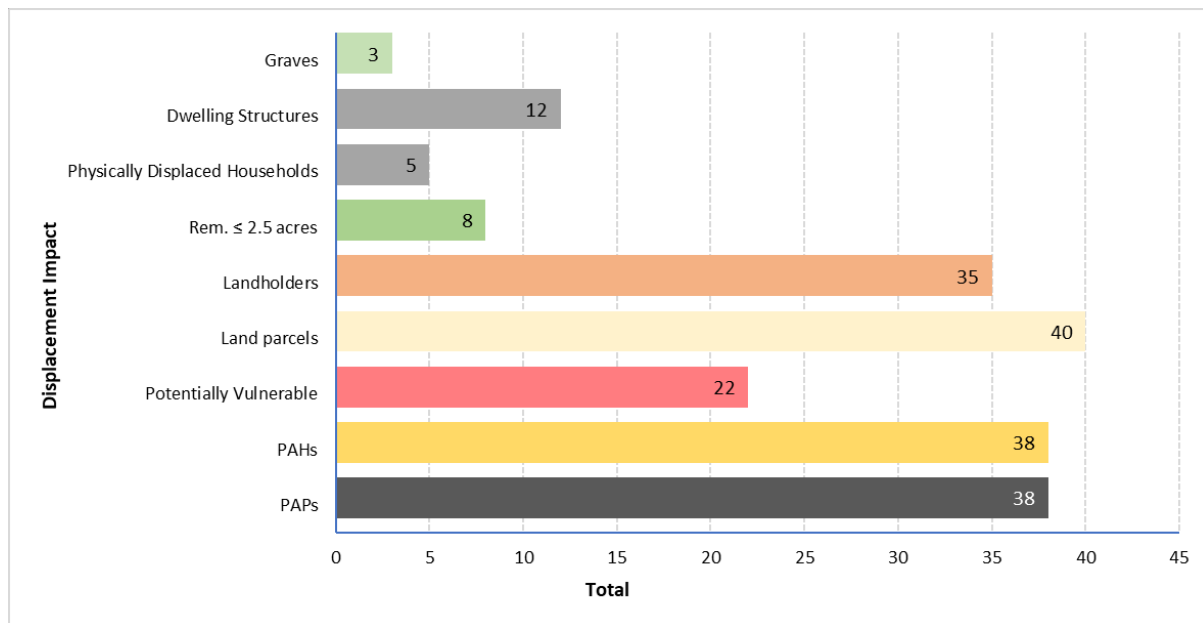


Figure 5-27: Displacement Impacts CY-KP701

5.3.1.2.3 Land

Land parcels affected by CY-KP701 vary considerably in size, with the largest comprising 10.41 acres and the smallest 0.03 acres. The average land parcel size is 1.8 acres. Most land parcels are used by the landholders primarily for subsistence agriculture, including six (6) by agricultural tenants.

The configuration of the CY-KP701 footprint will fragment ten (10) of the 40 land parcels, resulting in orphaned land.

5.3.1.2.4 Buildings and Structures

There are five (5) homesteads located within the CY-KP701 footprint. These five (5) homesteads comprise a total of 12 permanently occupied residential dwellings and a limited number of ancillary structures including one toilet / latrine structure, livestock enclosures, one kitchen structure and one (1) well. The average dwelling structure size is 26.66 square meters. None of these homesteads has access to running water, electricity or any other household services.

5.3.1.2.5 Crops and Economic Trees

The land comprising CY-KP701 is mainly used for agricultural purposes. The dominant crops are cassava, maize, sweet potatoes, cotton, sunflowers and ground nuts. Common trees include mango, banana and shade trees. Crops and trees that will be affected by the footprint are listed in Table 5-10, Figure 5-28⁶² and Figure 5-29.

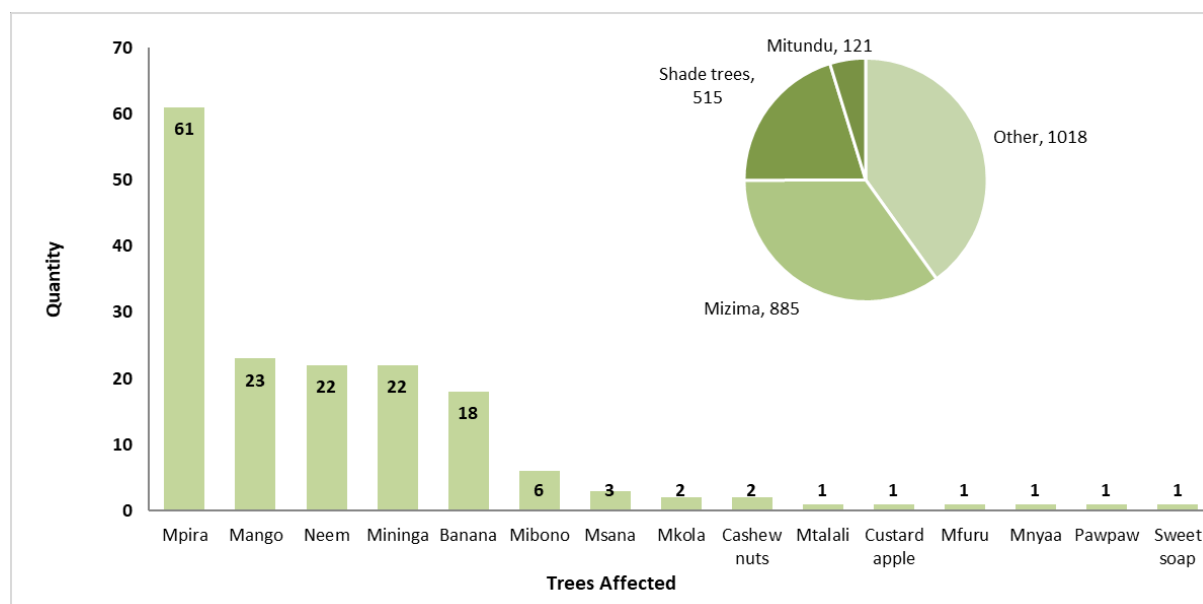


Figure 5-28: Summary of Trees Recorded at CY-KP701

⁶² Within these figures are 'unlisted trees': Several PAPs reported having naturally growing trees, such as Mizima and Mitundu, on their properties, which they presented during the valuation as having an economic use. These 'unlisted trees' are not however, in the existing relevant Crop Schedule (2012) issued by the Chief Valuer of the Government of Tanzania. Following discussions on the valuation of such trees with the Chief Valuer and then the District Valuers, rates for unlisted trees considered eligible for valuation were submitted to the Chief Valuer for approval. During the valuation the Chief Valuer gave Whiteknights approval to value such unlisted trees as per the rate stipulated in an official letter (BA.391/466/01/58). Some of the trees recorded as unlisted though are valued as part of the land rate as they are ordinarily occurring/growing trees in the bush.

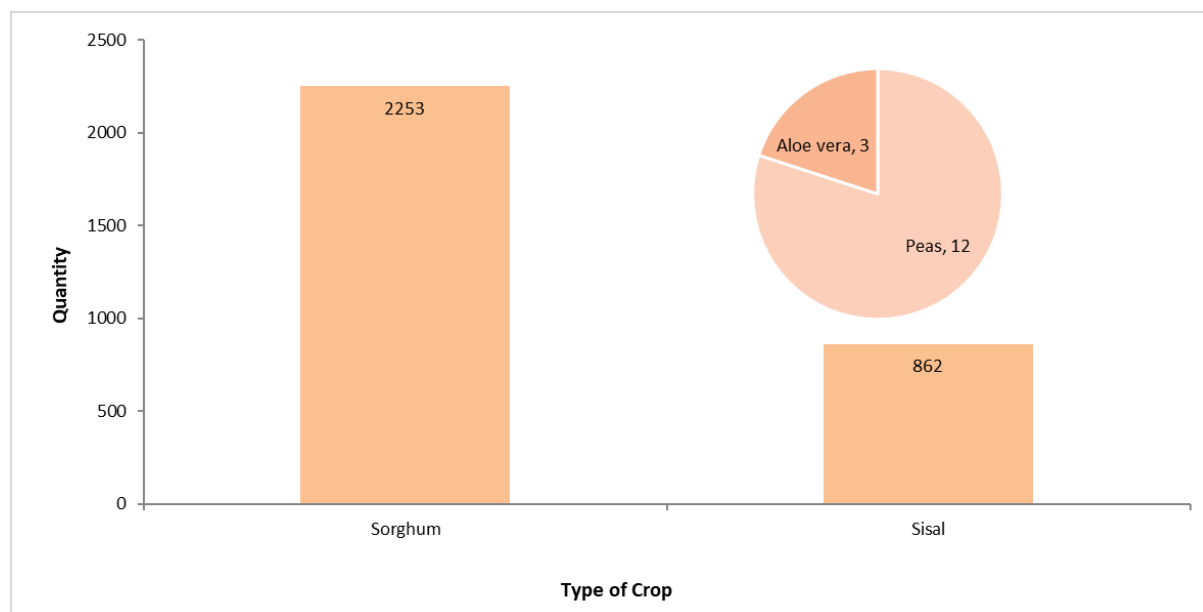


Figure 5-29: Summary of Crop Stems Recorded at CY-KP701

Table 5-12: Summary of Crops (Acres) at CY-KP701

Crops	Area (Acres)
Bambara Nuts	3.28
Cassava	1.78
Cotton	7.04
Ground Nuts	1.96
Maize	10.98
Pumpkins	0.52
Sorghum	0.03
Sunflower	4.69
Sweet potatoes	9.26
Total	39.54

5.3.1.2.6 Other Compensable Items

There are three (3) recorded graves, two (2) on one (1) land parcel and one (1) on another.

5.3.1.2.7 (Potentially) Vulnerable PAPs

22 PAPs are identified as potentially vulnerable according to the criteria outlined in Chapter 4. Ten (10) vulnerable PAPs fall within more than one category of vulnerability.

Table 5-13: CY-KP701 (Potentially) Vulnerable PAPs

Category	No.
Disabled household member	2
Female-headed household	5
Household head 60 years or older	2
Farming is main livelihood, and remaining land after land loss is ≤ 2.5 acres	3
Household head 60 years or older, and disabled household member	1
Female-headed household, and disabled household member	2
Female-headed household, and farming is main livelihood, and remaining land after land loss is ≤ 2.5 acres	1
Female-headed household, and household head 60 years or older	1
Disabled household member, and farming is main livelihood, and remaining land after land loss is ≤ 2.5 acres	2
Female-headed household, and household head 60 years or older, and farming is main livelihood, and remaining land after land loss is ≤ 2.5 acres	3
Total	22

5.3.2 MCPY-10: Igunga District

Igunga District is one of the seven districts of Tabora Region. It is bordered by Shinyanga Region to the north, by Singida Region to the east, by Uyui District to the south, and by Nzega District to the west. Igunga District's estimated population in 2018 is 450,093, with a population density of 63.7 people per km². The literacy rate was 58.7% in 2012, 65.4% for males and 52.7% for women. The majority ethnic group is the Sukuma. Igunga District has a high burden of disease, specifically malaria and HIV and AIDS, as well as poor access to water.

Livelihoods are based on small-scale agriculture and livestock rearing, as well as fishing in the Wembere Wetland, Manonga River, Mwamapuli Dam and Bulenya Dam.

MCPY-10 is situated approximately 22 km northwest of Igunga Town, within Igunga District, Tabora Region. The settlement nearest to the site is Bulyang'ombe Village, which is located within Nanga Ward. The facility footprint comprises 43.65 acres plus a new construction access route to link the site to the pipeline corridor (Figure 5-30 and Figure 5-31). The Igunga-Nzega B3 tarmac road, which is a regional road, runs to the south of the facility. Arrangements for the new construction access to the pipeline corridor are subject to discussions and agreements with the relevant roads authority and TPDC.

MCPY-10 will not affect any structural assets, improvements or public service infrastructure and there will be no physical displacement of PAP. The configuration of land parcels affected by the facility footprint is depicted in (Figure 5-30). The land affected by the proposed construction access route to the pipeline corridor is depicted in (Figure 5-31).

The main affected land uses are crop and tree cultivation by landholders and agricultural tenants; several landholders also own trees located within the footprint.

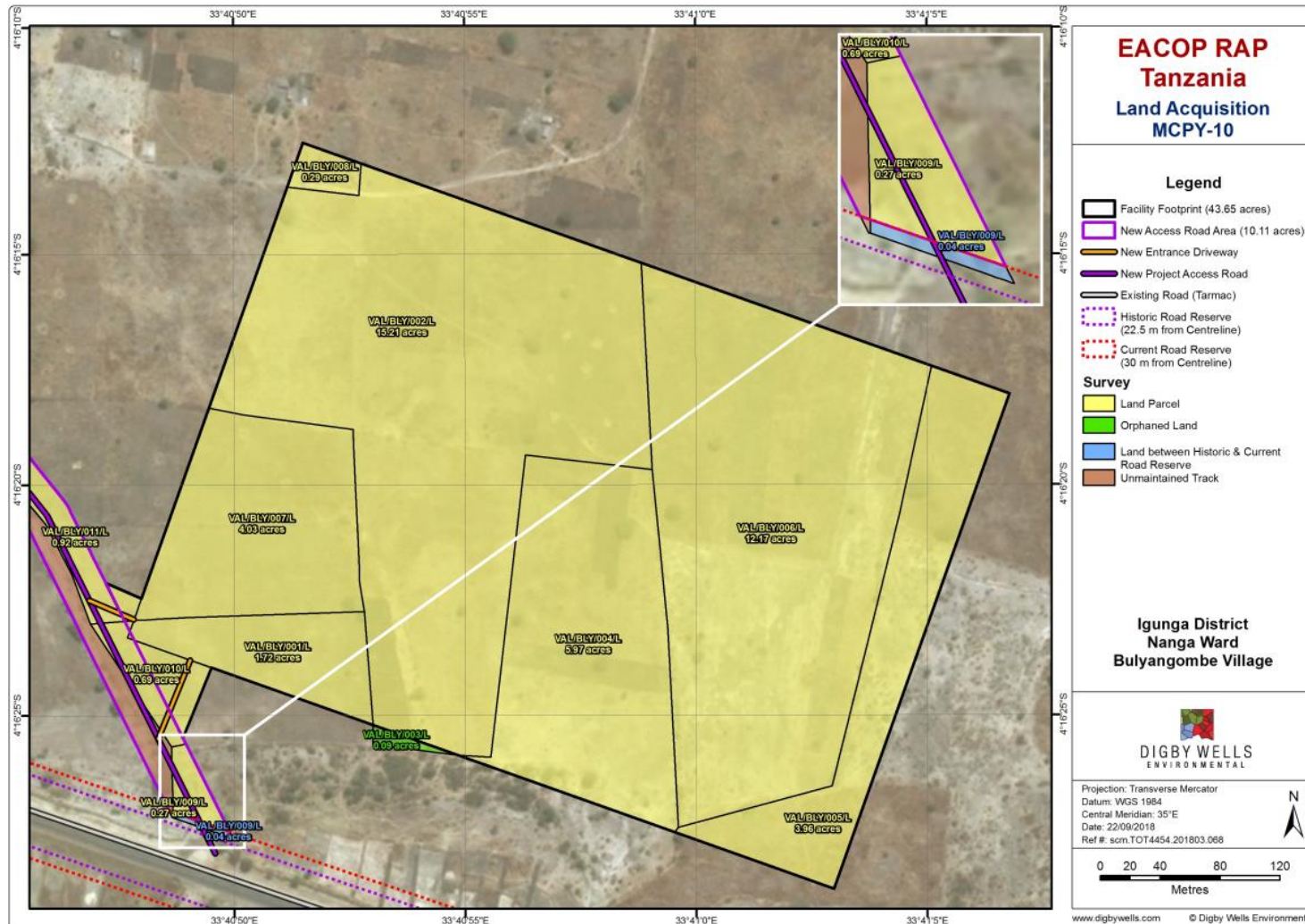


Figure 5-30: Layout of MCPY-10

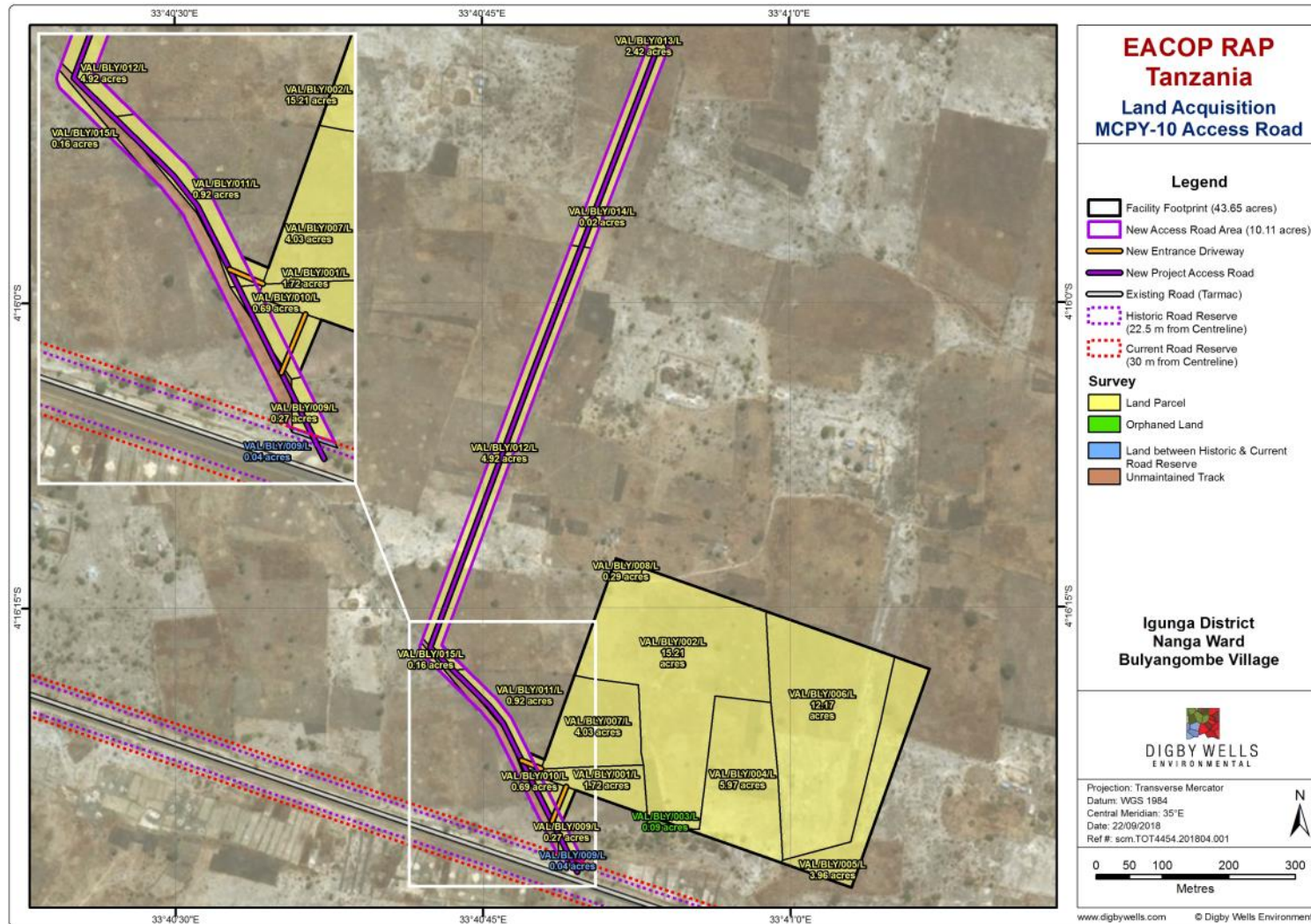


Figure 5-31: Layout of MCPY-10 Construction Access to Pipeline Corridor



Figure 5-32: View of MCPY-10

5.3.2.1 Household Demographic and Socio-Economic Data

MCPY-10 affects the land and / or assets of 17 PAPs (represented by 17 PAHs) whose households reside in Bulyang'ombe and contain 172 individuals in total.

The survey results indicate that seven (7) of the PAHs (41%) are headed by women. Household sizes range from three (3) to 32 individuals per household; the average household consists of ten household members – mostly children of the household head and his / her spouse, although several households also accommodate extended family members.

Of the 17 households, four (4) identified as polygamous, with two wives in each of the households. Three households have one or more disabled members. The largest number of disabled individuals in any one household is two (2). The most common disabilities are impaired physical mobility, sight and hearing.

The languages most commonly spoken by households associated with MCPY-10 are KiSwahili (65) and Kisukuma (35%). The dominant ethnic group is Sukuma (82%) and other ethnic groups include Nyaturu and Nyiramba. Christianity and Animism are the dominant religions.

The population of the affected households is young, with 65% of household members being under 21 years of age. The gender distribution is 46% female and 56% male. On average, PAH have been living at their current residences for 32 years, with the shortest time period

being 4 years, and the longest, 55 years. Of the 17 households, only one reports housing lodgers.

In terms of education levels of people affected by MCPY-10, 36% of females and 57% of males over the age of seven (7), indicated that they were literate. Forty-six percent (46%) of girls between the ages of five (5) and 18 are currently in school, compared to 49% of boys. Of women above the age of twenty, 14% have completed primary school or higher level of education, compared to 29% of men. There is a primary school in Bulyang'ombe Village but the closest secondary school is located in Nanga, approximately 5 km away.

Of the 17 households, three (3) reported that they have a second home elsewhere. Villagers depend on hand-dug wells and natural springs for water, which they boil before use. It takes a villager an average of 72 minutes' walk to reach one of these water sources. The sanitation facility most commonly used by PAHs is unimproved pit latrines.

Sixteen (16) PAHs (94%) have access to electricity generated by solar panels or batteries. None of the households is connected to the electricity grid. Four (4) of the households (24%) have bank accounts.

In terms of access to health facilities, there is no clinic or public health centre in Bulyang'ombe Village, although a dispensary was being constructed at the time of preparing this RAP. It takes a villager on average 56 minutes to walk to the nearest clinic or public health centre, which is located in Nanga Village; no households report that they are visited by a health worker at least once a month, and 41% reported that their youngest child has a vaccination card. Causes of morbidity and mortality include malaria, typhoid, and HIV and AIDS.

Dependence on agriculture is high: 16 households (94%) identified farming as their principal food source, while six (6) (35%) identified sales of agricultural produce as their main source of income. The most common crops grown by households are maize and cotton.

In addition to the cultivation of crops, common supplementary sources of livelihood are small-scale trading and sales of livestock and livestock products. Cattle, goats, sheep and poultry are the most commonly held livestock. Livestock is predominantly grazed on grazing land located close to homesteads and on village pastures.

The most commonly harvested natural resources are firewood, building materials (thatch, bamboo and clay), medicinal plants and honey.

Despite most households employing multiple livelihood strategies, 71% of households reported that they experienced shortages of money in the last year, and 59% food shortages.

Attitudes regarding the Project among surveyed households are generally positive. The main expectation is that it will create opportunities for local businesses. The main concern is that people will be displaced off their land.

5.3.2.2 Displacement Impacts

The facility footprint and construction access road to the pipeline corridor will affect 15 land parcels, which are used for subsistence agriculture, with some also hosting a variety of trees. Only one of the affected land parcels will be affected to the degree that the remaining land becomes economically unviable for continuation of current land uses.

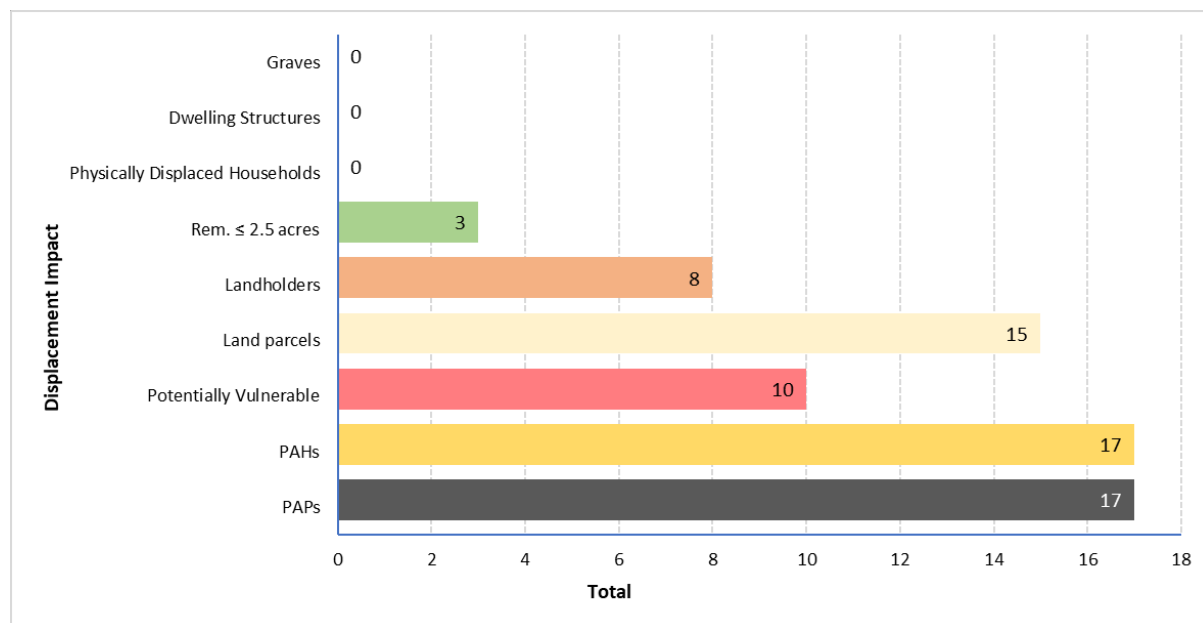


Figure 5-33: View of MCPY-10

The proposed construction access route to the pipeline corridor (Figure 5-31) affects seven (7) land parcels.

5.3.2.3 Land

The 15 land parcels affected by MCPY-10 and the proposed construction access road to the pipeline vary considerably in size, with the largest land parcel comprising 15.21 acres. The average affected landholding (i.e. total land holding divided by number of land parcels) is 4.36 acres. Most of land is primarily used for seasonal agriculture. Seven (7) of the affected land parcels are used by agricultural tenants for subsistence cultivation of mostly seasonal crops.

5.3.2.4 Buildings and Structures

No buildings, structures or public infrastructure is located within the facility footprint. Several homesteads are, however, situated within 200 m of the proposed facility.

5.3.2.5 Crops and Economic Trees

The land comprising MCPY-10 is mainly used for agricultural purposes. The dominant crops are sorghum, maize, cotton, sunflowers and *simsim* (sesame). Intercropping is common and crops include cowpeas, maize, sunflower and millet. Very few trees were recorded during the valuation surveys of MCPY-10, except Mgunga (64), which is an unlisted tree⁶³.

Crops that will be affected by the footprint are listed in Figure 5-34.

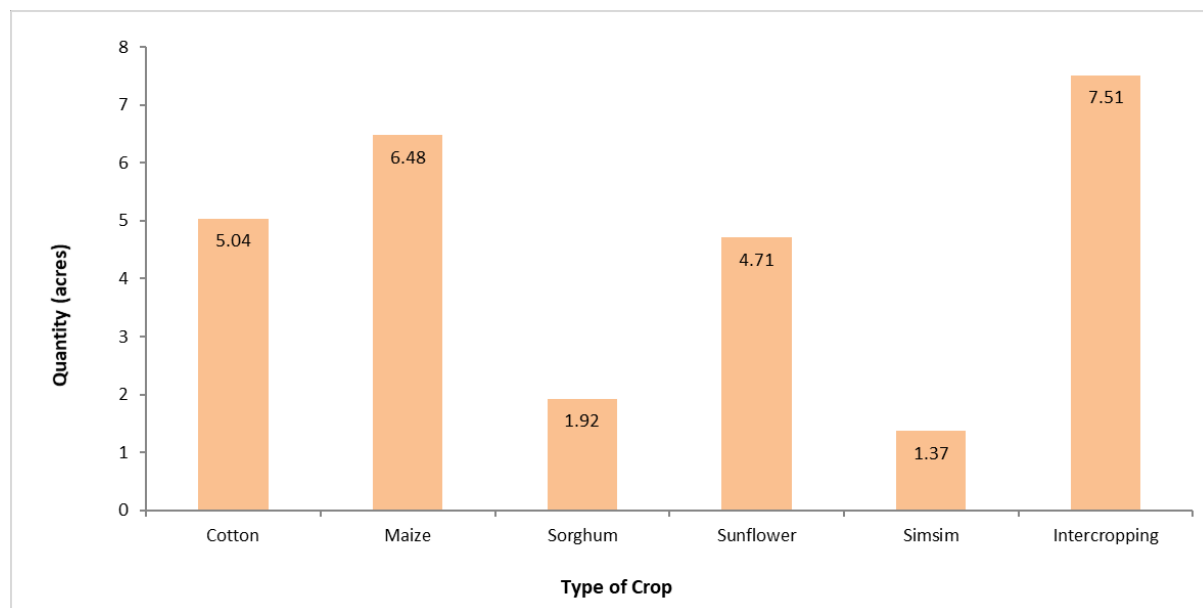


Figure 5-34: Summary of Crop Areas Recorded at MCPY-10 (per acre)

5.3.2.6 Other Compensable Items

No other compensable items are found in the MCPY-10.

5.3.2.7 (Potentially) Vulnerable PAPs

Ten (10) PAPs are identified as potentially vulnerable according to the criteria outlined in Chapter 4. Two (2) PAPs fall within more than one category of vulnerability.

⁶³ 'Unlisted trees': Several PAPs reported having naturally growing trees, such as Mgunga, on their properties, which they presented during the valuation as having an economic use. These 'unlisted trees' are not however, in the existing relevant Crop Schedule (2012) issued by the Chief Valuer of the Government of Tanzania. Following discussions on the valuation of such trees with the Chief Valuer and then the District Valuers, rates for unlisted trees considered eligible for valuation were submitted to the Chief Valuer for approval. During the valuation the Chief Valuer gave Whiteknights approval to value such unlisted trees as per the rate stipulated in an official letter (BA.391/466/01/58). Some of the trees recorded as unlisted though are valued as part of the land rate as they are ordinarily occurring/growing trees in the bush.

Table 5-14: MCPY-10 (Potentially) Vulnerable PAPs

Category	No.
Disabled household member	1
Female-headed household	6
Household head 60 years or older	1
Household head 60 years or older, and disabled household member	1
Female-headed household, and household head 60 years or older, and disabled household member	1
Total	10

5.4 Singida Region: MCPY-11

Singida Region is located in central Tanzania, and is bordered by Tabora, Shinyanga, Arusha, Simiyu, Manyara, Dodoma, Iranga and Mbeya Regions. Singida is one of poorest regions in Tanzania and experiences low rainfall and widespread droughts. The estimated population in 2018 is 1,584,456, with a population density 32 people per km². 87.5% of the population lives in rural areas.

5.4.1 MCPY-11: Singida Rural District

MCPY-11 is located in Singida Rural District, one (1) of the six (6) districts of Singida Region. It is bordered by Mkalama District to the north, by Manyara Region and Dodoma Region to the east, by Ikungi District to the south and by Singida Urban District to the west. Singida Rural District's estimated population in 2018 is 251,230, with a population density of 104 people per km². The literacy rate is 87.2% for males and 73.8% of females. The majority ethnic group is the Nyaturu. Livelihood activities include timber production and sales as well as small-scale fishing in minor lakes.

The MCPY-11 facility is situated approximately 22 km northwest of Singida Town. MCPY-11 will cover 44.77 acres. Access to the facility is by very short entrance driveways from the T3 road, which runs parallel to the eastern boundary of the site (Figure 5-36).

Land uses of land affected by MCPY-11 include crop and tree cultivation and residential dwellings. The configuration of land parcels affected by the facility footprint is illustrated in Figure 5-35. Most of the PAHs reside in Ntondo Village and Igugungo Village, which are situated approximately 3 km north of the facility.

There are four (4) homesteads on three (3) land parcels within the facility footprint. These homesteads will be physically displaced.

There is a transmission line running across the site and TANESCO is being engaged regarding the arrangements for this infrastructure.

The T3 road is a tarmac road under administration of TANROADS with a road reserve of 30 m (either side of the centreline) Figure 5-35.

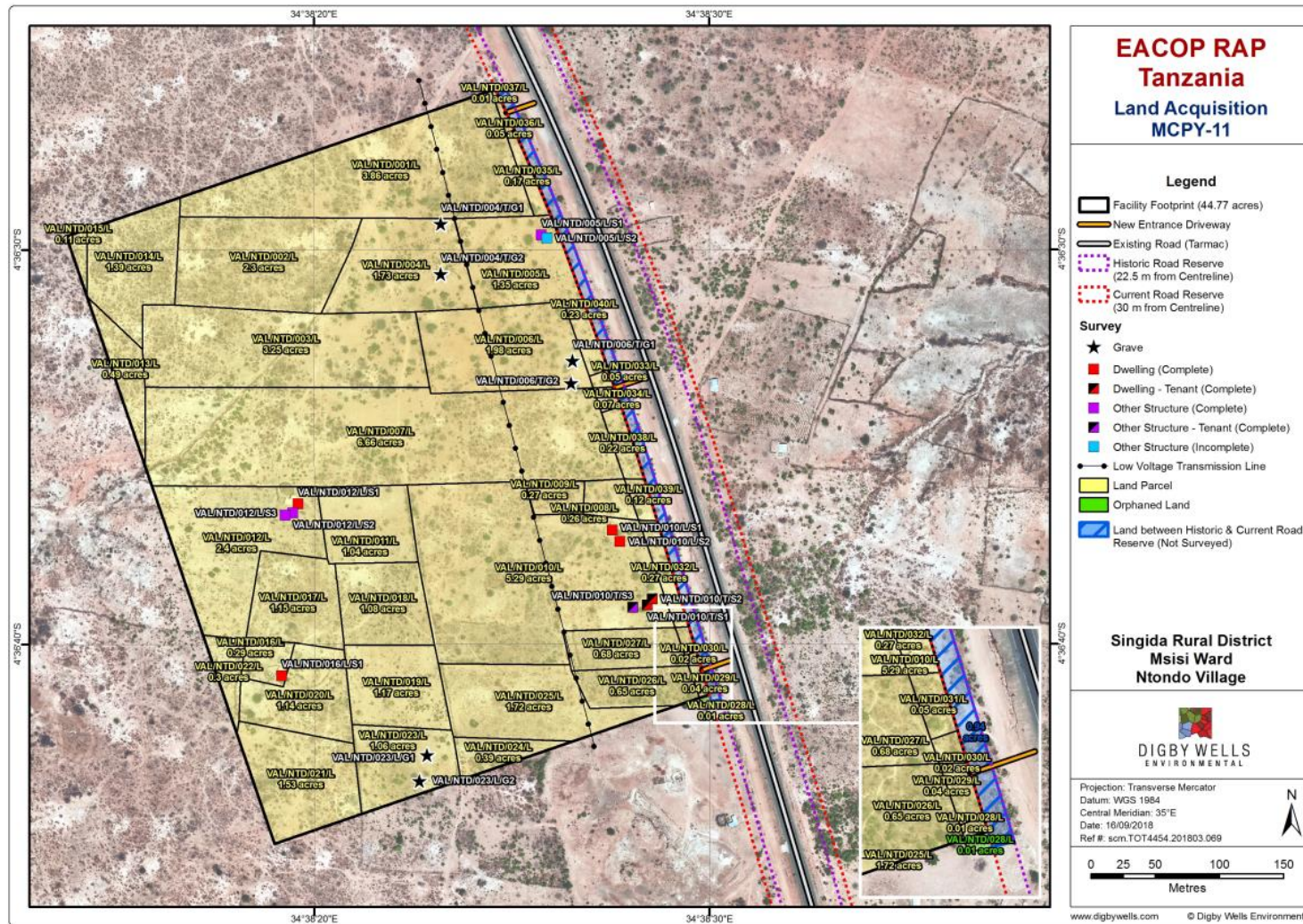


Figure 5-35: Layout of MCPY-11



Figure 5-36: View of MCPY-11



Figure 5-37: Homestead on MCPY-11

5.4.1.1 Household Demographic and Socio-Economic Data

MCPY-11 affects the land and / or assets of 27 PAPs represented by 26 PAHs and one institutional owner, Ntondo Village, which holds two affected land parcels. The 26 PAHs contain 195 individuals in total.

Six (6) of the affected households are headed by women. Household sizes range from 1 to 30 individuals per household; households consist on average of 7.8 household members – mostly children of the household head and his / her spouse, although several households also accommodate extended family members. Of the affected households, one (1) identified as polygamous, with two (2) wives in the household.

Nine (9) of the affected households have one or more disabled members. The largest number of disabled individuals in any one household is two (2). The most common disabilities are impaired physical mobility, sight and hearing.

The language most commonly spoken by PAH is KiSwahili (76%). The dominant ethnic group is Nyaturu (72%) and other ethnic groups include Nyiramba, Pare, and Chaga. Islam is the dominant religion (68%) followed by Christianity (32%).

The population of the affected households is young, with 51% of household members being under 21 years of age. The gender distribution is 47% female and 53% male. On average, PAHs have been living at their current residences for 36 years, with the shortest time period being four (4) years, and the longest, 85 years. Of the affected households, two (2) reported that they house lodgers; the largest number of lodgers housed by an individual household is three (3).

In terms of education levels of people affected by MCPY-11, 85% of females and 87% of males over the age of seven (7), indicated that they were literate. Eighty-three percent (83%) of girls between the ages of five (5) and 18 are currently enrolled in school, compared to 79% of boys. Of women above the age of twenty, 35% have completed primary school or higher level of education, compared to 41% of men.

Of the 26 households, five (5) reported that they have a second home elsewhere. Most households obtain water for domestic use from a government-provided water source / community tap / standpipe. It takes PAPs an average of 22 minutes walk to reach the water source. The sanitation facility most commonly used by households is unimproved pit latrines.

Of the affected households, 18 (67%) have access to electricity generated from solar panels or batteries, however none of the physically displaced PAHs have solar panels or batteries. None of the households is connected to the electricity grid. Eight (8) of the households (30%) have bank accounts.

In terms of access to health facilities, it takes PAPs an average of 58 minutes to walk to the nearest clinic or public health centre; 14% of households report that they are visited by a health worker at least once a month, and 56% report that their youngest child has a vaccination card.

Dependence on agriculture is high: 22 households (81%) identified farming as their principal food source, while seven (7) (26%) identified sales of agricultural produce as their main source of income. The most common crops grown by households are maize and sunflowers.

In addition to the cultivation of crops, common supplementary sources of livelihood are small-scale trading and sales of livestock and livestock products. Cattle, goats, sheep, pigs and poultry are the most commonly held livestock. Livestock is predominantly grazed on grazing land located close to homesteads and on village pastures. It was indicated that moving livestock from one grazing area to another in a seasonal cycle was a common practice among households.

The most commonly harvested natural resources are firewood, building materials (thatch and clay), medicinal plants, forest food sources, honey and fish.

Despite most households employing multiple livelihood strategies, 80% of households reported that they experienced shortages of money in the last year, and 72% had food shortages.

Attitudes regarding the Project among surveyed households are generally positive. The main expectation is that it will create employment. The main concern is that people will be displaced off their land.

5.4.1.2 Displacement Impacts

The MCPY-11 footprint will affect 40 land parcels. The majority of these is used for subsistence agriculture (cassava, maize, sweet potato) and have scattered trees. However, three (3) land parcels are also used for residential purposes and contain four (4) homesteads. There are six (6) recorded graves on three (3) of the land parcels. The eastern boundary of MCPY-11 runs along the edge of the current road reserve

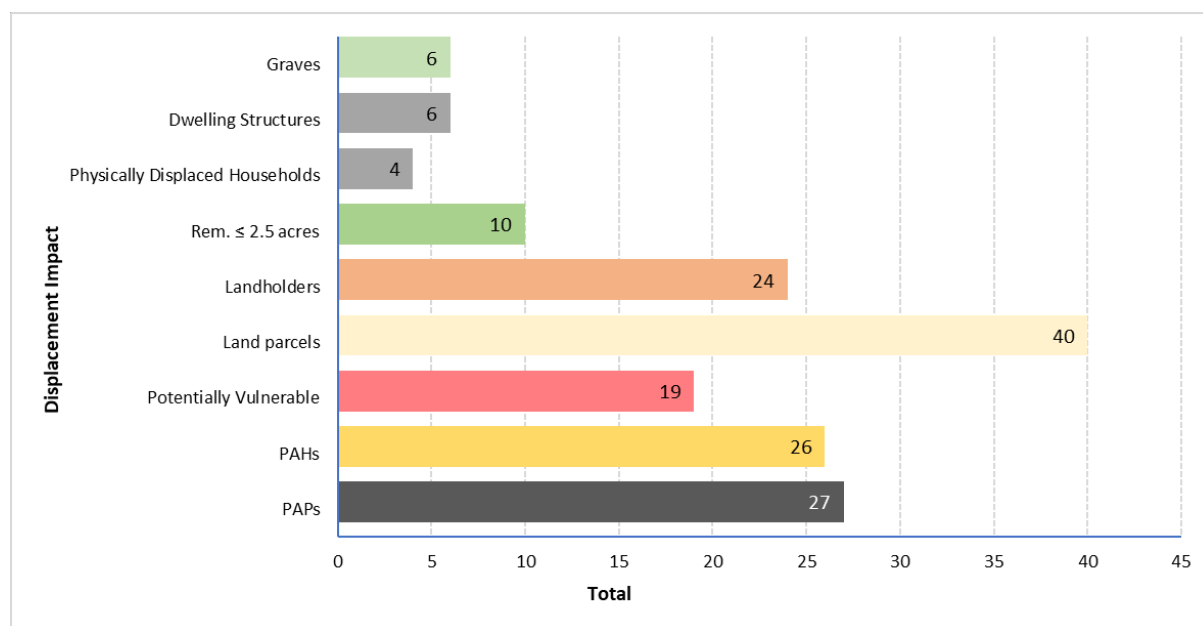


Figure 5-38: Displacement Impacts MCPY-11

5.4.1.3 Land

Land affected by MCPY-11 vary considerably in size, with the largest comprising 6.66 acres and the average being 1.12 acres. Most land parcels are primarily used for subsistence agriculture.

5.4.1.4 Buildings and Structures

Four (4) homesteads on three (3) land parcels with six (6) residential dwellings plus a few other ancillary structures (including one unimproved pit latrine and livestock enclosures) will be affected by the MCPY-11 facility footprint. One (1) land parcel has a water reservoir and an unfinished structure (30% complete).

A total of 27 PAPs are affected by MCPY-11. Of these, 23 are landholders, three (3) are tenants (one (1) is an agricultural tenant and two (2) tenants have only graves with one of these being the Ntondo Village. In one (1) of the homesteads the structures are owned by a tenant and situated on a land parcel on which the landholder also has a homestead.

Dwellings located within the facility footprint are mostly of simple construction and relatively small in size. These dwellings are permanently occupied by PAP households. None of the physically affected homesteads have access to running water, electricity or any other utilities.

5.4.1.5 Crops and Economic Trees

Both perennial and seasonal crops were recorded in the facility footprint. The dominant crops are maize, sisal, sweet potatoes, and cereal. Common trees include cashew nut and shade trees. Intercropping⁶⁴ is a common practice in the area with maize, millet or cassava supplemented with secondary crops.

The crops and trees grown within the facility footprint are presented in Figure 5-39 and Table 5-15⁶⁵.

⁶⁴ Intercropping rates are calculated for each individual crop as per normal practices. These totals are added together and the average rate between the crops is used.

⁶⁵ Within these figures are '**unlisted trees**': Several PAPs reported having naturally growing trees, such as Milade and Misule, on their properties, which they presented during the valuation as having an economic use. These 'unlisted trees' are not however, in the existing relevant Crop Schedule (2012) issued by the Chief Valuer of the Government of Tanzania. Following discussions on the valuation of such trees with the Chief Valuer and then the District Valuers, rates for unlisted trees considered eligible for valuation were submitted to the Chief Valuer for approval. During the valuation the Chief Valuer gave Whiteknights approval to value such unlisted trees as per the rate stipulated in an official letter (BA.391/466/01/58). Some of the trees recorded as unlisted though are valued as part of the land rate as they are ordinarily occurring/growing trees in the bush.

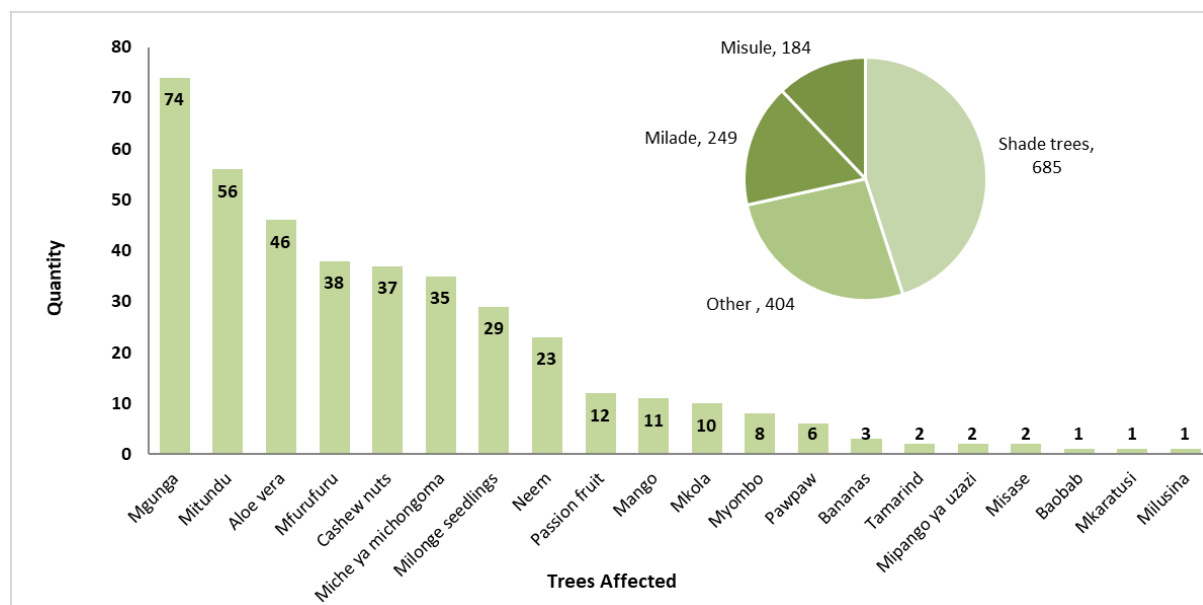


Figure 5-39: Summary of Trees Recorded at MCPY-11

Table 5-15: Summary of Crop Recorded at MCPY-11 (Stems and Acres)

Crops	Stems (Quantity)	Area (Acre)
Sisal	34	-
Cereal seedlings	35	
Intercropping (tobacco / pumpkin / maize / sweet potato / millet / potato / matikiti / peas / nuts)		12,92

5.4.1.6 Other Compensable Items

Six (6) graves are located within the MCPY-11 footprint. These are located on three (3) different land parcels. Four (4) of these graves belong to two (2) tenants with two (2) graves each, with one of these tenants being the Ntondo Village The other two (2) of the six (6) graves belong to the landholder of the land on which the graves are situated.

5.4.1.7 (Potentially) Vulnerable PAPs

Nineteen (19) PAPs are identified as potentially vulnerable according to the criteria outlined in Chapter 4. Eight (8) PAPs fall within more than one category of vulnerability.

Table 5-16: MCPY-11 (Potentially) Vulnerable PAPs

Category	No.
Disabled household member	3
Female-headed household	4
Household head 60 years or older	4
Household head 60 years or older, and disabled household member	2
Female-headed household, and disabled household member	1
Female-headed household, and household head 60 years or older	1
Disabled household member, and remaining land after land loss is ≤ 2.5 acres	1
Household head 60 years or older, and remaining land after land loss is ≤ 2.5 acres	1
Household head 60 years or older, and disabled household member, and remaining land after land loss is ≤ 2.5 acres	2
TOTAL	19

5.5 Dodoma Region: MCPY-12

Dodoma Region is located in central Tanzania, and its capital city, Dodoma, is the country's administrative capital. Dodoma Region is bordered by Singida, Manyara, Morogoro and Iringa Regions. The estimated population in 2018 is 2,346,120, with a population density of 56.8 people per km². The regional economy is dependent on agricultural production, including beans, seeds, grain, peanuts, coffee, tea and tobacco, and livestock rearing.

5.5.1 MCPY-12: Kondoa District

Kondoa District is bordered by Manyara Region and Chemba District. The population was 269,704 in 2012. Literacy rates are 82.6% for men and 71.5% for women over 15 years of age. The average population density totals 46.56 persons per km². Livelihood activities are agriculture-based and timber production is also a significant livelihood activity. The Alagwa and Chasi are the majority ethnic groups.

MCPY-12 is situated approximately 13 km southwest of Kondoa Town, within Kondoa District, Dodoma Region. The settlement nearest to the site is Serya Village, which is located within Serya Ward. The facility footprint comprises 49.01 acres and will be connected to the main road network through an entrance driveway that will stem off from the Serya–Magereza regional road, which also passes through the Swaga-Swaga Game reserve, located 1 km south of the facility footprint.

The current reserve of the aforementioned road is understood to be 30 m on either side of the road centreline. The boundary of the facility is adjacent to the existing road reserve (see Figure 5-41).

The facility footprint will not affect any structural assets. There is no physical displacement of PAPs at MCPY-12. There is a transmission line (understood to be 33 kV with a 10 m wayleave) running across the site and discussions are being undertaken with TANESCO regarding relevant arrangements.

The configuration of land parcels affected by the facility footprint is depicted in Figure 5-41. Land use for the affected land includes seasonal crop and tree cultivation. All PAPs reside in Serya Village.



Figure 5-40: View of MCPY-12

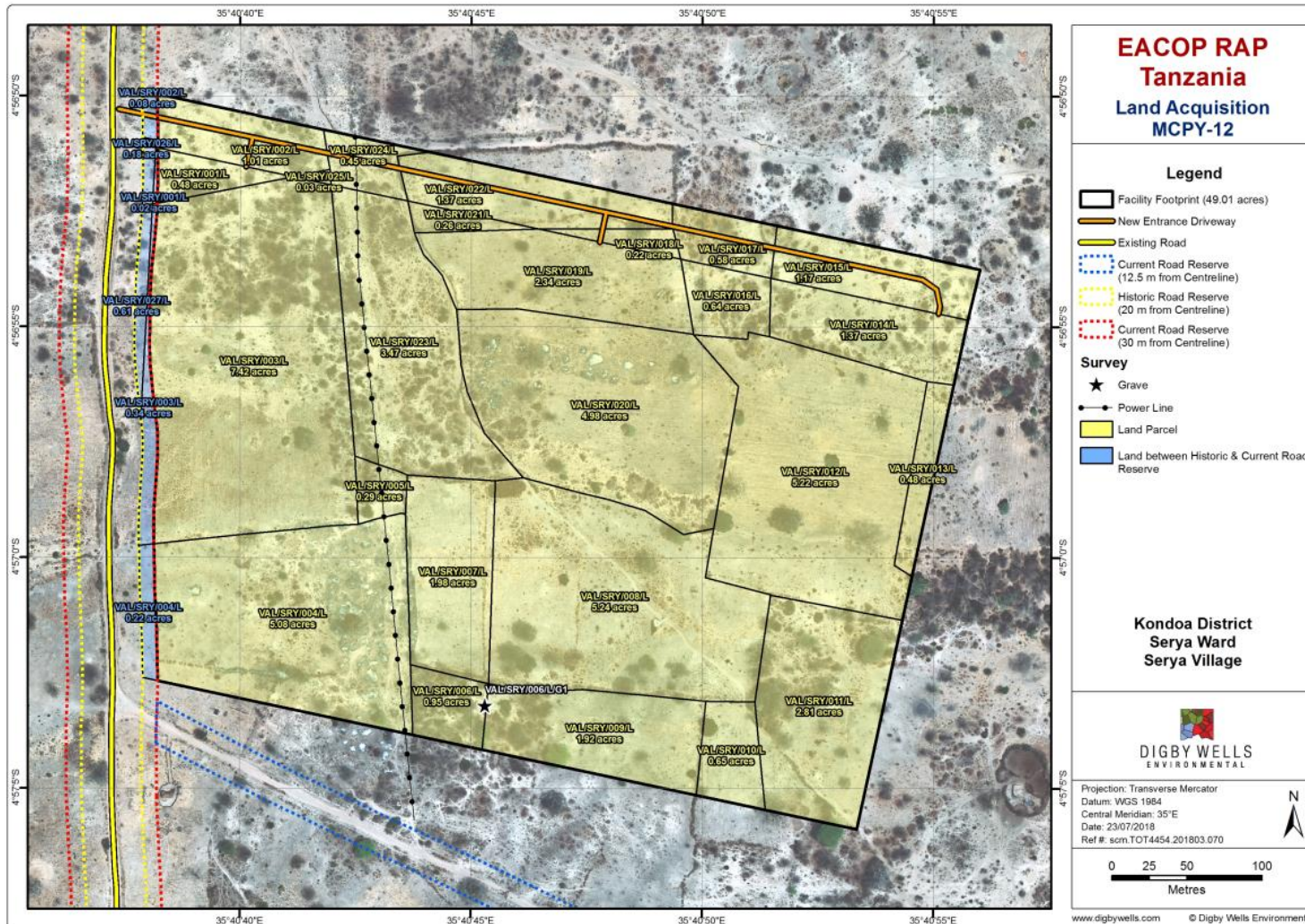


Figure 5-41: Layout of MCPY-12

5.5.1.1 Household Demographic and Socio-Economic Data

MCPY-12 affects the land and / or assets of 15 PAPs (represented in 15 PAHs) whose households contain 88 individuals in total.

None of these 15 households are headed by women. Household sizes range from one(1) to 15 individuals per household. Households consist on average of 5.9 household members – mostly children of the household head and his / her spouse, although several households also accommodate extended family members. Of the 15 affected households, one (1) identified as polygamous, with three (3) wives in the household.

One (1) of the 15 PAHs has one disabled member, who suffers from impaired physical mobility.

The languages most commonly spoken by affected households are KiSwahili (67%) and Kirangi (33%). The dominant ethnic group (13 PAPs/13 PAHs) is Rangi (87%). The remaining two PAPs/PAHs (13%) self-identify as Sandawe⁶⁶. These two PAPs are land owners in Serya Village and farm maize, sunflower and pigeon peas among other seasonal crops which they sell . Islam is the dominant religion.

The population of the affected households is young, with 58% of household members being under 21 years of age. The gender distribution is 49% female to 51% male. On average, PAHs have been living at their current residences for 31 years, with the shortest time period being five (5) years and the longest, 70 years. Of the 15 households, two (2) reported that they house lodgers; there is one (1) lodger in each of these two (2) households.

In terms of education levels of people affected by MCPY-12, 53% of females and 70% of males over the age of seven (7), indicated that they were literate. Fifty-eight percent (58%) of girls between the ages of five (5) and 18 are currently enrolled in school, compared to 47% of boys. Of women above the age of twenty, 17% have completed primary school or higher level of education, compared to 29% of men.

Of the 15 PAPs, three (3) reported that they have a second home elsewhere. Most households obtain water for domestic use from a river, stream, dam or creek. It takes a PAPs an average of 68 minutes' walk to reach one of these water sources. The sanitation facility most commonly used by households is unimproved pit latrines.

Of the 15 households, ten (10) (67%) have access to electricity generated by solar panels or batteries. None of the households is connected to the electricity grid. One household has a bank account.

In terms of access to health facilities, it takes villagers an average of 82 minutes to walk to the nearest clinic or public health centre; none of the households reported that they are

⁶⁶ MCPY-12 is one of the PA sites where vulnerable ethnic groups are identified to reside in the village. Further information is provided in Section 4.3.6.

visited by a health worker at least once a month, and 53% of respondents reported that their youngest child has a vaccination card. Mobile clinic services are provided in Serya Village on a once-monthly basis.

Dependence on agriculture is high: 13 households (87%) identified farming as their principal food source, while four (4) (27%) identified sales of agricultural produce as their main source of income. The most common crops grown by households are maize and sunflowers.

In addition to the cultivation of crops, common supplementary sources of livelihood are small-scale trading and sales of livestock and livestock products. Cattle, goats, sheep and poultry are the most commonly held livestock. Livestock is predominantly grazed on grazing land located close to homesteads as well as Village pastures.

The most commonly harvested natural resources are firewood, building materials (thatch and clay), medicinal plants, forest food sources and honey.

Despite most households employing multiple livelihood strategies, 67% of households reported that they experienced shortages of money in the last year, and 73% had food shortages.

Attitudes regarding the Project among surveyed households are generally positive. The main expectation is that it will create employment. The main concern is that people will be displaced off their land.

5.5.1.2 Displacement Impacts

The facility footprint will affect 27 land parcels, which are used for subsistence agriculture, with some also hosting a variety of economic trees.

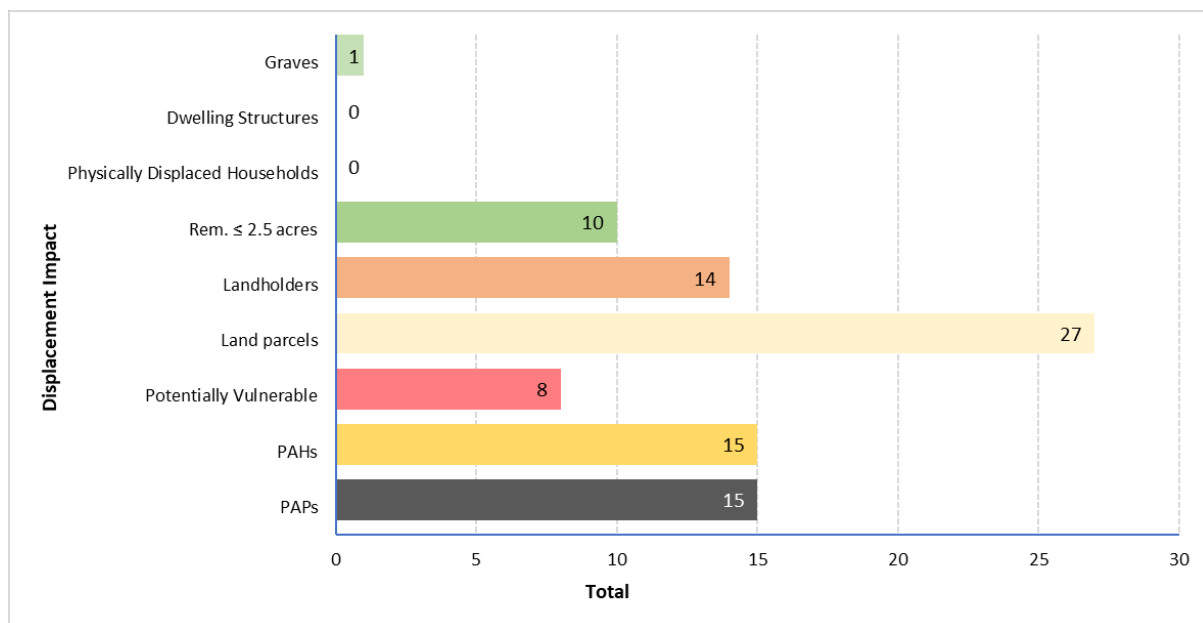


Figure 5-42: Displacement Impacts MCPY-12

5.5.1.3 Land

Land parcels affected by MCPY-12 vary considerably in size, with the largest land parcel comprising 7.42 acres. The average affected landholding is 1.92 acres (i.e. total land holding divided by number of land parcels). The majority of land is primarily used for seasonal subsistence agriculture.

5.5.1.4 Buildings and Structures

No buildings, structures or public infrastructure are located within the facility footprint.

5.5.1.5 Crops and Trees

The land is used for agricultural purposes. Intercropping is a common practice in the area. Maize, sisal, sunflower and beans are the dominant primary crops recorded in the area. Common trees include baobab, blackwood and shade trees.

The crops and economic trees that will be affected by the facility footprint are presented in Table 5-17 and Figure 5-43⁶⁷.

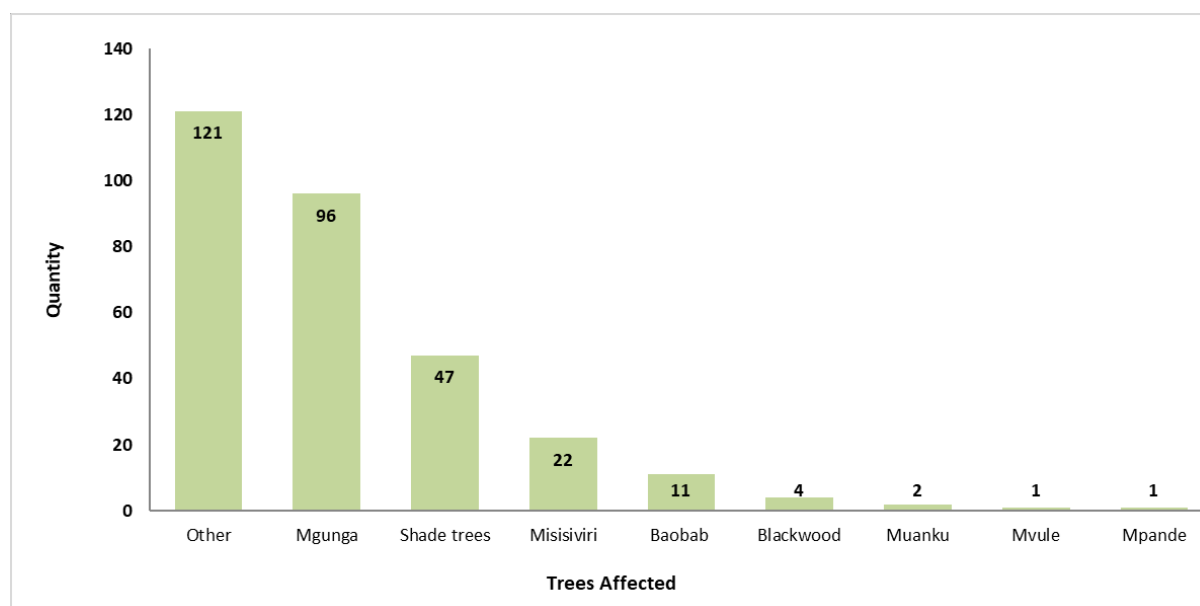


Figure 5-43: Summary of Trees Recorded at MCPY-12

⁶⁷ Within these figures are 'unlisted trees': Several PAPs reported having naturally growing trees, such as Mgunga and Misisiviri, on their properties, which they presented during the valuation as having an economic use. These 'unlisted trees' are not however, in the existing relevant Crop Schedule (2012) issued by the Chief Valuer of the Government of Tanzania. Following discussions on the valuation of such trees with the Chief Valuer and then the District Valuers, rates for unlisted trees considered eligible for valuation were submitted to the Chief Valuer for approval. During the valuation the Chief Valuer gave Whiteknights approval to value such unlisted trees as per the rate stipulated in an official letter (BA.391/466/01/58). Some of the trees recorded as unlisted though are valued as part of the land rate as they are ordinarily occurring/growing trees in the bush.

Table 5-17: Summary of Crops Recorded at MCPY-12 (Stems and Acres)

Crops	Stems (Quantity)	Area (Acres)
Cashew nuts	1	-
Sisal	164	-
Sunflower	-	1.14
Intercropping (sunflower / maize / peas)	-	24.59

5.5.1.6 Other Compensable Items

One (1) grave is located in the southern part of the facility footprint.

5.5.1.7 (Potentially) Vulnerable PAPs

Eight (8) PAPs are identified as potentially vulnerable according to the criteria outlined in Chapter 4.

Table 5-18: MCPY-12 (Potentially) Vulnerable PAPs

Category	No.
Disabled household member	1
Household head 60 years or older	1
Farming is main livelihood, and remaining land after land loss is ≤ 2.5 acres	6
TOTAL	8

(Also, see Section 4.3.6 on identification of vulnerable ethnic groups which is being undertaken by the Project to inform resettlement planning and assistance for such groups).

5.6 Manyara Region: MC-13 and PY-13

Manyara Region covers a surface area of 44,522 km². It is located in north-eastern Tanzania and is bordered by the Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Tanga, Dodoma, Singida and Simiyu Regions. The estimated population is 1,698,756 in 2018, with a population density of 38.2 people per km² and 86 % of the population is rural. The economy is mostly based on Tanzanite gem mining in the Mererani Hills on the Arusha border. The region is predominantly reliant on small-scale farming, crops and livestock keeping. Tourism is a growing industry. Tarangire and Lake Manyara National Parks are situated in the region.

Kiteto District is one of the six districts of Manyara Region. It is bordered to the north by the Simanjiro District, to the east by the Tanga Region and to the south and west by the Dodoma Region.

Kiteto District's estimated population is 315,134 in 2018, with a population density of 24 people per km². The literacy rate is 63% for males and 50% of females. The majority ethnic group is the Maasai. The primary livelihood activity is small-medium scale commercial livestock husbandry mostly of cattle, goats and sheep. Livestock rearing is more common compared to other districts. Land conflicts between agriculturists, hunter-gatherers and pastoralists occur (Draft ESIA, 2017). Timber is a secondary livelihood that supplements

household income. Mining resources include rubies, garnets, scapolite, rhodelight, green chrome rubies.

The MC-13 and PY-13 facilities are situated in Njoro Ward.

MC-13 is located in the jurisdiction of Ndaleta village, which was officially registered in 1982. Initially the village was fully occupied by Maasai then other tribes started to settle in the area. Community members stated that during the early 1990s, the Government 'brought in' other settlers from Arusha (named Waarusha) who formed almost 40% of the population. Ndaleta village now comprises a number of different tribes, including the Maasai, Waarusha, Rangi and others. The Ndaleta village comprises three hamlets: i) Kilimbey – this hamlet is Maasai, although the Maasai cattle are kept in a place dedicated for grazing in the Ndaleta Barabarani hamlet; ii) Ndaleta Barabarani; and iii) Bwawani.

PY-13 is located in the jurisdiction of Njoro village, which was officially registered in 1978. Njoro is a Maasai name meaning wells. Njoro village comprises four hamlets: i) Uburungeni; ii) Njoro kati (known as Godawni); iii) Mapinduzi; and iv) Kivukoni (predominantly Maasai). Community members stated that the village was originally fully occupied by Maasai, especially in the forestry areas, then other tribes started to settle in the Njoro open areas, especially close to the Chemba-Kiteto Road. Njoro village now is made up of different tribes including the Maasai, Rangi, Burunge, with Gogo and other (including Iraq and Pare) tribes making up the balance. Land in the PY-13 area is used by different tribes and Maasai graze their cattle in the area after harvest, some without the permission of the landholders. This appears to give rise to tension between the farmers and these pastoralists.

The MC-13 and PY-13 sites are approximately 13 km apart (for MC-13 see Figure 5-44 and for PY-13 see Figure 5-47). PY-13 is the larger of the two facilities comprising 29.56 acres, while MC-13 comprises 11.55 acres.

MC-13 is situated adjacent to the Kibaya to Arusha Regional road. PY-13 is located on the junction of two regional gravel roads, namely the Kibaya to Kondoa and Kibaya to Arusha regional roads. These roads are operated by TANROADS. From engagement with relevant authorities DWG understand the road reserves for both roads are 60m (or 30 m either side of the centreline of the road).

Apart from the regional roads, MC-13 and PY-13 border a buried VTC cable, while PY-13 has a transmission line running within its eastern boundary. There are no affected structures or residential homesteads within MC-13 or PY-13.

The configuration of affected land parcels for MC-13 is illustrated in Figure 5-44 and for PY-13 in Figure 5-47. Land uses within both sites are limited to crop cultivation and grazing of livestock.

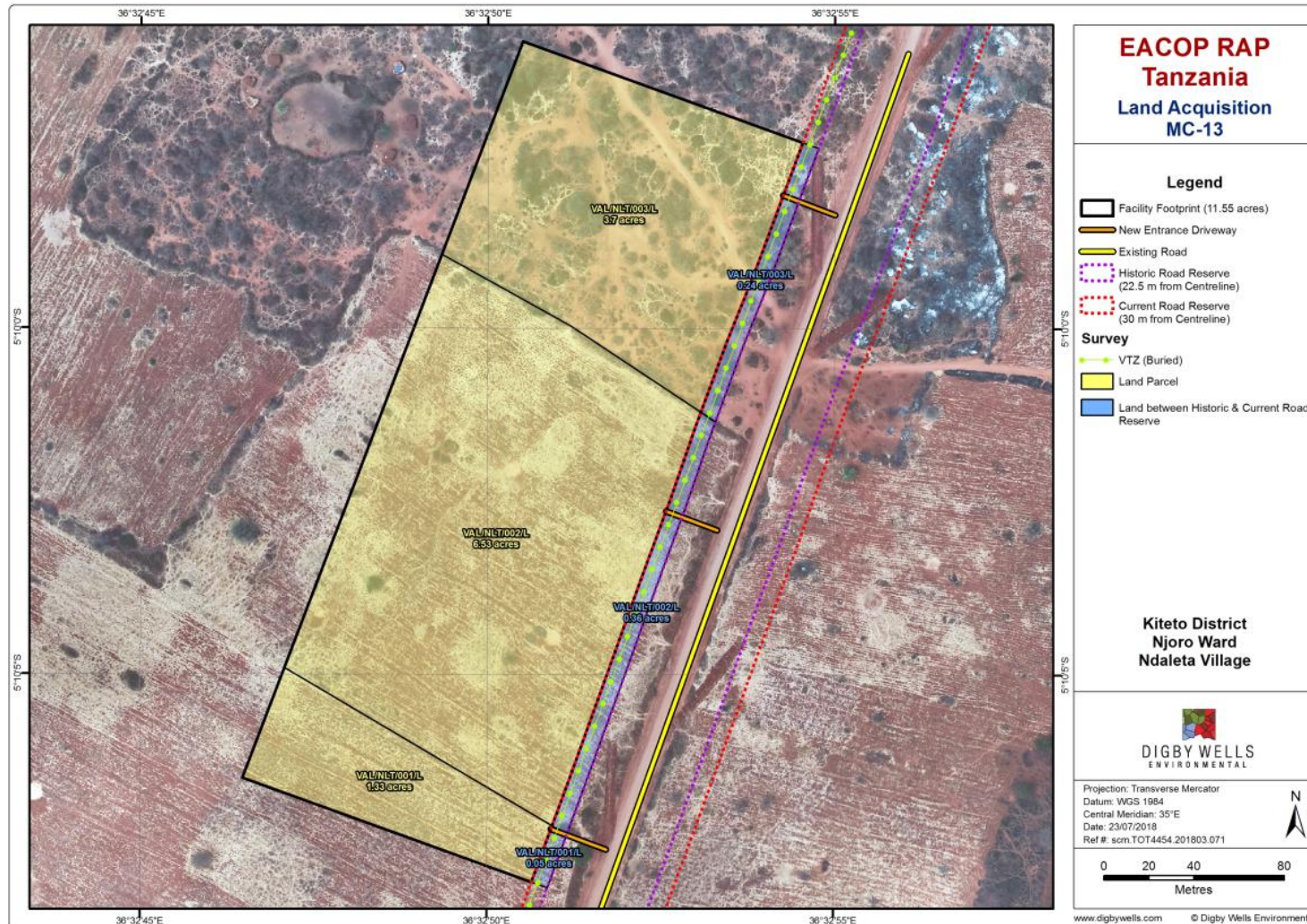


Figure 5-44: Layout of MC-13



Figure 5-45: View of MC-13



Figure 5-46: View of PY-13

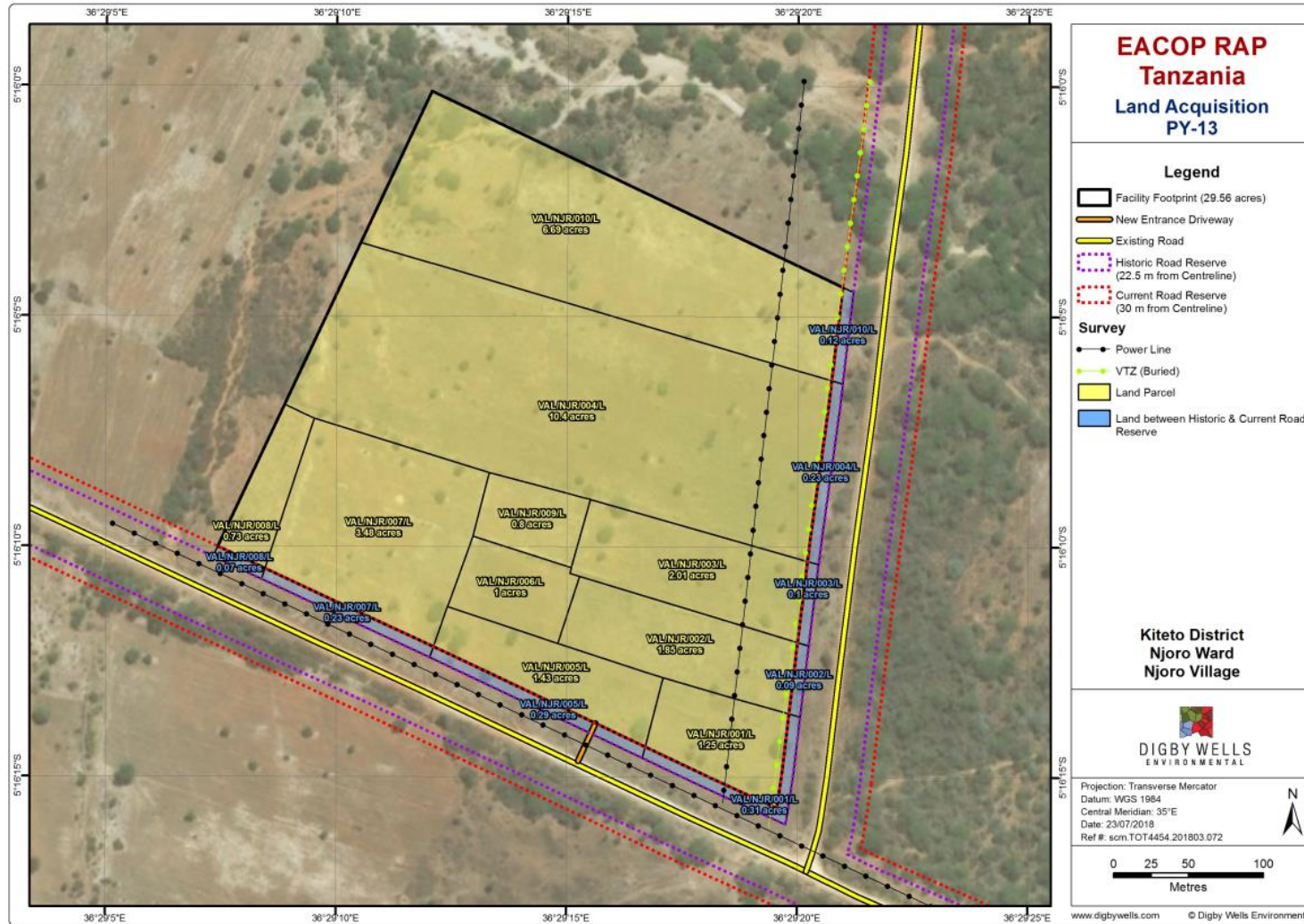


Figure 5-47: Layout of PY-13

5.6.1 MC-13

5.6.1.1 Household Demographic and Socio-Economic Data⁶⁸

Priority Area MC-13 affects the land and / or assets of two (2) PAHs and also communal village land within Ndaleta Village.

During the surveys and engagement at RAP planning stage, the two (2) PAHs self-identified themselves as Mpare and Iraq, respectively. They reside in Kibaya town and Ndaleta village, respectively, and are conversant in KiSwahili. Their landholdings are used to cultivate maize, cow peas and sunflower. After harvesting, the remainder is used for feeding livestock.

The 3rd PAP is the Ndaleta Village itself. A piece of communal village land is affected (003/L) which is a small part of a large communal land area used for grazing by all villagers not only specific tribes.

Ndaleta village has a village land use plan and the EACOP Project impacts the border between the communal village grazing land and the farmland. During engagement it was noted there are sometimes small conflicts between pastoralists and farmers, especially between those farming close to the village communal grazing land. The RAP planning team was briefed that such conflicts are small and generally always solved through reference to the village by-laws and mutual understanding.

No cultural sites have been identified within MC-13 and the absence of such cultural sites has been confirmed during engagement with the village leaders and PAPs.

The two PAHs house 12 individuals in total. One PAH resides in Ndaleta village and the other in Kibaya town but owns 50 acres (PAH estimate) of land in the village.

None of the PAHs are headed by women. The household size of the affected PAHs is six (6) – household members are mostly children of the household head and his / her spouse. Both PAH identified as monogamous. None of the affected households has disabled members.

The population of the affected households is young, with 58% of household members being under 21 years of age. The gender distribution is 58% female and 42% male. On average, PAHs have been living at their current residences for nine (9) years, with the shortest time period being eight (8) years, and the longest ten (10) years. Of the two (2) households, one (1) houses two (2) lodgers.

All females and 75% of males over the age of seven (7) indicated that they are literate. All children between the ages of five (5) and 18 are currently enrolled in school. Of women above the age of twenty, 40% have completed primary school or higher level of education, compared to 20% of men.

⁶⁸ MC-13 is one of the PA sites where vulnerable ethnic groups are identified to reside in the village. Further information is provided in Section 4.3.6.

The village has a primary school but the closest secondary school is approximately 7 km from the village.

None of the PAHs have a second home elsewhere. PAHs obtain water for domestic use from a government-provided water source, a community tap and / or a standpipe. It takes villagers an average of 8 minutes' walk to reach a water source. Both households have unimproved pit latrines.

In terms of access to health facilities, the village has a dispensary and a clinic providing primary healthcare services. On average, it takes villagers 18 minutes to walk to the nearest clinic or public health centre. Households reportedly are not visited by a health worker at least once a month. One (1) household reported that their youngest child had a vaccination card. The staff, one doctor and two nurses travel to the facility as there is no residence at the facility. There is no water at the health facilities.

One (1) household identified farming as the principal food source. Neither of the households identified sales of agricultural produce as their main source of income. The most common crops grown are maize, cow peas and sunflowers. After harvesting the leftovers are collected and used for feeding livestock.

In addition to the cultivation of crops, common supplementary sources of livelihood are small-scale trading and sales of livestock and livestock products. Cattle, goats, sheep and poultry are the most commonly held livestock. Livestock is predominantly grazed on communal grazing land. It was indicated that moving livestock from one grazing area to another in a seasonal cycle was practiced.

The most commonly harvested natural resources are firewood, building materials (thatch and clay), medicinal plants, forest food sources, honey and bushmeat.

Despite most households employing multiple livelihood strategies, both households report that they experienced shortages of money and food in the last year.

Attitudes regarding the Project among PAHs are generally positive. The main expectation regarding the Project is that it will create employment. The main concern is that people will be displaced off from land.

5.6.1.2 Displacement Impacts

The footprint of MC-13 will not cause significant land parcel fragmentation. None of the affected land parcels will be affected to the degree that the remaining land becomes economically unviable for continuation of current land uses.

The land parcel to be acquired from Ndaleta Village may have some impact on the grazing of livestock by the villagers as will reduce the area available to the villagers on which to graze their cattle. However, this is a small part of a large communal grazing area.

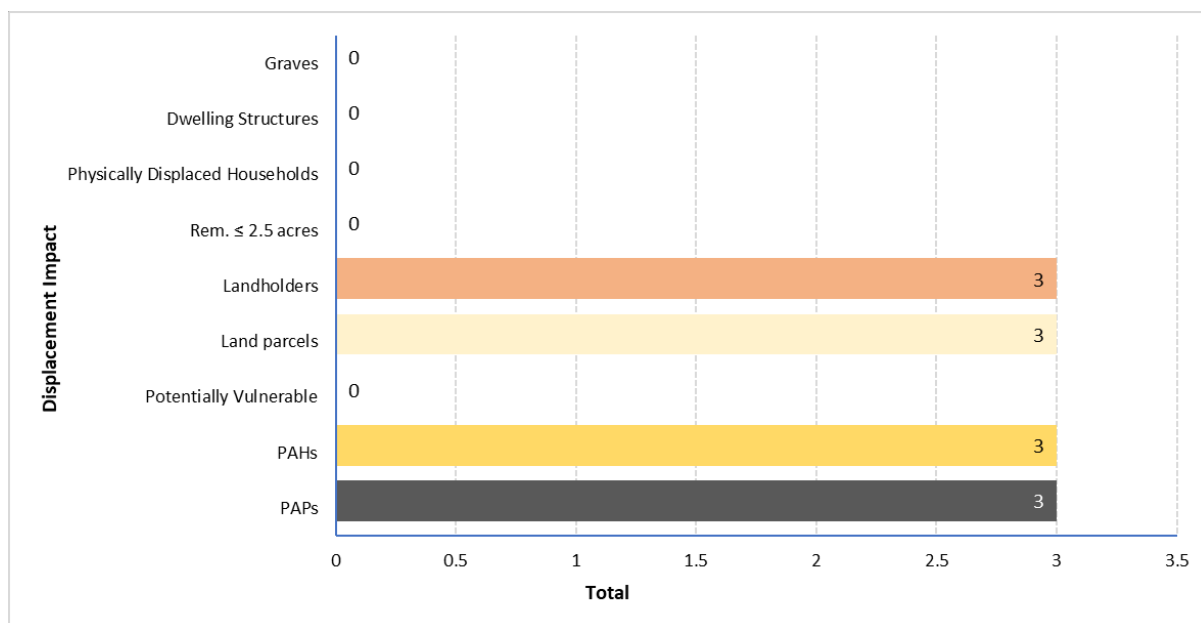


Figure 5-48: Displacement Impacts MC 13

5.6.1.3 Land

The MC-13 footprint will affect trees and crop fields. The largest of the three (3) land parcels affected by the facility footprint is 6.53 acres. The affected land is primarily used for subsistence agriculture and communal grazing. Moreover, 3.94 acres of village land in Ndaleta will be lost to the Project. The loss of village land will impact other PAPs and village households who graze livestock on village pastures. However, this is a small part of a wider communal grazing area for the village.

5.6.1.4 Buildings and Structures

No buildings or structures exist at MC-13.

5.6.1.5 Crops and Economic Trees

The main crops and trees grown within the MC-13 footprint are listed in Table 5-19 and Table 5-20. Intercropping is practiced in 2 of the affected land parcels, with a combination of maize, sunflowers, and peas the main crops grown. The only trees identified are blackwood and shade trees.

Table 5-19: Summary of Trees Recorded at MC-13

Listed trees	Quantity
Blackwood	1
Shade trees	4

Table 5-20: Summary of Crops Recorded at MC-13

Crop	Area (acre)
Intercropping (maize / sunflower / peas)	7.96

5.6.1.6 Other Compensable Items

No other compensable items were found in MC-13.

5.6.1.7 (Potentially) Vulnerable PAPs

For MC-13, no PAPs are identified as potentially vulnerable according to the criteria outlined in Chapter 4. (Also, see Section 4.3.6 on identification of vulnerable ethnic groups which is being undertaken by the Project to inform resettlement planning and assistance for such groups).

5.6.2 PY-13

5.6.2.1 Household Demographic and Socio-Economic Data

PY-13 affects the land and / or assets of 16 PAPs (represented by 16 households), in total housing 97 individuals. Some PAPs reside in Njoro village in Njoro ward and some in surrounding villages and wards, including in Ndaleta village in Njoro ward and Partimbo village in Partimbo ward. Ten (10) of the PAPs/PAHs will lose land due to the land acquisition while the other six (6) are agricultural tenants of some of these landholders.

Of the 16 PAPs, five PAPs / PAHs self-identify as Maasai and four (4) PAPs / PAHs self-identify as Burunge. For four of the five PAPs/PAHs that self-identify as Maasai, this ethnicity was corroborated by observation of language spoken, natural resource usage and wearing of traditional dress in photos taken during the Valuation Surveys and then through additional targeted engagement by the EACOP Land and Social team. Amongst these, it was reported that one originally resided in the forest area near Partimbo village and another three were previously living in the forest in Partimbo village (allegedly prior to being instructed to move by the forest authorities). The fifth PAP/PAH, the PAP self-identified as Iraq but is married to a Maasai.

Amongst the four PAPs/PAHs that self-identify as Maasai, three are landholders who hold the customary right of occupancy to specific land parcels and the fourth is an agricultural tenant of one of these landholders. The land is owned and used by family members. The PAPs recorded during the valuations are the selected family representatives. For some of these families, land was initially lent for the exchange of one or two sacks of maize per acre depending on the harvest. Some noted they use land for grazing after harvesting.

The Iraq/Maasai household rent as a tenant two parcels of land: one land parcel from one of the affected landholders who self-identifies as Maasai; and the other from one of the affected landholders who self-identifies as Burunge.

During the PA surveys and further targeted engagement activities, all five of these PAHs stated that they engage in cultivation of crops, primarily maize, cowpeas, beans, groundnuts and sunflower as well as livestock keeping.

Amongst these, one PAH had 85 head of livestock comprised of 15 cattle, 20 sheep, and 50 goats; engaged in seasonal, nomadic grazing; and collected medicinal plants from the forest on a seasonal basis. Another owned 15 head of livestock, comprised of five (5) cattle and ten (10) sheep which grazed in the local forest; collected medicinal plants and honey from the forest on a seasonal basis; and forest food products on a weekly basis.

Of the four PAPs who self-identified as Burunge, all are landholders and all engage in cultivation of crops, primarily, maize, cowpeas and sunflower. The land is owned and used by family members and the PAPs recorded during the valuations are the selected family representatives.

Amongst the 16 PAHs, survey results indicate that:

- Two are female-headed households.
- One identified as polygamous, with two (2) wives in the household.
- Seven have one (1) or more disabled members. The largest number of disabled individuals in any one household is two (2). The most common forms of disability are impaired physical mobility, sight and hearing.
- Household sizes range from one (1) to 11 individuals per household; the average household size is 6.1; and
- Household members are mostly children of the household head and his / her spouse, although several households also accommodate extended family members.

The language most commonly spoken by PAHs is KiSwahili (62%), although there is ethnic and linguistic diversity within the area; for example, with around one third of the PAHs self-identifying as Maasai. Christianity and Islam are practised religions.

The population of households is young, with 53% of household members being under 21 years of age. The gender distribution is 47% female. On average, PAHs have been living at their current residence for 22 years, with the shortest time period being three (3) years, and the longest 53 years. Of the 16 households, one (1) reported that it has three (3) lodgers.

A primary and a secondary school is located in close proximity to PAHs. In terms of education levels of people affected by PY-13, 67% of females and 64% of males over the age of seven (7) were reportedly literate. 65% of girls between the ages of five (5) and 18 are currently enrolled in school, compared to 58% of boys. Of women above the age of twenty, 24% have completed primary school or higher level of education, compared to 32% of men. Most households obtain water for domestic use from an individual borehole and / or

a well. It takes PAPs an average of 40 minutes' walk to reach the water source. Village leaders described the water from the borehole as salty and unsuitable for making tea or cooking beans. The sanitation facility most commonly used by PAHs is unimproved pit latrines.

Of the 16 households, seven (7) (44%) have access to electricity generated from solar panels or batteries. None of the households is connected to the electricity grid. Nine of the households (19%) have bank accounts. Of the 16 households, six (6) reported that they had a second home elsewhere.

In terms of access to health facilities, the village has a clinic and a dispensary. On average, it takes villagers 28 minutes to walk to the nearest clinic or public health centre; 67% of households reported that they were visited by a health worker at least once a month, and 75% of PAHs reported that their youngest child had a vaccination card. Villagers reported lack of supplies at the dispensary.

Dependence on agriculture is high: seven (7) households (44%) identify farming as their principal food source, while eight (8) (50%) identify sales of agricultural produce as their main source of income. The most common crops grown by households are maize and sunflowers.

In addition to the cultivation of crops, common supplementary sources of livelihood are small-scale trading and sales of livestock and livestock products. Cattle, goats, sheep and poultry are the most commonly held livestock. Livestock is predominantly grazed on grazing land located close to homesteads and on village pastures. It was indicated that moving livestock from one grazing area to another in a seasonal cycle was practiced.

The most commonly harvested natural resources are firewood, building materials (thatch and clay), medicinal plants, forest food sources, honey and bushmeat.

Despite most households employing multiple livelihood strategies, 63% of PAHs report that they experienced shortages of money in the last year, and 100% had food shortages.

Attitudes regarding the Project among surveyed households are generally positive. The main expectation is that it will create employment. The main concern expressed is that people will be displaced from their land.

5.6.2.2 Displacement Impacts

The footprint of PY-13 will not cause significant land parcel fragmentation. None of the affected land parcels will be affected to the degree that the remaining land becomes economically unviable for continuation of current land uses.

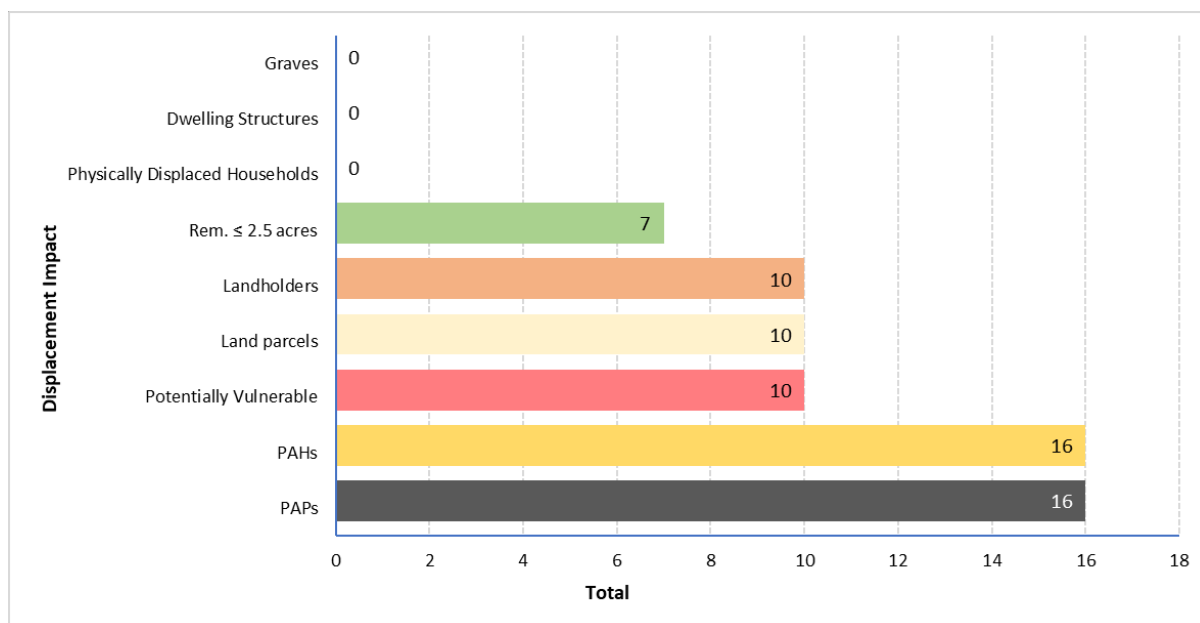


Figure 5-49: Displacement Impacts PY-13

5.6.2.3 Land

The PY-13 footprint will affect a total of ten (10) land parcels. A total of six (6) agricultural tenants use the land within the facility footprint for subsistence cultivation of seasonal crops. The land parcels vary in size, with the largest land parcel being 10.4 acres.

5.6.2.4 Buildings and Structures

No buildings or structures exist at PY-13 and no PAPs will thus be physically displaced.

5.6.2.5 Crops and Economic Trees

The main crops and economic trees grown within the PY-13 footprint are listed in Table 5-21, Table 5-22 and Figure 5-50.

Intercropping is a common practice in the area. Sunflowers, groundnuts, legumes and maize are the primary crops recorded.

Table 5-21: Summary of Trees Recorded at PY-13

Listed trees	Quantity
Shade trees	52

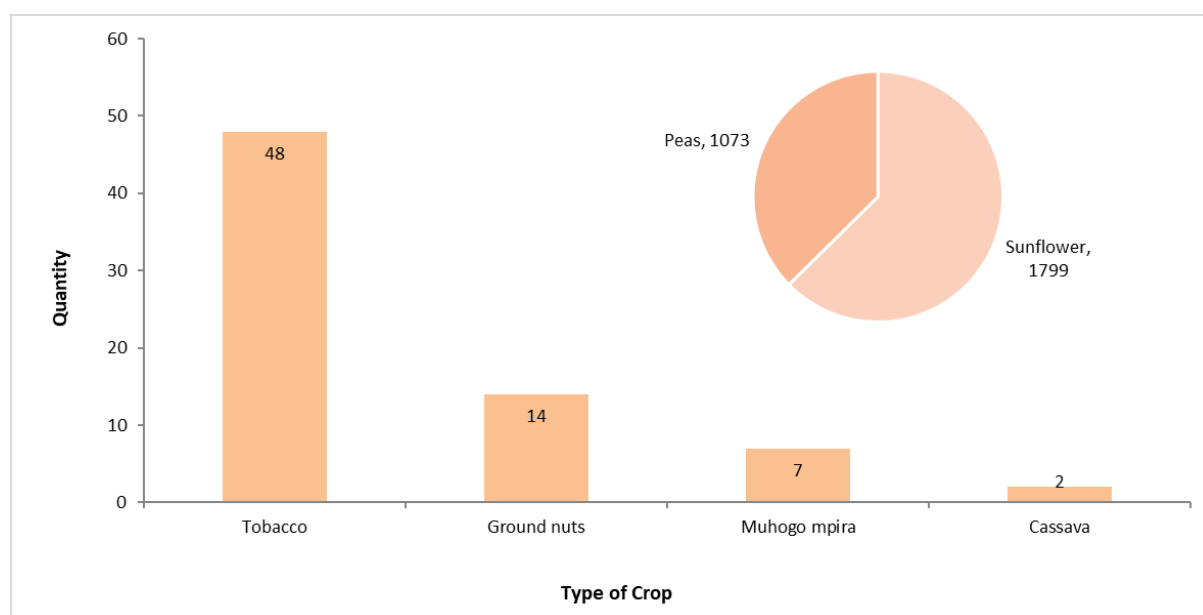


Figure 5-50: Summary of Crop Stems Recorded at PY-13 (quantity)

Table 5-22: Summary of Crops Recorded at PY-13 (per acre)

Type of crop	Area (acre)
Intercropping (maize / sunflower / soya beans / peas / beans)	24.11
Soya beans	1.81
Maize	4.03

5.6.2.6 Other Compensable Items

No other compensable items were found in PY-13.

5.6.2.7 (Potentially) Vulnerable PAPs

Ten (10) PAPs are identified as potentially vulnerable according to the criteria outlined in Chapter 4. Three (3) PAPs fall within more than one category of vulnerability. One of the PAPs who self-identified themselves as Maasai, belong to PAHs identified as vulnerable according to the vulnerability criteria outlined in Chapter 4. Two (2) of the PAPs who self-identified as Maasai are female (one (1) landholder and one (1) tenant).

(Also, see Section 4.3.6 on identification of vulnerable ethnic groups which is being undertaken by the Project to inform resettlement planning and assistance for such groups).

Table 5-23: PY-13 (Potentially) Vulnerable PAPs

Category	No.
Disabled household member	5
Female-headed household	1
Household head 60 years or older	1
Household head 60 years or older, and disabled household member	1
Female-headed household, and remaining land after land loss is ≤ 2.5 acres	1
Household head 60 years or older, and disabled household member, and remaining land after land loss is ≤ 2.5 acres	1
TOTAL	10

5.7 Tanga Region: MCPY-14, MCPY-15 and MCPY-16

Tanga Region is bordered by the Manyara Region, Kenya, the Indian Ocean as well as the Morogoro and Pwani Regions. The estimated population in 2018 is 2,315,172, with 86 people per km². The dominant ethnic groups found in Tanga are the Sambia, Zigua, Bondei and Digo. Tanga Region has a diverse economy and is the country's third largest industrial center, with second largest port. The region's economic activities include agriculture, livestock, mining, tourism and commerce.

5.7.1 MCPY-14: Kilindi District

Kilindi District was established in 2002 and is one of eight districts of Tanga Region. The population size in 2018 is an estimated 309,304 people, with 48 people per km². The dominant ethnic group found is Nghu. The literacy rate in 2012 was 61.9% for males and 55.1% for females. The majority of households hold between five (5) and 50 acres of land under customary tenure. Primary crops cultivated include fruits (mangoes, oranges, tangerines and jackfruits), maize, sunflower, beans, sweet potatoes, beans, sugar cane and banana. Due to differences in land use requirements, tensions and disputes may arise between agriculturists and pastoralists over land.

MCPY-14 is located in Kilindi District and the settlement nearest to the site is Gitu Village, which is located within Kibirashi Ward. The MCPY-14 facility footprint comprises 45.66 acres and it will be accessed by short entrance driveways that stem off from a communal gravel road (Figure 5-51), which also traverses Gitu Village.

This road (communal gravel road and its reserve of 25 m) is understood from engagement undertaken to be under the jurisdiction of TARURA. Apart from the communal gravel road, MCPY-14 is not located within the vicinity of any public infrastructure.

The configuration of the land parcels affected by the facility footprint and access driveways is depicted in Figure 5-51. Affected land is currently used for the cultivation of crops. No land under residential use is affected by the facility footprint or the short entrance driveways. The majority of affected landholders reside in nearby Gitu Village.

The configuration of affected land parcels for MCPY-14 is shown in Figure 5-51.

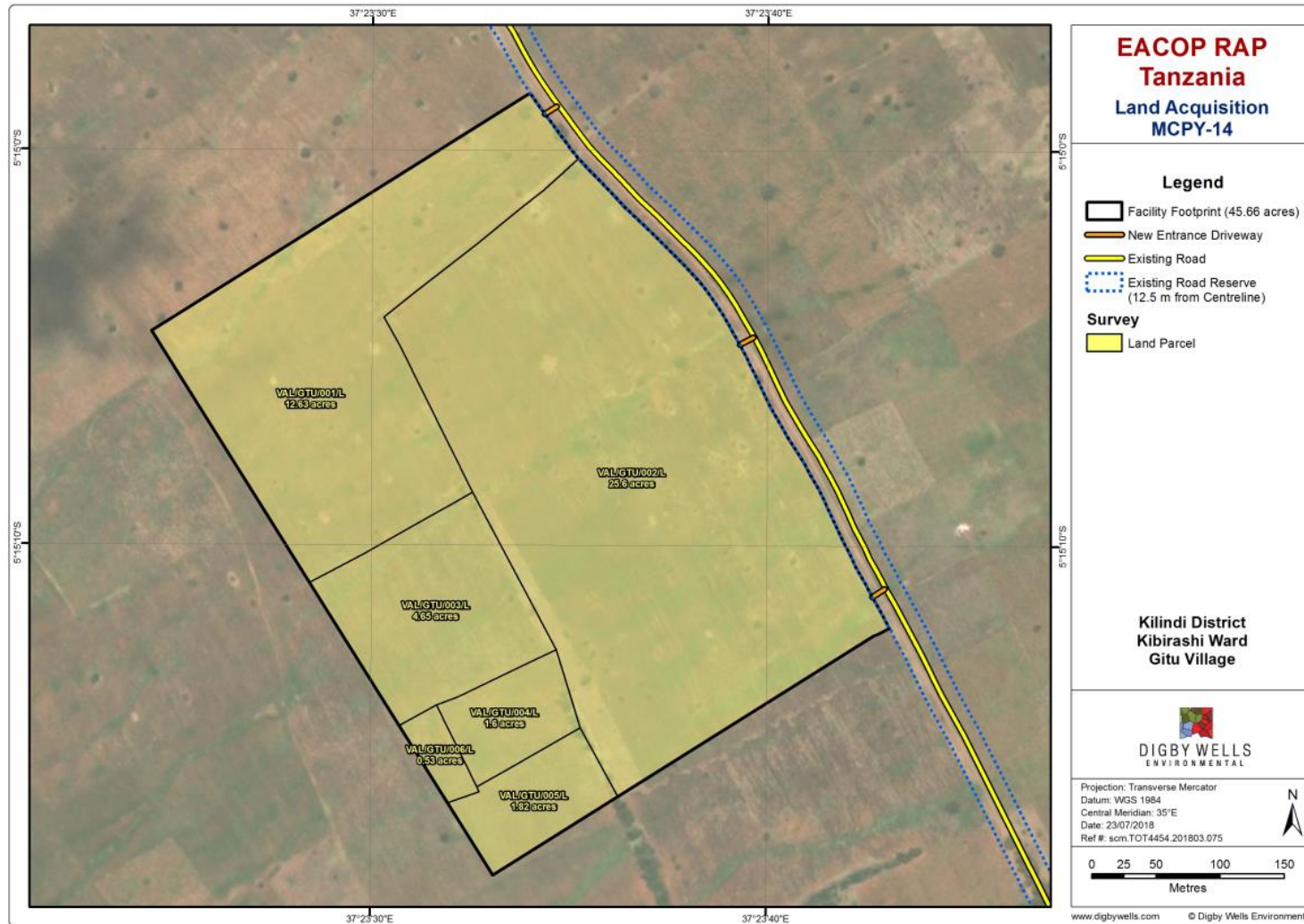


Figure 5-51: Layout of MCPY-14



Figure 5-52: Gravel road between Gitu village and MCPY-14



Figure 5-53: View of MCPY-14

5.7.1.1 Household Demographic and Socio-Economic Data

MCPY-14 affects the land and / or assets of nine (9) PAPs (represented by 9 PAHs) that contain 26 individuals.

Two (2) of these nine (9) households (22%) are headed by women. Household sizes range from one (1) to six (6) individuals per household; the average household consists of 4.3 household members – mostly children of the household head and his / her spouse, although several households also accommodate extended family members. Of the nine (9) households, all are monogamous. None of the PAHs have disabled members.

The languages most commonly spoken by households associated with MCPY-14 are Kizigua, KiSwahili, Kipare and Kinguu. The dominant ethnic groups is Zigua (50%) and other ethnic groups are Nguu and Pare. Islam is the dominant religion.

The population of the affected households is young, with 62% of household members being under 21 years of age. The gender distribution is 54% female and 46% male. On average, PAHs have been living at their residences for 32 years, with the shortest time period being nine (9) years, and the longest, 50 years. None of the households houses lodgers.

In terms of education levels of people affected by MCPY-14, 67% of females and 90% of males over the age of seven (7), indicated that they were literate. 86% of girls and boys between the ages of five (5) and 18, are currently enrolled in school. Of women above the age of twenty, 20% have completed primary school or higher level of education, compared to 40% of men.

Of the nine (9) households, one reported a second home elsewhere. Most households obtain water for domestic use from an individual borehole / well. It takes PAPs an average of 102 minutes' walk to reach this water source. All households use unimproved pit latrines.

None of the PAHs have access to electricity. One household has a bank account.

In terms of access to health facilities, it takes a PAP on average, 58 minutes to walk to the nearest clinic or public health centre; 25% of households report that they are visited by a health worker at least once a month, and 67% report that their youngest child has a vaccination card.

Dependence on agriculture is significant with 44% of PAHs identifying farming as their principal food source, and 33% identifying sales of agricultural produce as their main source of income. The most common crops grown by households are maize and beans.

In addition to the cultivation of crops, common supplementary sources of livelihood are small-scale trading and sales of livestock and livestock products. Cattle and goats are the most commonly held livestock. Livestock is predominantly grazed on grazing land located close to homesteads and on Village pastures.

The most commonly harvested natural resources are firewood, building materials (thatch and clay), medicinal plants, forest food sources and bushmeat.

Despite most households employing multiple livelihood strategies, 50% of households reported that they experienced shortages of money in the last year, and 100% had food shortages.

Attitudes regarding the Project among surveyed households are generally positive. The main expectation is that it will bring development projects. The main concern is that people will be displaced from their land.

5.7.1.2 Displacement Impacts

The footprint and associated entrance driveways will affect six (6) land parcels. The majority of these land parcels is used exclusively for subsistence agriculture. Trees were not common, with only two (2) land parcels hosting a limited number of economic trees, all of which are shade trees.

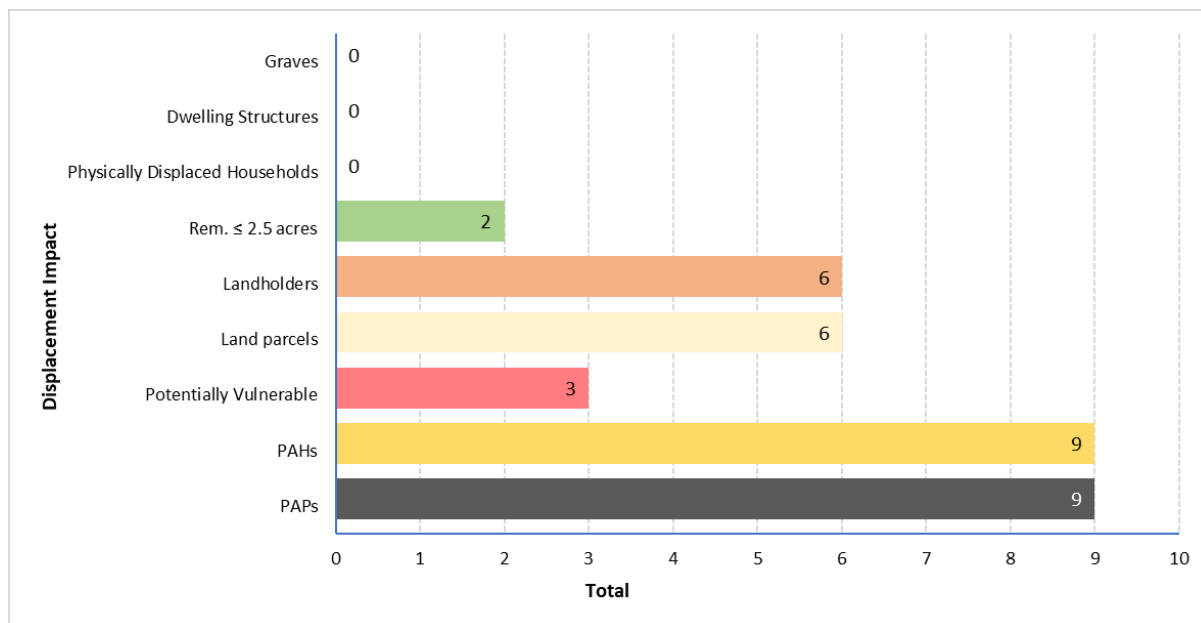


Figure 5-54: Displacement Impacts MCPY-14

5.7.1.3 Land

Each of the six (6) affected land parcels are utilized for subsistence agricultural activities, specifically, the cultivation of beans, maize or nuts, or sisal plantations. These affected land parcels range from 0.53 acres to 25.6 acres in size with crop fields being relatively small, comprising between 0.01 and 11.68 acres. Two (2) of the affected land parcels are also used by agricultural tenants for subsistence cultivation of mostly maize.

5.7.1.4 Buildings and Structures

No structures or residential buildings are located within or immediately adjacent to the MCPY-14 site footprint.

5.7.1.5 Crops and Trees

The land comprising MCPY-14 is mainly used for agricultural purposes. The primary crops cultivated are beans, maize and sisal. The only trees recorded on affected land parcels were shade trees. Affected crops and trees are listed in Figure 5-55, Table 5-24 and Table 5-25.

Table 5-24: Summary of Trees Recorded at MCPY-14

Type of tree	Quantity
Shade trees	11

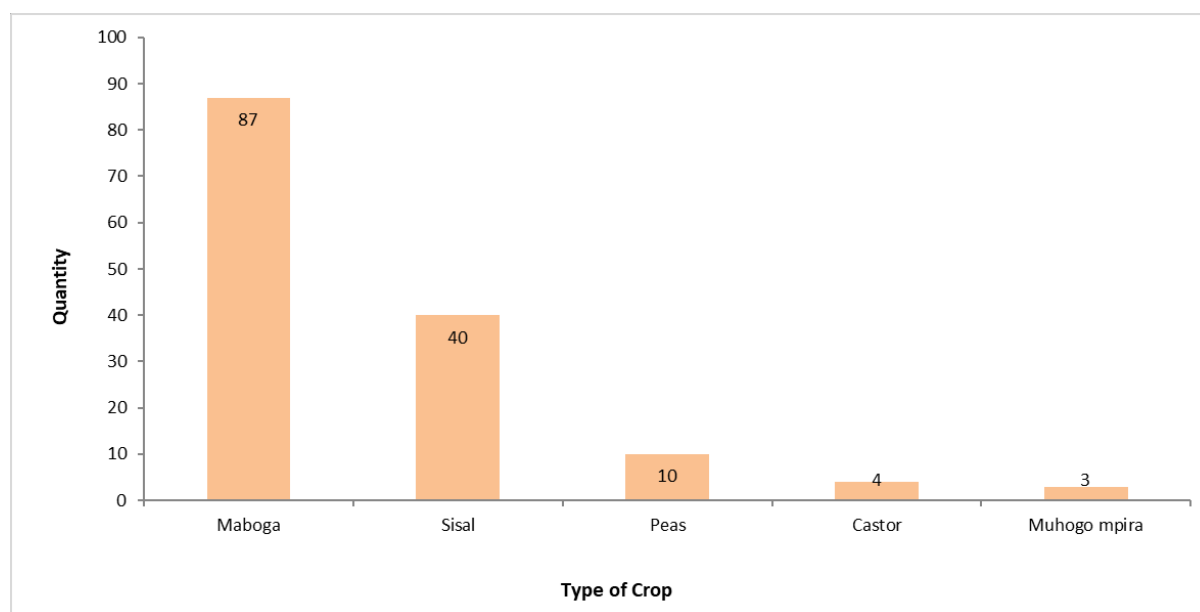


Figure 5-55: Summary of Crop Stems Recorded at MCPY-14

Table 5-25: Summary of Crops Recorded at MCPY-14 (quantity and per acre)

Type of crop	Area (Acres)
Beans	7.90
Nuts	0.59
Maize	13.75
Sunflower	3.18

5.7.1.6 Other Compensable Items

No other compensable assets or developments exist in the MCPY-14 facility footprint.

5.7.1.7 (Potentially) Vulnerable PAPs

Three (3) PAPs are identified as potentially vulnerable according to the criteria outlined in Chapter 4. One (1) vulnerable PAPs fall within more than one category of vulnerability.

Table 5-26: MCPY-14 (Potentially) Vulnerable PAPs

Category	No.
Female-headed household	1
Household head 60 years or older	1
Female-headed household, and farming is main livelihood, and remaining land after land loss is ≤ 2.5 acres	1
TOTAL	3

5.7.2 MCPY-15: Handeni District

Handeni District is one of the eight (8) districts in the Tanga Region. It is bordered to the west by the Kilindi District, to the north by the Korogwe District, to the east by the Pangani District, and to the south by the Pwani Region. The population of the district was an estimated 276,646 in 2012, with a population density of 49.6 people per km². The literacy rate is 76.6 % of males and 60.2% of females. The majority ethnic group is the Zigua. According to the Draft ESIA (2018) poor access to water and sanitation has rendered the population vulnerable to diseases such as cholera outbreaks, the most recent being reported to have occurred in 2015 and 2016 where 467 cases were recorded and two deaths.

Agriculture is the primary economic activity practiced by 90% of the adult population; mining of minerals and gemstones also occurs in the district along with small-scale quarrying of sand and stone.

The majority of the land within the district is under customary tenure. Some privately-owned forest reserves are managed through Participatory Forest Management.

The MCPY-15 site falls within three (3) streets "mitaa" namely Kwedigongo, Bagamoyo and Komoza situated within the Mabanda Ward of Handeni Town Council. MCPY-15 lies within an area which has been declared a planning area; hence it is encompassed within township boundaries (Figure 5-57). The size of the facility is 51.75 acres and a proposed construction access route to this site will cover an area of 13.75 acres southwest of the facility. Figure 5-57, Figure 5-58 and Figure 5-59 illustrate the layout of the facility and the proposed access route respectively.

The current land use of the area comprises mixed cultivation. No residential structures are found within the facility footprint or the access route.



Figure 5-56: View of MCPY-15

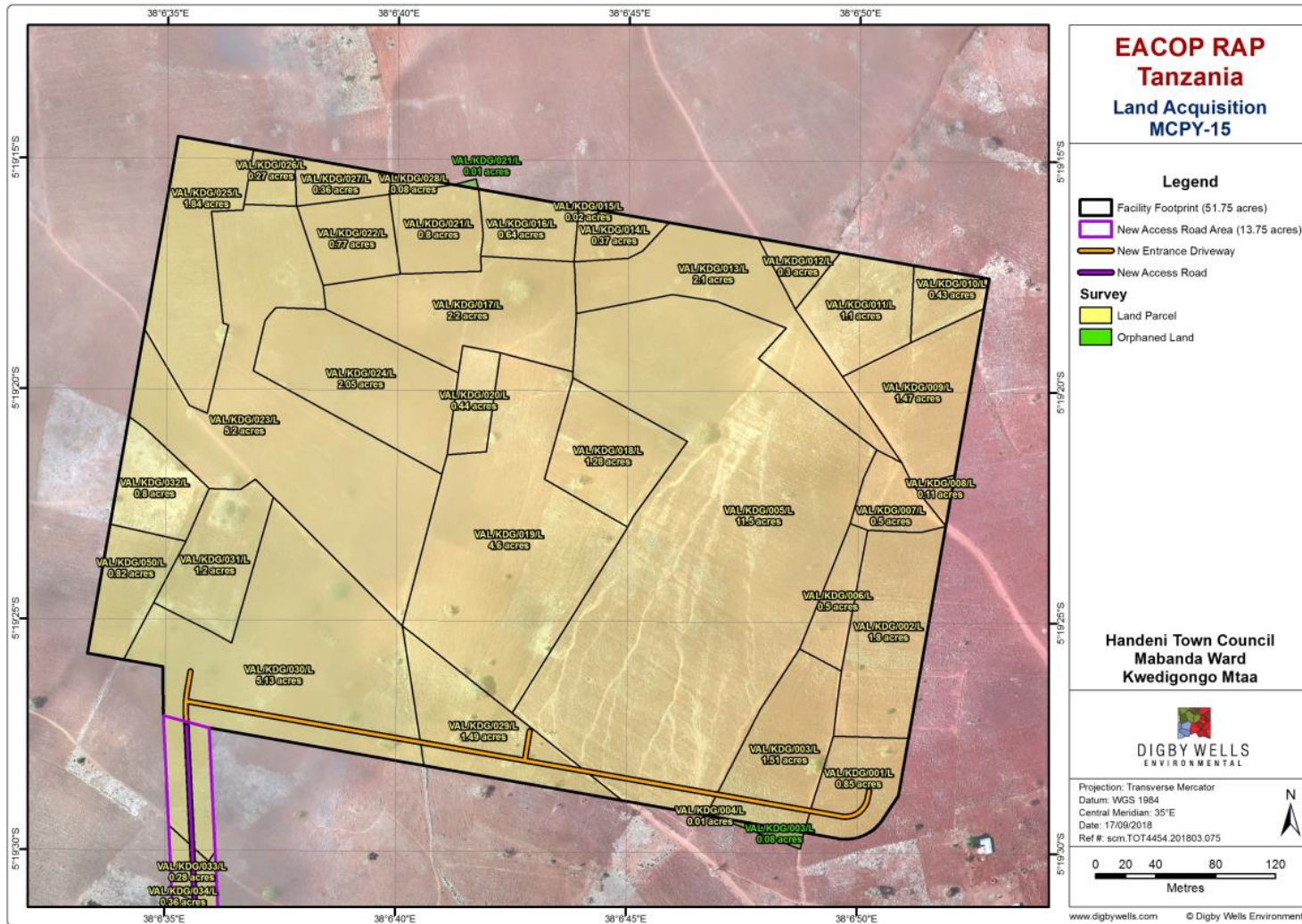


Figure 5-57: Layout of MCPY-15

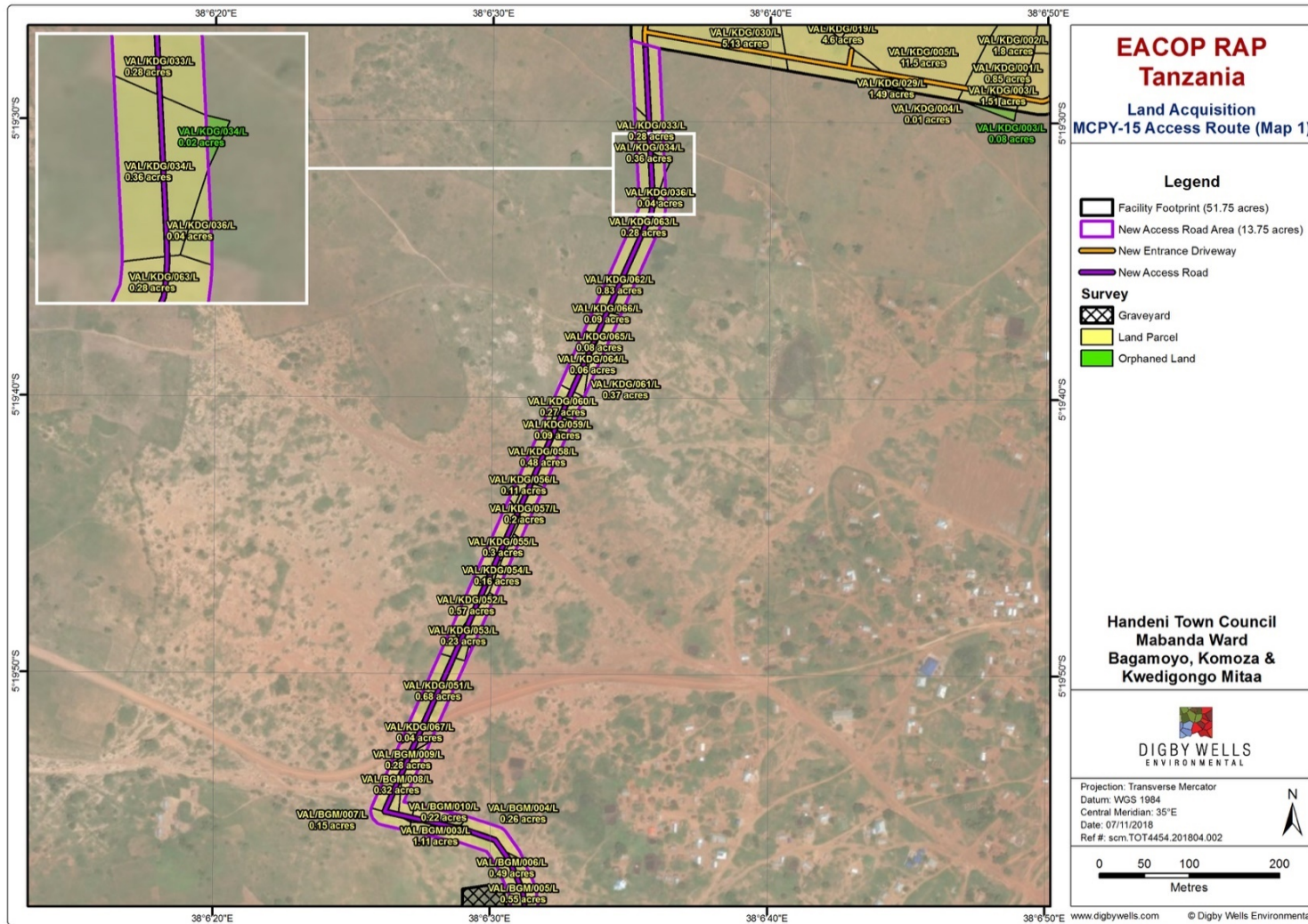


Figure 5-58: Layout MCPY-15 Proposed Construction Access Route (Map 1)

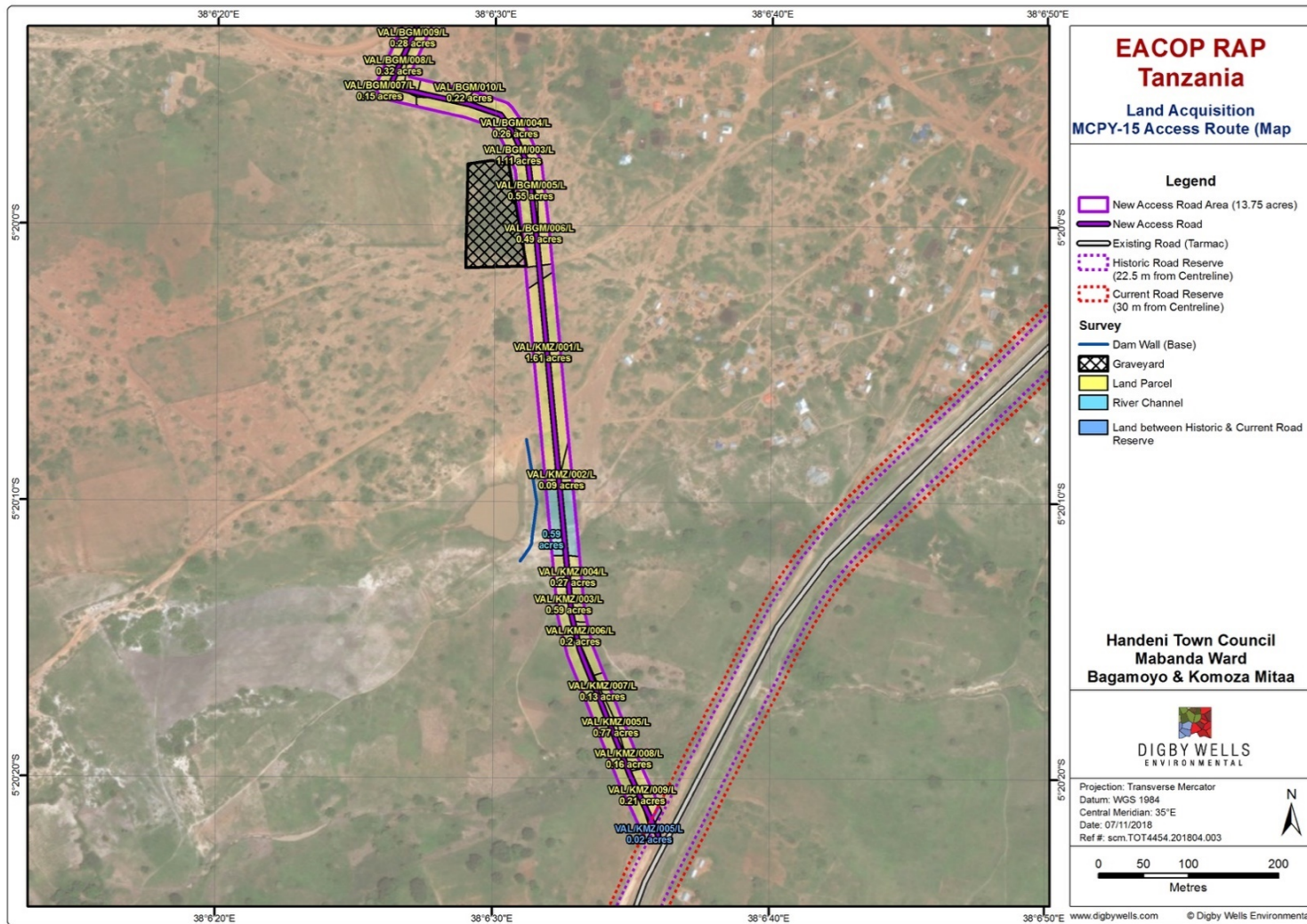


Figure 5-59: Layout MCPY-15 Proposed Construction Access Route (Map 2)

5.7.2.1 Household Demographic and Socio-Economic Data

MCPY-15 affects the land and / or assets of 71 PAPs (represented by 70 PAHs) housing 404 individuals in total.

Fifteen (15) of these 70 households (21%) are headed by women. Household sizes range from one (1) to 20 individuals per household; the average household size is 7.2 consisting mostly of children of the household head and his / her spouse, although several households also accommodate extended family members. Of the 70 affected households, three (3) identified as polygamous, with two (2) wives per household.

A total of 30 of the 70 PAHs have one (1) or more disabled members. The largest number of disabled individuals in a household is four (4). The most common disabilities are impaired physical mobility, followed by sight and hearing disabilities.

The languages most commonly spoken by households associated with MCPY-15 are Kizigua (88%) and KiSwahili (13%). The dominant ethnic group is Zigua (98%) and the other ethnic group is Fipa. Islam is the dominant religion (98%).

The population of the affected households is young, with 61% of household members under 21 years of age. The gender distribution 55% female and 45% male. On average, PAHs have been living at their current residences for 33 years, with the shortest time period being one (1) year, and the longest, 77 years. Of the 70 households, one (1) reported that it has one (1) tenant.

In terms of education levels of people affected by MCPY-15, 77% of females and 73% of males over the age of seven (7) indicated that they are literate. Ninety-nine percent (99%) of girls between the ages of five (5) and 18 are currently enrolled in school, compared to 68% of boys. Of the females above the age of twenty, 29% of men and women have completed primary school or higher level of education.

Of the 70 households, thirteen report that they have a second home elsewhere. Most of the households obtain water for domestic use from an individual borehole and / or well. It takes villagers between two (2) and 90 minutes' walk to a water source, with the average being 39 minutes. Many people use a watercourse that will be crossed by the proposed access driveway (see Figure 5-60).



Figure 5-60: Watercourse crossed by the proposed access route

The sanitation facility most commonly used by households is unimproved pit latrines (82%).

Of the 70 PAHs, 18 (26%) have access to electricity generated by solar and / or batteries. None of the PAHs are connected to the electricity grid. Six (6) of the PAHs (9%) have bank accounts.

On average, it takes PAPs 23 minutes to walk to the nearest clinic or public health centre; 18% of households are visited by a health worker at least once a month, and 71% reported that their youngest child had a vaccination card.

Dependence on agriculture is high: 33 households (47%) identified farming as their principal food source, while 30 (43%) identified sales of agricultural produce as their main source of income. The crops most commonly grown by households are maize and beans.

In addition to the cultivation of crops, common supplementary sources of livelihood are small-scale trading and sales of livestock products. Despite most PAHs employing multiple livelihood strategies, 73% experienced shortages of money and 96% shortages of food in the last year.

Attitudes regarding the Project among surveyed households are generally positive. The main expectation regarding the Project is that it will create employment. The main concern is that people will be displaced from their land.

5.7.2.2 Displacement Impacts

The footprint of MCPY-15 affects 71 PAPs and 70 parcels of land. Three (3) land parcels will be affected to the degree that the remaining land becomes economically unviable for continuation of current land uses.

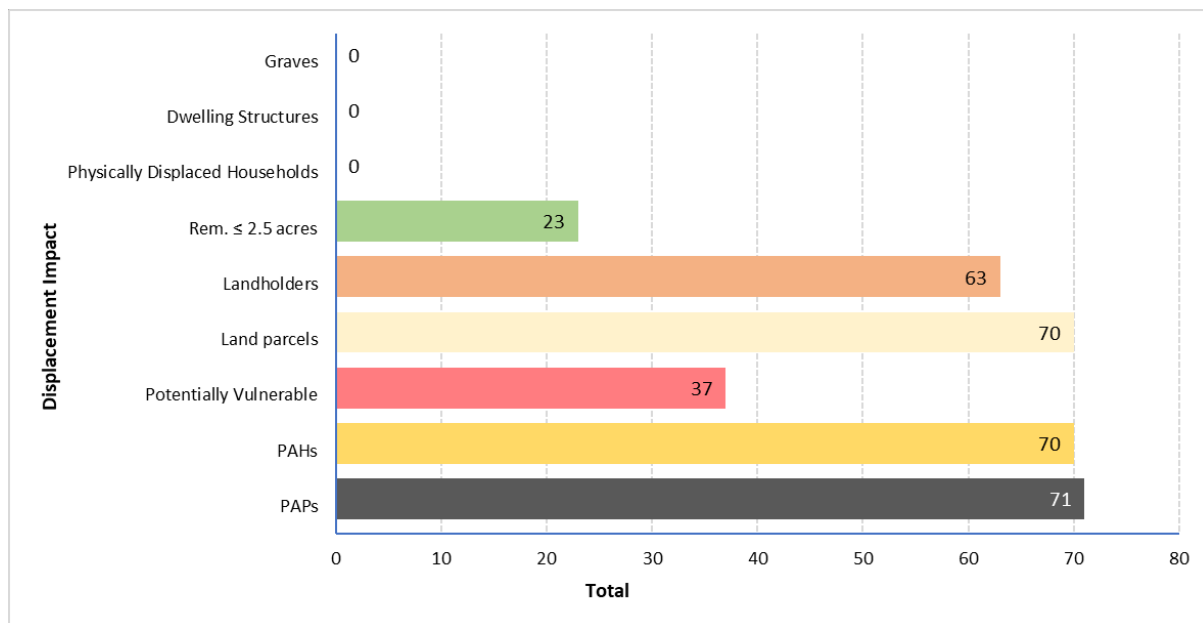


Figure 5-61: Displacement Impacts MCPY-15

5.7.2.3 Land

There is a total of 71 PAPs in MCPY-15 of which 63 are land holding PAPs. Two (2) of the landholding PAPs are also tenants on other land parcels. There is also a total of eight (8) agricultural tenants.

5.7.2.4 Buildings and Structures

No structures or residential buildings are located within the MCPY-15 site footprint.

5.7.2.5 Crops and Trees

The main crops and trees grown within the facility footprint are listed in Figure 5-62, Figure 5-63 and Table 5-27. Agricultural crops include cassava, peas, soybeans and maize. Sisal and sugar cane are the only cash crops recorded. The main economic tree recorded is shade trees.

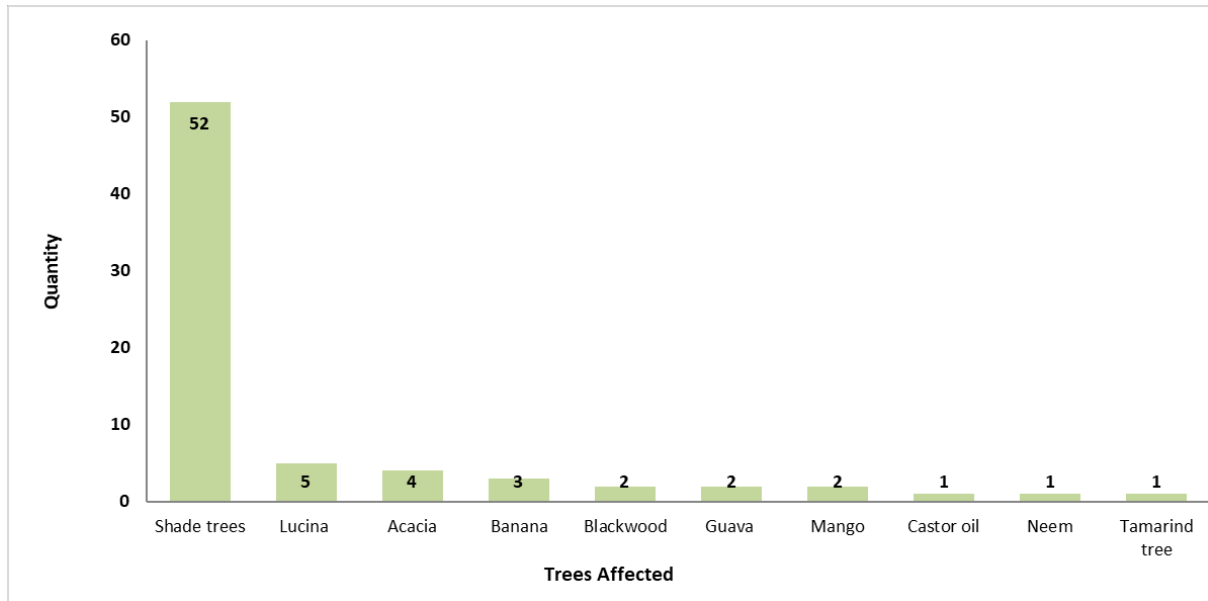


Figure 5-62: Summary of Trees Recorded at MCPY-15

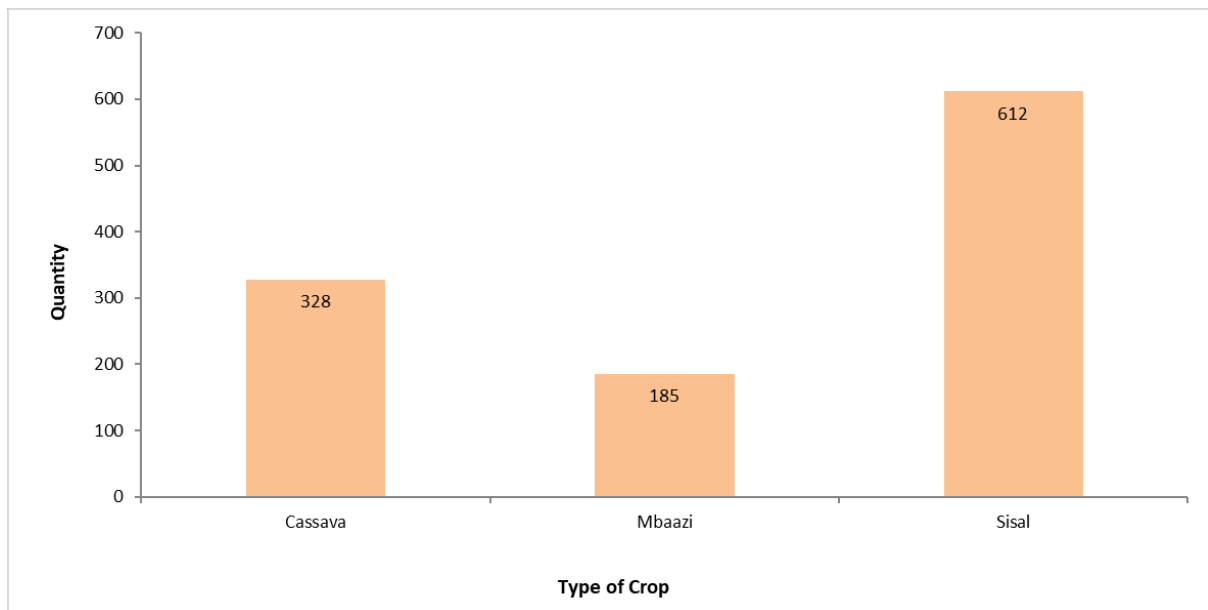


Figure 5-63: Summary of Crop Stems Recorded at MCPY-15

Table 5-27: Summary of Crops Recorded at MCPY-15 (per acre)

Types of crops	Area (acre)
Soybean	1.48
Sugar cane	0.22
Choroko	0.27
Maize	10.82

5.7.2.6 Other Compensable Items

No other assets or developments exist in the MCPY-15 footprint.

5.7.2.7 (Potentially) Vulnerable PAPs

Thirty-seven PAPs are identified as potentially vulnerable according to the criteria outlined in Chapter 4. Twenty-three vulnerable PAPs fall within more than one category of vulnerability.

Table 5-28: MCPY-15 (Potentially) Vulnerable PAPs

Category	No.
Disabled household member	7
Female-headed household	2
Household head 60 years or older	3
Farming is main livelihood, and remaining land after land loss is ≤ 2.5 acres	2
Household head 60 years or older, and disabled household member	7
Female-headed household, and disabled household member	3
Female-headed household, and Farming is main livelihood, and remaining land after land loss is ≤ 2.5 acres	2
Female-headed household, and household head 60 years or older	2
Disabled household member, and farming is main livelihood, and remaining land after land loss is ≤ 2.5 acres	1
Female-headed household, and disabled household member, and farming is main livelihood, and remaining land after land loss is ≤ 2.5 acres	3
Female-headed household, and household head 60 years or older, and disabled household member	1
Female-headed household, and household head 60 years or older, and disabled household member, and farming is main livelihood, and remaining land after land loss is ≤ 2.5 acres	1
Household head 60 years or older, and disabled household member, and farming is main livelihood, and remaining land after land loss is ≤ 2.5 acres	3
TOTAL	37

5.7.3 MCPY-16: Muheza District

Muheza District is bordered by Korogwe and Lushoto Districts, Kenya, the Indian Ocean and Pangani District. In 2012, the estimated population was 204,461, with a population density of 136.5 people per km². The dominant ethnic group is the Bondoi.

The main livelihoods activity of the population is agriculture. Cash crops produced in the district include oranges and sisal, bananas, mangoes and legumes. Food crops include maize, cassava and rice. Fishing also occurs across the District.

The District has the third highest prevalence of malaria and TB respectively in country. For instance, 119,352 malaria cases were recorded in 2016.

MCPY-16 is located within a commercial sisal estate situated in the Lusanga Ward of Muheza District, and bordered by the villages of Tanganyika (east) and Lusanga (west). The estate is held under a Long-Term Right of Occupancy for a term of 33 years. The total land area that will be occupied by the MCPY-16 is 45.61 acres (Figure 5-60). MCPY-16 will be used as a marshalling yard from which to distribute pipe sections to other Priority Areas and along the pipeline corridor.

The facility's northern boundary is adjacent to the A14 (Trunk Road), approximately 4 km east of Muheza Town. An unpaved district road runs parallel to the western boundary of the site and it is used by villagers to reach the A14 which runs from Tanga City to Muheza Town and beyond. The width of the road reserve for the A14 trunk road is 60m (30m on either side of the centreline). The road reserve for the district road totals 45m (22.5m either side of the centreline).

The site at MCPY-16 has a buried municipal water pipeline. In addition a transmission line runs along the north-western boundary. The Project is undertaking discussions with the relevant agencies regarding the arrangements for the infrastructure.

Apart from the sisal estate, MCPY-16 will affect five (5) agricultural tenants who all reside in Tanganyika Village, one of these is the Tanganyika Village. Affected land uses include crop and tree cultivation.

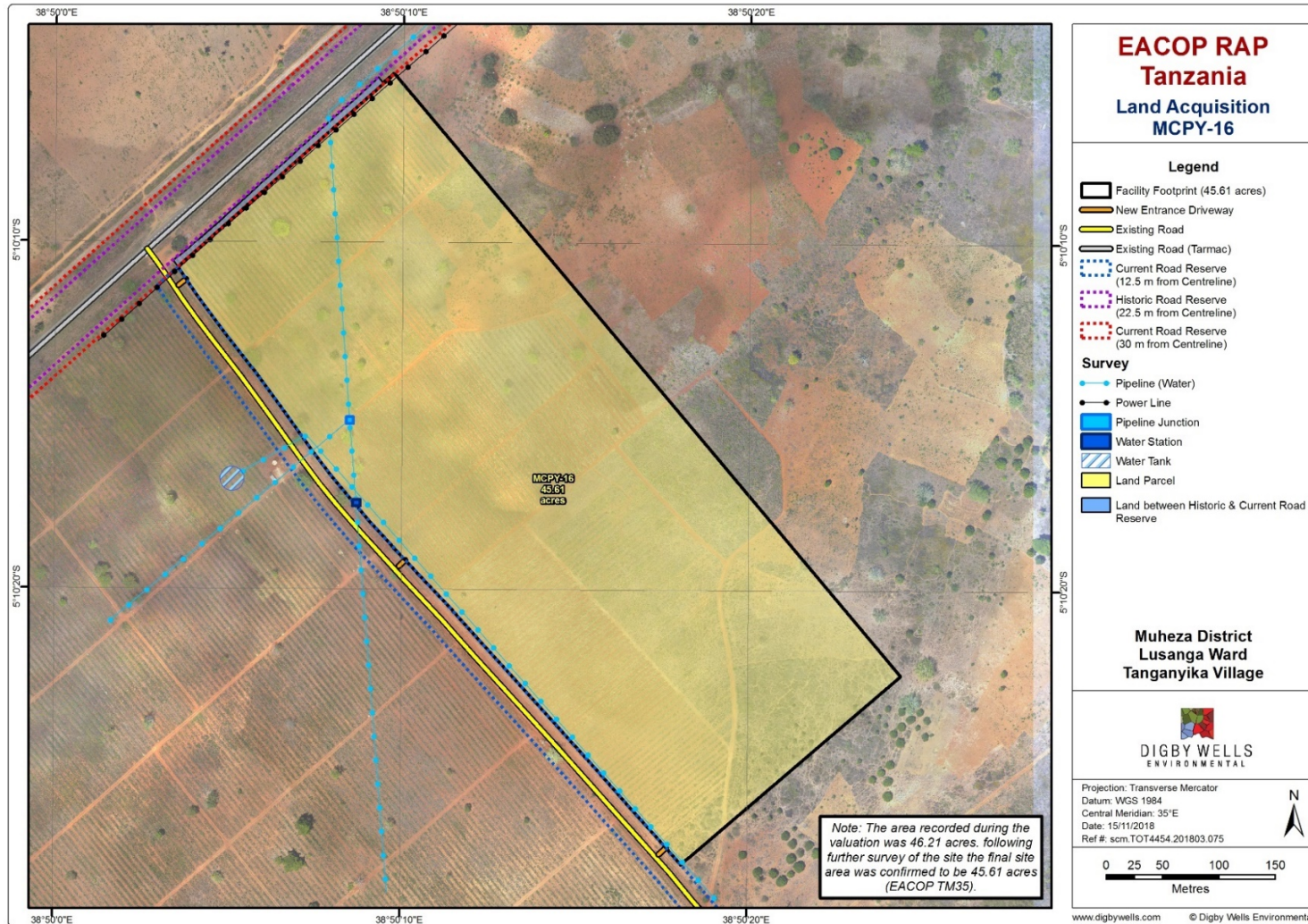


Figure 5-64: Layout of MCPY-16



Figure 5-65: View of MCPY-16

5.7.3.1 Household Demographic and Socio-Economic Data

MCPY-16 affects the assets of five (5) agricultural tenants, including one (1) institutional PAP (Tanganyika Village) and a commercial sisal estate. The 4 tenant households contain a total of 25 individuals.

None of these households are headed by women. Household sizes range from one (1) to 10 individuals per household; the average household consists of 6.3 household members – mostly children of the household head and his / her spouse, although some households also accommodate extended family members. Of the affected households, all are monogamous.

Two (2) of the households have one (1) disabled member each. The disabilities are impaired physical mobility and seeing.

All households associated with MCPY-16 speak KiSwahili. The following ethnic groups are equally represented amongst PAHs: Zigua; Uha; Sambia; and Digo. Christianity is the dominant religion (75% of households), followed by Islam (25%).

The population of the affected households is young, with 40% of household members being under 21 years of age. The gender distribution is 48% female and 52% male. On average, PAHs have been living at their current residence for 15 years, with the shortest time period being nine (9) years, and the longest, 25 years. None of the PAHs house lodgers.

In terms of education levels of people affected by MCPY-16, 90% of females and 100% of males over the age of seven (7) indicated that they were literate. 100% of girls between the

ages of five (5) and 18, 100% are currently enrolled in school, compared to 67% of boys. Of women above the age of twenty, 33% have completed primary school or higher level of education, compared to 60% of men.

Of the households with assets in MCPY-16, none reported a second home elsewhere. Most households obtain water for domestic use from a communal borehole / well. It takes villagers an average of 33 minutes' walk to reach this water source. Villagers reported severe water shortages in the village and surrounding areas. All households use unimproved pit latrines for sanitation.

Of the affected households, two (2) have access to electricity generated by solar panels or batteries. None of the households is connected to the electricity grid. One (1) household has a bank account.

In terms of access to health facilities, it takes a person on average 38 minutes to walk to the nearest clinic or public health centre; 67% of households reported that they are visited by a health worker at least once a month, and 75% of respondents reported that their youngest child has a vaccination card.

Dependence on agriculture is significant: One (1) affected household identified farming as its principal food source, while three (3) identified sales of agricultural produce as their main source of income. The most common crops grown by the tenant households are maize and cassava. However, the vast majority of the MCPY-16 site is used for commercial sisal cultivation.

In addition to the cultivation of crops, common supplementary sources of livelihood are small-scale trading and sales of livestock and livestock products. Cattle and poultry are the most commonly held livestock. Livestock is predominantly grazed on grazing land located close to homesteads and within the forest (outside the MCPY-16 facility though).

The most commonly harvested natural resources are firewood, forest food sources, honey, fish and bushmeat.

Despite most households employing multiple livelihood strategies, 100% of households reported that they experienced shortages of money in the last year, and 75% had food shortages. Four (4) markets were identified in Muheza district; three (3) are near the town centre and one (1), new and with extensive infrastructure, is located outside the town centre.



Figure 5-66: Market outside Muheza Town Center

The sisal estate land was leased from the Government in 2003 and produces 30 tons of sisal rope per month, which it sells to companies in the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Japan and locally based companies.

Attitudes regarding the Project among PAPs is generally positive. The main expectation is that it will create employment. The main concern is that agricultural tenants will be displaced off land.

5.7.3.2 Displacement Impacts

The MCPY-16 footprint will affect 45.61 acres of land within a commercial sisal estate.

Infrastructure in the vicinity of the site is limited to several public infrastructure facilities. These include an underground water mains pipeline running across the north-western corner of the site and on the edge of the facility, a TANESCO transmission line running parallel to the site's northern boundary. Engagement with relevant owner(s) and / or authority(ies) will continue to be undertaken to reach agreement on arrangements for these utilities. It is the current intention, where possible, that these utilities will remain in place and that provisions will be made during the construction facility to ensure their integrity. Where this is not possible, necessary agreements on appropriate alternatives (e.g. diversion, etc.) will be made with the relevant owner(s) and / or authority(s).

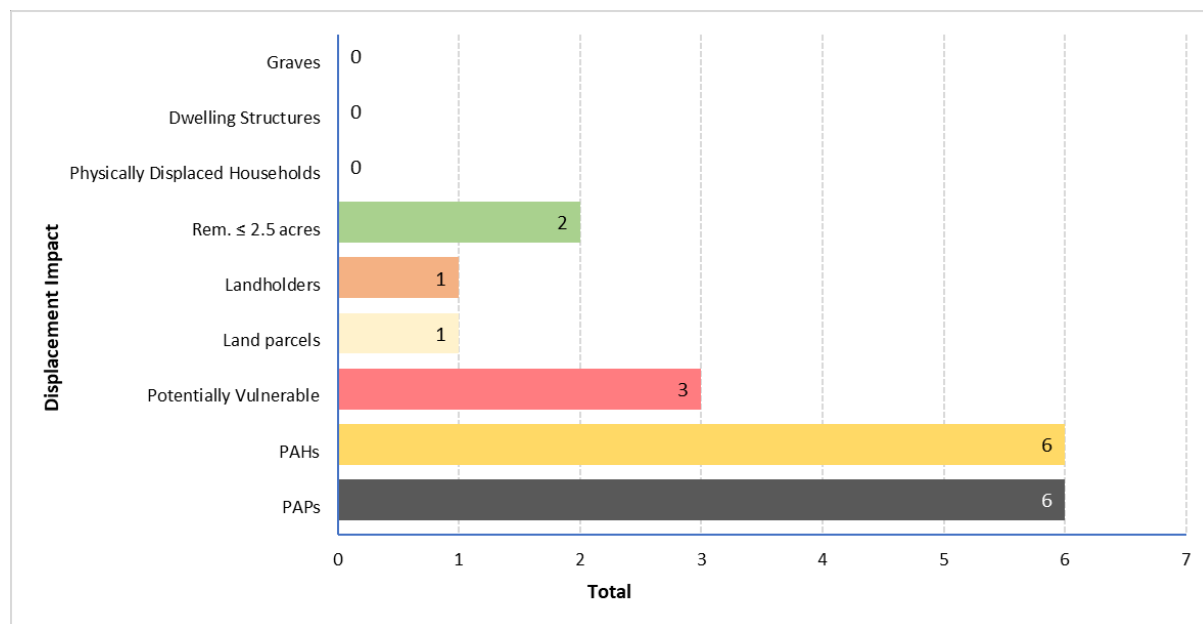


Figure 5-67: Displacement Impacts MCPY 16

5.7.3.3 Land

The MCPY-16 footprint is situated on an established commercial sisal estate which is held under a 33-year lease title by a private company. Five (5) agricultural tenants use areas of the affected land for the cultivation of crops and economic trees.

5.7.3.4 Buildings and Structures

There are no houses, or any other individually owned buildings or structures located within or directly adjacent to the MCPY-16 site.

5.7.3.5 Crops and Trees

The majority of the footprint is planted with mature sisal plants (31.12 acres) owned by the landholder, the sisal estate. Agricultural tenants cultivate seasonal crops, primarily maize and cassava, on small plots of land. Common trees include acacia, lemon, mango, pawpaw, orange and shade. See figures and table below for a summary of the crops and trees recorded at MCPY-16 during the surveys.

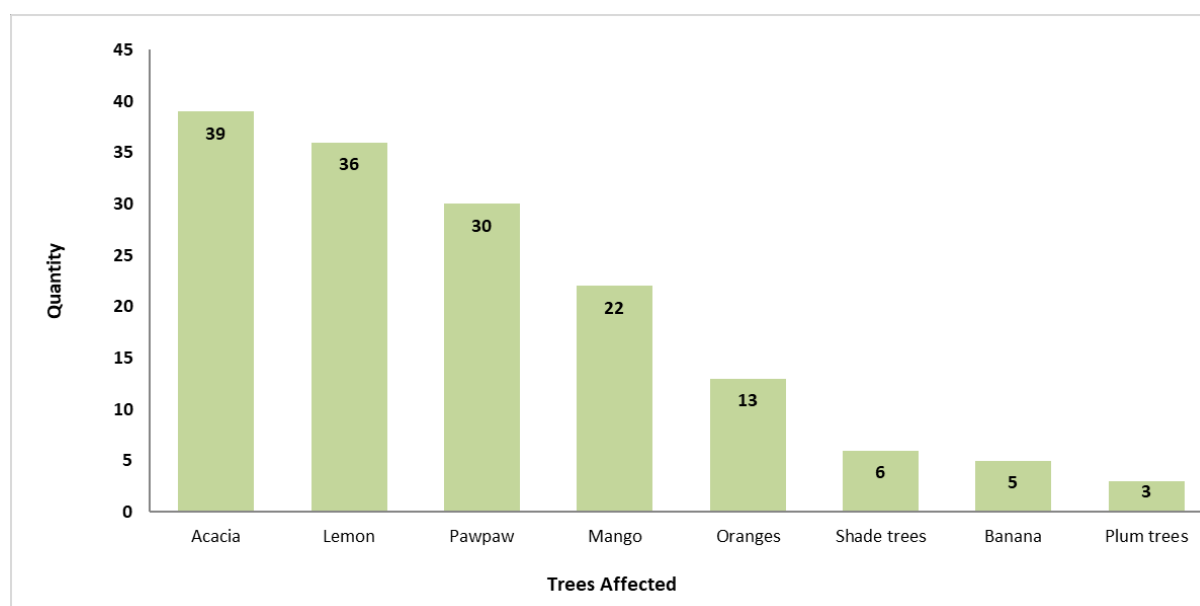


Figure 5-68: Summary of Trees Recorded at MCPY-16

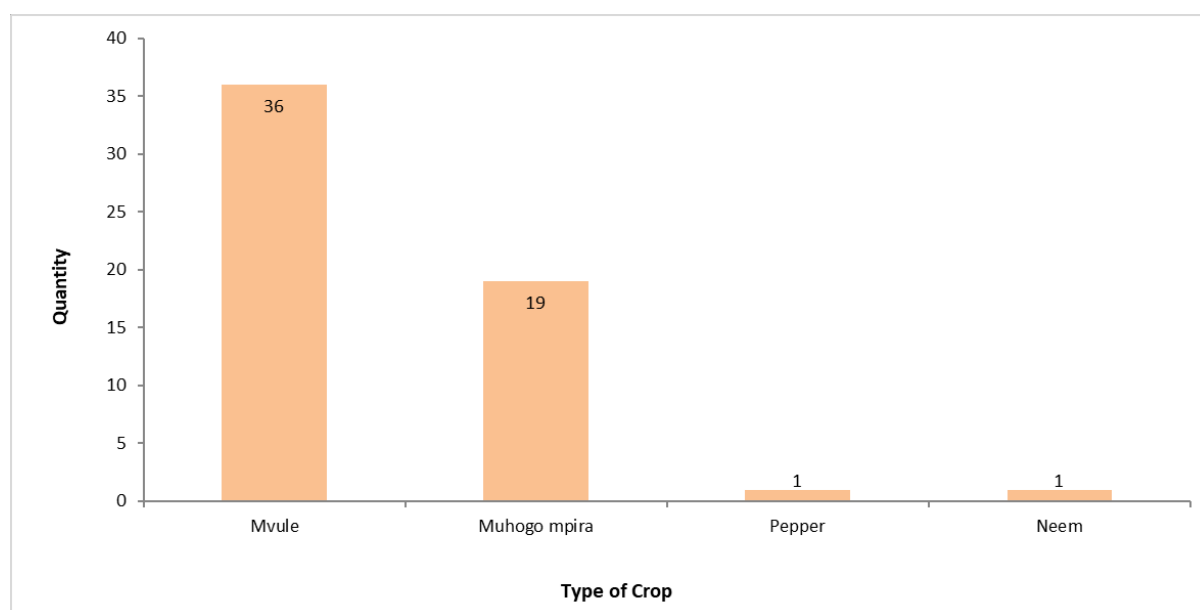


Figure 5-69: Summary of Crops Stems Recorded at MCPY-16

Table 5-29: Summary of Crops Recorded at MCPY-16 (per acre)

Crops	Area (Acres)
Cassava	0.55
Maize	2.15
Sisal	31.12

5.7.3.6 Other Compensable Items

No other compensable items are found at MCPY-16.

5.7.3.7 (Potentially) Vulnerable PAPs

Three PAPs (i.e. who are tenants) are identified as potentially vulnerable according to the criteria outlined in Chapter 4. One (1) vulnerable PAPs falls within more than one category of vulnerability.

Table 5-30: MCPY-16 (Potentially) Vulnerable PAPs

Category	No.
Disabled household member	1
Household head 60 years or older	1
Household head 60 years or older, and disabled household member	1
TOTAL	3

6 ELIGIBILITY, ENTITLEMENTS AND COMPENSATION OPTIONS

6.1 Entitlement Framework

Table 6-1 lists the various entitlement categories defined in the entitlement framework set out in the RPF. The table includes only those categories applicable to the PAs. Thus, for instance, Category D (loss of formal business structures) is not included in Table 6-1 as no dedicated business structures were identified as being affected by PAs. The numbering of eligibility categories outlined in the RPF was retained.

Following Table 6-1 and Table 6-2, more details concerning compensation and assistance entitlements under Tanzanian and international lender requirements, are discussed in Sections 6.2 and 6.3, respectively.

Table 6-2 provides an overview of PAP entitlements for each category in each PA. The eligibility criteria including the replacement housing criteria adopted for the PAs are shown.

Table 6-1: Entitlements Framework – Priority Areas

Impact		Effect	Entitled Persons	Entitlement
Land	A1 Loss of Land with dwelling – entire plot acquired (because it falls wholly ⁶⁹ in the Project footprint or because remaining land classified as orphaned land and impacts of PAPS' total land holding is likely to impact livelihoods)	Acquisition (Permanent Loss)	A household will permanently lose or lose access to its residential dwelling(s)	<p>In-kind Option 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement land of equivalent size to land lost, at a suitable location, with security of tenure as per IFC PS5; Payment of all transaction costs⁷⁰; Disturbance Allowance;⁷¹ Other allowances as applicable; and Participation in livelihood restoration programs (Group 1).^{72 73} <p>In-kind Option 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement land of residential plot at a suitable location, with security of tenure as per IFC PS5 for construction of replacement housing (if eligible under B1 / B2 and replacement house option selected); Cash compensation for land affected and not replaced (if entitled); Project support to find land to replace portion compensated for in cash; Disturbance allowance; Other allowances as applicable; and Participation in livelihood restoration programs (Group 1). <p>OR Cash Option:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation (if entitled) for permanently lost land at market rates as defined by the Registered Valuer;^{74 75}

⁶⁹ Dwelling structures are on affected land within Project footprint or on land determined to be orphaned. PAP may have additional farm/other land outside the Project footprint still considered to be viable.

⁷⁰ For transaction or registration costs real figures will be established from the local authorities.

⁷¹ As indicated the Disturbance allowance was defined as the average percentage rate of interest offered by commercial banks on fixed deposits for twelve months at the time of loss of interest in land (see Section 6.2.4).

⁷² Such programs would be derived from the findings of the socio-economic survey and census forming part of the RAP/ILRP process.

Impact		Effect	Entitled Persons	Entitlement
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allowances as above; and • Participation in livelihood restoration programs (Group 1).
	<p>A 3 Permanent loss of agricultural (crop) land where entire plot affected or remaining portion not viable (orphaned land and impacts on PAPs total land holding is likely to potentially significantly impact livelihoods)</p>	<p>Acquisition (Permanent Loss)</p>	<p>Legal holder of land⁷⁶ / Customary holder of land and A household will lose land, crops and / or trees, and is classified as vulnerable according to the criteria outlined below, including the household's primary livelihood activity is agriculture and the household's total agricultural landholding size (outside the Project footprint), after displacement, is equal to or less than 2.5 acres.</p>	<p>Same as A1 entitlements as the impacts is the same (see above); Participation in livelihood restoration programs (Group 1/2)</p>
	<p>A 4 Permanent loss of agricultural (crop) land where only part of plot acquired with remaining portion (or PAP remaining landholding) still viable to support livelihoods activities⁷⁷ or where the prior use of the land can continue post-construction).</p>	<p>Acquisition (Permanent Loss)</p>	<p>Legal holder of land Customary holder of land</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation (if entitled) for permanently lost land at market rates as defined by the Registered Valuer (plus all transaction costs); • Allowances as applicable; and • Participation in livelihood restoration programs (Group 2)

⁷⁵ Market land rates defined by Registered Valuer are submitted to the Chief Valuer (MLHSD) for approval. Only approved land rates are then used in the valuations.

⁷⁶ For the PAs this includes the institutional owner of an affected Reserved land parcel at MCPY-07 with is for education purpose and is being used by staff from a school for farming.

⁷⁷ Assumes Project livelihood restoration program in place.

Impact		Effect	Entitled Persons	Entitlement
	A 5 Permanent loss of agricultural (crop) land	Acquisition (Permanent Loss)	Acknowledged users but not owners (incl. tenants by occupancy) ⁷⁸ Persons with informal occupancy ⁷⁹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None for loss of land. Refer to B and I relevant categories below regarding entitlements for loss of assets⁸⁰. The Project may, where the persons with informal occupancy are also vulnerable, provide in-kind replacement land with security of title – dealt with on a case by case basis.
	A 6 Permanent loss of grazing land	Acquisition (Permanent Loss)	Legal holder of land Customary holder of land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash Compensation for the value of the land at full replacement cost (i.e. market value defined by Registered Valuer plus transaction costs); and Other entitlements including disturbance allowance, other allowances as applicable; and participation in relevant livelihood restoration program.
	A 7 Permanent loss of bare farm land / vacant land ⁸¹	Acquisition (Permanent Loss)	Legal holder of land Customary holder of land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for the farmland / vacant land at market value defined by Registered Valuer (plus transaction costs).
Loss of Residence by Owner⁸²	B 1 Loss of primary residence and associated secondary dwellings for spouses or family members (subject to criteria) – houses must be complete and occupied and complete	Permanent Loss of full structures or if partial where remainder unable to be occupied	A household will permanently lose its residential and associated dwellings (or access to these) which they own ⁸⁴ (Completed dwelling structures only).	In-kind Option: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structure owners will receive replacement housing and certain ancillary domestic structures with standard house design. The design will comply with Tanzanian regulations and standards and be of an equivalent or adequate standard than the existing houses and comply with all relevant building and planning standards; Temporary accommodation will be provided in addition to transitional

⁷⁸ This applies to land individually owned or possessed and rented to a third party. Tenants are recognised as having an interest, but not ownership of land under The Valuation and Valuers (General) Regulations, 2018. For land communally held and used see H5 and H6.

⁷⁹ Informal occupiers have a presence on the property that is deemed to be permanent or semi-permanent and that precludes other competing interests.

⁸⁰ On a case by case basis the Project reviewed whether any persons who are tenants or have informal occupancy at the PAs and due to their specific vulnerability and assets lost as a result of the Project should be eligible for replacement land. No such cases were identified for the PAs with the exception of three tenants (acknowledged by their landlord) who lose their permanent dwelling structures (which they own) and they will be physically displaced.

⁸¹ Vacant land implies land that it is held and is used (fallow), even if not operational at the time of the survey, but does not include obviously abandoned land.

⁸² Entitled PAPs will be allowed prior to providing vacant possession to the Project to remove all buildings and other materials from their existing structures (and other assets), many of which are not permanently affixed to the land.

Impact		Effect	Entitled Persons	Entitlement
	at time of final asset survey ⁸³			<p>support (if required while replacement housing is being constructed) including payment of rental cost for temporary accommodation by the Project;⁸⁵</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transaction Costs; • Cost of transportation for the removal of household goods and reusable and transportable construction materials to replacement location; • Disturbance Allowance; • Other allowances as applicable (i.e. accommodation allowance and transport allowance);⁸⁶ and • Participation in livelihood improvement programs (i.e. Group 1). • OR Cash Option: • Replacement cost for structure in entirety;⁸⁷ • Where applicable, mortgage is deducted from pay out and paid to lending institution⁸⁸; • Disturbance Allowance; • Other allowances as applicable (i.e. accommodation allowance and transport allowance)⁸⁹; and • Participation in relevant livelihood improvement programs (i.e. Group 1).
	B 2 Loss of secondary	Permanent	A household will permanently lose its	Subject to same criteria for B1 and if complies:

⁸⁴ For the PA sites this includes the three tenants who own and occupied at the cut-off date affected residential structures,

⁸³ Secondary residential structures and ancillary immovable homestead structures will be assessed based on functional, locational and cultural.

⁸⁵ This includes tenants who own and occupied at the cut-off date affected residential structures,

⁸⁶ Other allowances will include a sum deemed sufficient to facilitate transport to banks or other relevant institutions so that the PAP can access funds paid out. This will be calculated on a region-by-region basis and possibly at the subproject level and will be based on cost of return trip utilizing public transport.

⁸⁷ Cash option available to homeowners with proven and verified alternative dwelling suitable for household members identified during final census survey.

⁸⁸ At the stage of RAP planning no mortgages have been identified on any of the affected residential dwelling structures.

⁸⁹ Households farming more than 1 ha of land had food consumption scores 2.4 points higher on average than those who farmed less than 1 ha (2.5 acres). – World Food Program (WFP) Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM), 2010. United Republic of Tanzania 2009/10 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA).

Impact		Effect	Entitled Persons	Entitlement
	dwelling (rental houses, free accommodation for relatives, etc.)	Loss of full structures or if partial where remainder unable to be occupied	residential and associated dwellings (access to these) (Completed dwellings only).	<p>[Cash Option]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement cost for structure as surveyed; • Disturbance Allowance; and • Other allowances as applicable. <p>OR</p> <p>[In-kind Option]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement housing and certain ancillary domestic structure with standard house design. The design will, at a minimum, comply with Tanzanian regulations and standards and be of an equivalent or higher standard than the existing houses and comply with all relevant building and planning standards; • Temporary accommodation will be provided in addition to transitional support (if required while replacement housing is being constructed) including payment of rental cost for temporary accommodation by the Project; and • Participation in relevant livelihood improvement programs. • Allowances: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Transaction Costs; ▪ Cost of transportation for the removal of household goods and reusable and transportable construction materials to replacement location; ▪ Disturbance Allowance; and ▪ Other allowances as applicable. • Incentives: Project may offer cash incentive if such structures can be replaced within existing family compound;
	B 3 Ancillary structures and outbuildings, livestock kraals, wells / boreholes, septic systems, soak-aways, storehouses, perimeter walls, steps, verandas, non- tarmac access points, and the like -	Permanent Loss of Other and Ancillary Structures	Owner of infrastructure - note that this may not be same as owner of plot.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement cost for entire structure, if no longer viable; • Incomplete structures to be valued at Replacement Cost considering the level of completion of the structures; • Disturbance Allowance; and • Cost of transportation for the removal of household goods and reusable and transportable construction materials to replacement location.

Impact		Effect	Entitled Persons	Entitlement
	including incomplete structures			
	B 4 Sanitation facilities	Loss of sanitation facilities	Owners of residential, commercial and other buildings. Government agencies as owners of communal facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement cost for facility / structure; Disturbance Allowance; and Other allowances as applicable. and Only where Person loses dwelling structures and is eligible under Categories B1 and B2– Provision of on-site VIP latrine in line with housing eligibility criteria (see Section 6.4).
Loss of Communal or Institutionally owned structures or land	H 4 Land used for communal purposes, particularly pastoral land used for collective grazing	Permanent Loss	Communal owner ⁹⁰	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash for permanent land acquired value based on market rates and compensation paid to pastoralist community (entity to be nominated by community) or if Village land to Village Council); Allowances as applicable. (PA sites will be fenced).
	H 5 Land used for communal purposes, particularly pastoral land used for collective grazing	Temporary Loss of access	Communal owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project assistance in maintaining some access or alternative arrangements during the construction period. (PA sites will be fenced).
	H 6 Roads, pathways, drainage, and electricity mains	Permanent Loss of infrastructure	District and local government, communities, or utility company.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of roads communities to national road safety standards including drainage and safety crossings where required; Diversion of services and infrastructure in conformity with national standards; Provision of access roads to resettlement sites where there is no existing access; and Rerouting of pathways around project infrastructure based on assessment of loss of access.

⁹⁰ See footnote 76 and Chapter 5 (MCPY-07) following consultation during the RAP planning the institutional owner of this affected land parcel will be eligible under A3.

Impact		Effect	Entitled Persons	Entitlement
Trees and Crops	I 1 Loss of seasonal crops / seedlings replanted after harvesting	Permanent loss or restriction of access	All PAPs who lose of crops and trees of economic value as recorded on site on the day of valuation (i.e. present at the cut-off date).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation appropriate for level of maturity at date of valuation. As per international PS crop and tree rates have been adjusted to reflect market value for year of valuation 2018 (see Section 6.3.1).
	I 2 Loss of perennial crops			
	I 3 Loss of crops – seasonal (annual)			
	I 4 Loss of fruit trees of economic value including fruit and timber trees			
	I 5 Loss of timber trees of economic value			
	I 6 Loss of fruit or timber trees			
	I 7 Loss of agricultural assets			
Cultural Assets	J 2 Graves	Permanent	Individual or groups laying claim to grave	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relocation or sealing of grave in consultation with claimant or representative of claimants. (The project have developed a Grave Relocation Procedure. Relevant Municipal / District Health Officers are expected to oversee grave removal and relocation in conformity with health requirements. The procedure will follow relevant legal requirements.); and The Project will provide compensation rates for graves (in line with the legal framework requirements) based on Registered Valuer's opinion (considering construction cost, material type, digging costs, reburial ceremony costs) and CV's guidance on national rates set for grave types. For the PAs an amount not exceeding TShs 500,000 has been determined to be applicable.

Impact		Effect	Entitled Persons	Entitlement
Vulnerable Individuals or Groups	K 1 Supplementary program of social support for vulnerable people entitled to any of the above benefits	Permanent or Temporary Loss	<p>Households who are physically or economically displaced by the Project. A household will be categorized as potentially vulnerable⁹¹ if at least one of the following criteria is applicable to the household:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The household is female-headed; • The household is elderly-headed (60 years and older); • The household's primary livelihood activity is agriculture, the household will lose land to the Project, and the household's total agricultural landholding size, after displacement, is equal to or less than 2.5 acres; and / or • The household has one or more physically and / or mentally disabled household members. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designated assistance as assessed on a case by case basis to ensure that vulnerable people have access to intended compensation and protection afforded them by the conditions of the RAP; • Legal assistance, financial assistance and practical assistance as determined applicable on a case by case basis; and • Participation in relevant livelihood improvement programs.

⁹¹ See section 4.3.

Impact		Effect	Entitled Persons	Entitlement
Financial Transition	L 1 Cash windfalls	Inability of households to manage sudden cash windfalls and misallocation of funds for items other than intended ends.	All persons receiving a form of cash compensation identified through final census surveys	Money management training will be provided (which will be relative to cash compensation amount); and Assistance with the opening of bank accounts ⁹² .

⁹² For very small compensation payments the Project is evaluating other payment methods for secure provision of such funds to PAPs. These would include PAPs whose total cash value of compensation of < Tsh 100,000. However, the minimum trigger amount for such 'very small compensation' payments is subject to ongoing analysis and discussion with potential banking partners.

Table 6-2: Overview of PAP's Entitlements Across the Priority Areas

Entitlement	Eligibility Criteria	Entitlements Framework Impact Category	MCPY-5	MCPY-6	MCPY-7	MCPY-8	MCPY-9	CY KP 701	MCPY-10	MCPY-11	MCPY-12	MC-13	PY-13	MCPY-14	MCPY-15	MCPY-16	Total
Cash compensation for land	Legal holder of land / Customary holder of land	A1; A3- A4 –A6- A7 H4	24	29	8	29	5	35	8	24	14	3	10	6	63	1	259
OR (the following option will also be offered to the following PAPs who meet the below eligibility criteria)																	
Replacement Land	A household will lose land, crops and / or trees, and is classified as vulnerable according to the criteria outlined below, including the household's primary livelihood activity is agriculture and the household's total agricultural landholding size (outside the Project footprint), after displacement, is equal to or less than 2.5 acres.	A1; A3	12	18	4	8	6	22	8	18	11	-	5	3	30	-	145
	A household will permanently lose or lose access to its residential dwelling(s)	A1	1	6	-	3	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Cash compensation for residential structures.	Loss of primary residence and associated secondary dwellings for spouse or family members.	B1 – B2	5	7	-	9	4	5	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
OR																	
Replacement Housing	A household will permanently lose its residential and associated dwellings (access to these) (Completed dwellings only).	B1 – B2	5	7	-	9	4	5	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	34

Entitlement	Eligibility Criteria	Entitlements Framework Impact Category	MCPY-5	MCPY-6	MCPY-7	MCPY-8	MCPY-9	CY KP 701	MCPY-10	MCPY-11	MCPY-12	MC-13	PY-13	MCPY-14	MCPY-15	MCPY-16	Total	
Replacement housing depended on the size of the residential dwelling it replaces.	Type A (less than or equal to 25 m ²) is the minimum replacement structure consisting of a two-bedroom unit of 25 m ² . All units less than or equal to 25 m ² irrespective of number of rooms will be replaced by a Type A. If the combined footprint of any two houses of a PAP is less than or equal to 25 m ² , the PAP would be offered for these two houses one replacement House Type A and cash compensation for the smallest house;	B1 – B2	4	6	-	10	6	8	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
	Type B (3 rooms 33 m ²) will replace all residential dwellings greater than 25 m ² but less than or equal to 33m ² ;	B1 – B2	1	2	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
	Type C (3 room 39 m ²) will replace all residential dwellings greater than 33 m ² but less than or equal to 39 m ² ;	B1 – B2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
	Type D (4 rooms 47 m ²) will replace all residential dwellings greater than 39 m ² but less than or equal to 47 m ² ;	B1 – B2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	Type E (5 rooms 58 m ²) will replace all residential dwellings greater than 47 m ² but less than or equal to 58 m ² ;	B1 – B2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Type F (5 rooms 75 m ²) will replace all residential dwellings greater than 58 m ² but less than	B1 – B2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Entitlement	Eligibility Criteria	Entitlements Framework Impact Category	MCPY-5	MCPY-6	MCPY-7	MCPY-8	MCPY-9	CY KP 701	MCPY-10	MCPY-11	MCPY-12	MC-13	PY-13	MCPY-14	MCPY-15	MCPY-16	Total
	or equal to 75 m2 (the size of the largest dwelling recorded during at any Priority Area).																
Cash Compensation for Ancillary Structures	Any additional physically impacted structures (such as kitchens, latrines, etc. and include incomplete structures) that are not used for multifunctional residential or sleep only purposes.	B3 – B4	3	9	-	15	8	9	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
Crops and Trees - Cash compensation appropriate for level of maturity at date of valuation. As per international PS crop and tree rates were adjusted to reflect market value for year of valuation 2018.	Loss of crops and trees of economic value recorded on site on the day of valuation.	11 – 17	31	51	13	46	6	36	17	24	15	3	13	9	56	6	326
Relocation and compensation for impacted Graves	Individual or groups laying claim to impacted grave – will be offered relocation or sealing (See J2 above); and Compensation in line with legal framework requirements. For the PAs an amount not exceeding TShs 500,000 has been determined to be applicable.	J2	13	5	1	1	3	3	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	33
Livelihood Restoration Support as described in the Livelihood Restoration Plan	Group 1 - PAP will permanently lose access to his / her residential dwelling(s) or meets vulnerability criteria and loses land.		13	23	4	19	6	23	5	18	8	-	6	3	33	-	161
	Group 2 - PAP will lose land and		10	6	4	7	-	11	3	6	6	3	4	3	23	-	86

Entitlement	Eligibility Criteria	Entitlements Framework Impact Category	MCPY-5	MCPY-6	MCPY-7	MCPY-8	MCPY-9	CY KP 701	MCPY-10	MCPY-11	MCPY-12	MC-13	PY-13	MCPY-14	MCPY-15	MCPY-16	Total
	crops or trees, but no residential dwellings																
	Group 3 - PAP will lose crops, trees or other assets, but not land or residential dwellings, and total cash value of compensation is TShs 100,000 or more		6	9	5	13	-	3	9	1	1	-	6	3	7	4	67
	Group 4 - PAP will have total cash value of compensation of < TShs 100,000.		4	14	1	8	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	8	-	37
	No Group – Village or Company arrangements		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
Vulnerable Individuals or Groups as described in the Vulnerable Peoples Plan	Disabled household member.	K 1	2	19	1	3	2	2	4	3	1	-	5	-	10	1	53
	Disabled household member. Farming is main livelihood, and land lost with remaining land <2.5 acres.	K 1	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	7
	Farming is main livelihood, and land lost with remaining land <2.5 acres.	K 1	1	2	1	-	2	3	-	-	10	-	-	-	2	-	21
	Female-headed household.	K 1	1	3	-	14	-	7	9	5	-	-	2	1	3	-	45
	Female-headed household. Disabled household member.	K 1	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	4	-	12
	Female-headed household. Disabled household member. Farming is main livelihood, and land lost with remaining land <2.5 acres.	K 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
	Female-headed household. Farming is main livelihood, and land lost with remaining land <2.5	K 1	3	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-

Entitlement	Eligibility Criteria	Entitlements Framework Impact Category	MCPY-5	MCPY-6	MCPY-7	MCPY-8	MCPY-9	CY KP 701	MCPY-10	MCPY-11	MCPY-12	MC-13	PY-13	MCPY-14	MCPY-15	MCPY-16	Total
	acres.																
	Female-headed household. Household head 60 years or older.	K 1	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	9
	Female-headed household. Household head 60 years or older. Disabled household member.	K 1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
	Female-headed household. Household head 60 years or older. Disabled household member. Farming is main livelihood, and land lost with remaining land <2.5 acres.	K 1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
	Female-headed household. Household head 60 years or older. Farming is main livelihood, and land lost with remaining land <2.5 acres.	K 1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Household head 60 years or older.	K 1	5	2	1	5	4	2	1	7	2	-	1	1	3	1	35
	Household head 60 years or older. Disabled household member.	K 1	3	-	3	4	-	1	1	6	-	-	1	-	7	1	27
	Household head 60 years or older. Disabled household member. Farming is main livelihood, and land lost with remaining land <2.5 acres.	K 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	3	-	8
	Household head 60 years or older. Farming is main livelihood,	K 1	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6

Entitlement	Eligibility Criteria	Entitlements Framework Impact Category	MCPY-5	MCPY-6	MCPY-7	MCPY-8	MCPY-9	CY KP 701	MCPY-10	MCPY-11	MCPY-12	MC-13	PY-13	MCPY-14	MCPY-15	MCPY-16	Total
	and land lost with remaining land <2.5 acres.																

Figures given above are accurate at time of issuing this RAP. Small modifications to figures may occur following changes to PAP's circumstances and queries raised by a small number of PAPs over their valuations. Any changes will be captured in a separate register of changes managed by the RAP Implementation team.

6.2 Part I: Tanzanian Legislation

In terms of Tanzanian legislation, the basis for the assessment of the value of land and assets that was adopted is as follows. Compensation amounts in line with Tanzanian legislation have been included in the Part I Compensation Schedules⁹³ of the Valuation Reports.

6.2.1 Land

To establish the market value of land which is specific to the Project footprint, a set protocol was adopted. Unit land rates were established through research and also using indicative base land rates obtained from the office of the CV. These indicative rates were the 2016 land rates issued by the CV, which furnished land rates at ward and village / *mtaa* levels. Subsequently, consultations were made with the Authorized Valuer in each district after he / she had visited the PA footprint(s) in that district to acquaint himself / herself with the nature of the land values in question. Information obtained from the Authorized Valuers was augmented with market research on land rates conducted with village governments. Market research entailed obtaining information on typical land prices per acre for undeveloped land and also reviewing actual land sales which had taken place recently in the village for agricultural land.

As the land rates obtained were based on market land transactions at the village level, the implication is that the direct market comparison valuation approach has been used, based on rates provided by the Authorized Valuer and subsequently ratified by the CV. This is compliant with Regulations 8, 9 and 55 (4) of the Supplement No 11 (2018) Subsidiary Legislation to The Valuation and Valuers Registration Act (No. 7 of 2016).

The final approved land rates represent the market value of the land plus 10 percent transaction costs. These are listed in the table below (and Appendix C).

Table 6-3: Land Rates

District	Priority Area	Land rate /acre
Missenyi District	MCPY-05	TShs 1,100,000
Muleba District	MCPY-06	TShs 880,000
Chato District	MCPY-07	TShs 550,000
Bukombe District	MCPY-08	TShs 880,000
Nzega District	MCPY-09	TShs 935,000
Nzega District	CY-KP 701	TShs 935,000
Igunga District	MCPY-10	TShs 440,000
Singida Rural District	MCPY-11	TShs 550,000

⁹³ At the point this RAP was prepared the Valuation Reports and Compensation Schedules had been submitted to the Chief Valuer for approval of the Part I. Any changes required arising from this process which may alter the contents of this RAP will be disclosed to PAPs.

District	Priority Area	Land rate /acre
Kondoa District	MCPY-12	TShs 550,000
Kiteto District	MC-13	TShs 1,320,000
Kiteto District	PY-13	TShs 1,320,000
Kilindi District	MCPY-14	TShs 385,000
Handeni Town Council	MCPY-15	TShs 880,000
Muheza District	MCPY-16	TShs 1,375,000

6.2.2 Buildings

The Contractor's Test (Replacement cost) method for valuation of buildings was used. This is compliant with Regulation 55(3) which requires the Valuer, in assessing building value rates, to consider 'the cost of replacing a building or a structure of similar nature, quality of construction, levels of completion in works-in-progress and size based on local market prices of materials and labor charges'. Building value rates (for housing types) are listed in Table 6-4. Depreciation was not taken into account during the valuation.

Table 6-4: Compensation Rates for Structures

Building Class	Typical Construction	Rate per m ²
A	Corrugated iron sheet (CIS) roof, concrete block walls, wooden windows and doors, sand and cement floor finish	TShs 346,500
B	Grass thatch roof, concrete block walls, wooden windows and doors, sand and cement floor finish	TShs 241,500
C	CIS roof, burnt bricks, small wooden windows and wooden doors, earth floor	TShs 189,000
D	CIS roof, mud and wattle walls, small wooden frame windows, wooden doors, earth floor	TShs 94,500
E	Thatch / sticks roof, mud and wattle walls, no windows, wooden doors, earth floor	TShs 42,000
		Flat Rate per structure
F	Shower room (flat rate)	TShs 84,000
G	Pit latrine (flat rate)	TShs 189,000
H	Chicken coop (flat rate)	TShs 42,000
I	Livestock enclosure (thorn hedges) - (flat rate)	TShs 63,000

6.2.3 Crops and Economic Trees

The market value of crops and economic trees refers to compensation rates as currently being adopted reflecting type of crop / plant, growth rate⁹⁴, quantity and ageing of the same.

⁹⁴PA sites surveys were conducted between 5th and 23rd March, 2018. Percentage growth rates which were used were those appearing in the 2012 Crop Compensation Schedule which were applicable at the time these valuation surveys were undertaken. The new Valuation and Valuers Registration (General) Regulations 2018 were gazetted on the 23rd March, 2018, the same day PA sites surveys were completed. (Crop / Tree percentage growth rates in the 2012 schedule are Seedlings (30%); Mature Crop (60%); Optimum producing crop (100%); and aged crop (15%). Under the new Regulations, 2018 prescribed percentage growth rates are: seedlings (15%); early growth (25%); young (50%); early maturity (75%); full maturity (100%); and old stage (30%).)

The team used as their base rates the 2012 rates per district as instructed by the CV's office. The approved crop compensation schedules applicable to the PAs are shown in Appendix C.

Several PAPs reported having naturally growing trees, such as Mibono, Mpondo and Mkuyu, on their properties, which they presented during the valuation as having an economic use. These 'unlisted trees' are not however, in the existing relevant Crop Schedule (2012) issued by the CV. Following discussions on the valuation of such trees with the CV and then the District Valuers, rates for unlisted trees considered eligible for valuation were submitted to the CV for approval. During the valuation the CV gave Whiteknights approval to value such unlisted trees as per the rate stipulated in an official letter (BA.391/466/01/58). Some of the trees recorded as unlisted though are valued as part of the land rate as they are ordinarily occurring/growing trees in the bush.

6.2.4 Disturbance Allowance

The allowance was paid as a percentage of the average offered by Commercial Banks on fixed deposits annually applied to the total value of the real property for 12 months as per Regulation 15 of Supplement No 11 (2018) Subsidiary Legislation to The Valuation and Valuers Registration Act (Act No.7 of 2016). Up-to-date data on interest rates on 12 months Fixed Deposit Reserves (FDR) was collected from seven commercial banks on 10 May 2018.⁹⁵ The data is presented in Table 6.5 below. Based on this data, a 4.92% average interest has been adopted.

The disturbance allowance was calculated by adding this percentage (4.92%) to the compensation value required under Tanzanian legislation for land, buildings, crops and trees (but not graves).

Table 6-5: Computation of Average Interest Rate

Bank	FDR Amount (TShs Million)					
	0-50	50-100	100-200	200-300	300-400	400-500
	Interest Rates					
DTB	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%	6.95%	6.95%
CRDB	3.00%	3.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%
NMB	4.50%	4.50%	5.00%	-	-	-
NBC	3.50%	3.60%	3.70%	3.80%	3.80%	3.80%
Exim	2.50%	2.50%	2.75%	2.75%	2.75%	2.75%
Stanbic	3.00%	3.00%	3.20%	3.20%	3.20%	3.20%
Amana	6.00%	8.00%	10.00%	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%
MEAN	4.14%	4.44%	5.02%	5.04%	5.45%	5.45%
OVERALL MEAN	4.92%					

⁹⁵ The use of commercial bank rates is motivated by the fact that the Central Bank of Tanzania does not arrange for or take fixed deposits. The Chief Valuer of the Ministry of Lands, housing and Human Settlement Development has verbally indicated that a potential alternate disturbance allowance rate may be required to be used. This matter is currently under discussion.

6.2.5 Accommodation Allowance

This was calculated as the monthly rental charge in the market as at May 2018, per unit room / house for 36 months as per Regulation 13 of Supplement No 11 (2018) Subsidiary Legislation to The Valuation and Valuers Registration Act (Act No.7 of 2016). Under Regulation 12(2) of The Valuation and Valuers (General) Regulations (2018), the owner of a dwelling shall be entitled to accommodation allowance only when the dwelling is built on an affected land parcel and is in use at the time of valuation.

6.2.6 Transport Costs

Transport allowance is calculated by considering the actual cost of transporting 12 tons of luggage by rail or road (whichever is cheaper) within 20 km from the point of displacement as per Regulation 16 of Supplement No 11 (2018) Subsidiary Legislation to The Valuation and Valuers Registration Act (Act No.7 of 2016) which has been calculated to Three Hundred Thousand Shillings (TShs 300,000) for all PA districts. As mentioned above, under Regulation 12(2) of The Valuation and Valuers (General) Regulations (2018), the owner of a dwelling shall be entitled to transport allowance only when the dwelling is built on an affected land parcel and is in use at the time of valuation.

6.2.7 Loss of Profit

Loss of profit is assessed by establishing net profit per month evidenced by audited accounts multiplied by 36 months. This approach is consistent with Regulation 14 of Supplement No 11 (2018) Subsidiary Legislation to The Valuation and Valuers Registration Act (Act No.7 of 2016). Only formal businesses able to submit audited accounts were deemed eligible for loss of profit.

Among PAP households, there is only one (1) affected entity that fits the description of a formal business. It is a commercial sisal estate that will lose part of its sisal plantation to MCPY-16. The business indicated they would not claim a loss of profit but has recently submitted a claim for loss of livelihood in respect of loss of an area of sisal cultivation. TEAM B.V. has reviewed this claim and proposes to provide under Part II (Additional Entitlements under International Standards) a specific Livelihoods Restoration Entitlement for this business. Further discussions will be undertaken by the Project to reach agreement on this Part II entitlement for livelihood loss.

6.2.8 Other Compensable Assets - Graves

Other compensable assets identified for the PA sites relates to graves. The compensation rate based on full exhumation costs, costs relating to placatory and expiatory rites, transportation of dead bodies and re-interment costs. The Contractor's Method was applied

where required. It has been established that an amount not exceeding TShs 500,000 would suffice as the required compensation rate under the legal framework⁹⁶.

6.3 Part II: Additional Entitlements for International Financing Standards Requirements

Part II of the Valuation Reports and the Part II Compensation Schedules covers valuation for additional entitlements and compensation options under international financing standards requirements. These comprise the following items, as summarised below.

6.3.1 Inflation Adjustment for 2012 Crop / Tree Rates

IFC PS5 requires loss of assets to be compensated at replacement cost. IFC PS5 defines replacement cost as the market value of the assets plus transaction costs. Market value is the value required to allow affected communities and persons to replace lost assets with assets of similar value. In order to meet this standard and provide for replacement cost for loss of crops and trees, the 2012 crop compensation values have been increased using compounded inflation rates from 2013 to the first half of 2018. Inflation rates are shown in Table 6-6 below. The compounded or cumulative inflation rate for the years (2013-2018) is 44.78%.

Table 6-6: Inflation Rates (2013 – 2018)

Year	Annual Inflation Rate
2013	12.00%
2014	5.75%
2015	4.75%
2016	6.25%
2017	6.50%
January - June 2018	3.13%
Compounded Inflation (2013-2018)	44.78%

6.3.2 Disturbance Allowance

Disturbance allowance (as calculated under the Tanzanian legislative framework) was applied on the value of land and assets appearing in Part II of the Valuation Reports on the same basis as for land and assets appearing in Part I of the Valuation Reports. The average interest rate applicable is the same as that shown in Table 6-5.

6.3.3 Orphaned Land

Orphaned land is the land remaining after the parent land is affected by the facility footprint, and which is determined to be not economically viable as an orphaned unit. Determination of

⁹⁶ Individual or groups laying claim to impacted grave – will be offered relocation or sealing (See J2 above in Table 6-1); and Compensation payment in line with legal framework requirements. For the PAs an amount not exceeding TShs 500,000 has been determined to be applicable.

orphaned land followed a set procedure. Where the remainder of the land is 20% or less of a PAP's land parcel, the remainder of the land has been proposed to be acquired but only where the land owner agrees to relinquishing the orphaned land. Land fragments less than 0.5 acres will be acquired under the LAA (which under Section 10 of the LAA, 1967 is the maximum orphaned land size permissible under Tanzanian law outside a city, municipality or township) whereas orphaned land in excess of 0.5 acres is valued in Part II of the valuation report.

Orphaned land situated in a city, municipality or township is valued in Part II of the Valuation report. A decision to allow a PAP to retain orphaned land situated in a city, municipality or township can be made only subject to the remainder of the land meeting minimum planning standards for the given city, municipality or township.

6.3.4 Land and Assets in Road Reserves⁹⁷

According to the Tanzanian legal framework any person who makes any development in a reserved area, such as a road reserve, may be considered to be a trespasser and not eligible for compensation. The international financing standards (i.e. IFC PS5) include the requirement that informal occupiers should be compensated for improvements on land (i.e. for loss of assets other than land).

The compensation principles within the road reserves have been developed to meet the provisions of the Tanzanian legal framework and the international financing standards. The compensation principles and determination of eligibility for compensation for any land and/or other improvements (such as crops) within road reserves has been informed by engagement and communications with the relevant agencies.

Most PAs (apart from MCPY-05 and MCPY-14) are either located adjacent to regional roads and / or their entrances will need to enter the road reserves to enable a junction to be constructed. It is understood that (a) the width of these road reserves has been extended by the road's authority (e.g. for the majority of the sites where they are adjacent/close to regional roads the reserve has recently been extended from 22.5 meters to 30 meters either side of the center line to accord with the current regulations); and (b) the strips of land affected by this extension had not yet been surveyed and / or compensated for by the relevant authority at the time of valuation. Although none of the PA footprints overlaps with the extended road reserves, these strips of land are in some instances adjacent to the facility footprints. In such instances, the Project has surveyed and valued, and will compensate for, the strips of land for the extension of the road reserves from the historic reserve to the current 30m reserve (either side of the centerline), subject to eligibility principles outlined in Table 6-7 below.

⁹⁷ Information on current and historic road reserves has been sought from engagement with relevant authorities and consideration of the Tanzanian legal framework for road infrastructure. Such engagement with the relevant authorities is ongoing and therefore information could be subject to some change. However, the compensation principles with regard to land and / or assets in the road reserves will apply where appropriate to meet the provisions of the Tanzanian legal framework and the international financing standards.

Table 6-7: Principles Applied to Land and Assets Overlapping with Regional Road Reserves

Status (Road and other Reserves)	Compensation for Land and Assets in Strip of Land in between the Historic Road Reserve and Current Road Reserve (see Maps of PA Sites in Chapter 5)	Compensation for Crops in the Historic Road Reserve
Surveyed and Compensated	Immovable assets only (not land) where they are not <i>proven speculative</i> – valued under Part II of the valuation report. Assets that are <i>proven speculative</i> not paid.	
Surveyed, Land Form 69 issued but not compensated	Land and immovable assets developed prior to Land Form 69 being issued are valued under Part I of the valuation report. Assets (e.g. crops and trees) which are <i>proven speculative</i> are not compensated in Part I.	Immovable assets only (not land) where they are not <i>proven speculative</i> – valued under Part II of the valuation report. Assets (e.g. crops and trees) that are <i>proven speculative</i> not paid.
Surveyed, Land Form 69 not issued and not compensated		
Not surveyed and not compensated		

For the sites (MCPY-05 and MCPY-14) where the access roads overlap with the reserve of either a district or a community road, it is understood that these road reserves have been surveyed and compensated previously by the relevant authorities. In these cases, the same principles as contained in Table 6-7 for compensation have been applied i.e. that land has been surveyed and compensated. So, immovable assets only (e.g. crops and trees, not land), where they are not proven speculative, have been valued under Part II of the Valuation Reports. Assets that are proven speculative are not paid.

6.3.5 Livelihood Restoration Entitlement

The Project will offer livelihood restoration assistance, depending on significance of impacts. Part II of the Valuation Reports also outlines livelihood restoration entitlement. These livelihood restoration entitlements are linked to PAPs and will have a cumulative value for those PAPs with multiple affected land parcels. The summary of livelihood assistance is outlined in Table 6-8 and entitlements related to livelihood restoration are described in detail in Chapter 7.

Table 6-8: Livelihood Restoration Support Criteria

Group	Criteria	Type of Livelihood Restoration Support
Group 1	PAP will permanently lose access to his/her residential dwelling(s) or meets vulnerability criteria and loses land.	Individual level livelihood restoration program(s) and land-based and non-land-based group level livelihood restoration programs
Group 2	PAP will lose land and crops or trees, but no residential dwellings	Land-based and non-land-based group level livelihood restoration programs
Group 3	PAP will lose crops, trees or other assets, but not land or residential dwellings, and total cash value of compensation is TSh 100,000 or more	Non-land-based group level livelihood restoration (i.e. Money management and Entrepreneurial training)
Group 4	PAP will have total cash value of compensation of < TSh 100,000.	No livelihood restoration – cash compensation only

6.3.6 Entitlements to Vulnerable Persons

Additional resettlement assistance will be offered to vulnerable households who are physically or economically displaced by the PA sites land acquisition. The criteria for a

household to be classified as potentially vulnerable are summarized below and outlined in more detail in Section 4.3 and Chapter 8. The entitlements for vulnerable households are defined in Part II of each Valuation Report.

A household will be categorized as vulnerable if at least one of the following criteria is applicable to the household:

- The household is female-headed;
- The household is elderly-headed (60 years and older);
- The household's primary livelihood activity is agriculture, the household will lose land to the Project, and the household's total agricultural landholding size, after displacement, is equal to or less than 2.5 acres; and / or
- The household has one or more physically and / or mentally disabled household members.

The factors which form part of these criteria may contribute to a household's ability to restore livelihoods, their resilience to displacement impacts and whether such impacts are disproportionate on them. For some households these factors may contribute to the land acquisition program resulting in disproportionate impacts on them and reduce their resilience to restore livelihoods. However, for some PAPs these factors may not affect their resilience to restore livelihoods and impacts on them from land acquisition will not necessarily be disproportionate.

To understand how these factors, affect a household's resilience and vulnerability to the impacts of land acquisition requires case-by-case engagement with them and an understanding of the specific impacts on them. These households are then going forwards in the PA resettlement program treated as 'potentially' vulnerable. This categorization then triggers additional effort to be made with regard to these PAPs during the next stages of RAP implementation.

During the entitlement briefing process and through additional engagements with these PAPs more information on their specific circumstances will be gathered. This will be considered alongside their specific displacement impacts to confirm whether or not they require additional resettlement support and discuss with them (if relevant) support options available. This process also be used to help structure their final entitlements and compensation options. The livelihood strategies of these PAPs will be looked at in more detail to ensure access to and delivery of livelihood restoration programs are structured appropriately.

6.3.7 Compensation Options

In compliance with IFC PS5, only eligible households will be offered options to select between cash compensation and in-kind compensation (such as replacement housing and / or replacement land). For eligible households, relevant information about compensation options is contained in Part II of the Valuation Report and Compensation Schedules.

Where an **eligible** PAP selects replacement land and / or replacement housing, the relevant cash compensation amount for the affected land and / or structures to be replaced at the Project's cost will be deducted from the PAP's cash compensation amount (contained in Part I of the Compensation Schedules). (The Part II Compensation Schedule of each Valuation Report contains a summary of the 'Total Residual Cash Compensation' if a PAP selects replacement land and / or structures).

6.3.7.1 Replacement Land

The following criteria are applied to determine eligibility for being offered the option of cash compensation **or** replacement land:

- A household will lose land and crops, and is classified as vulnerable according to the criteria outlined above, including the household's primary livelihood activity is agriculture and the household's total agricultural landholding size (outside the Project footprint), after displacement, is equal to or less than 2.5 acres⁹⁸; or
- A household will permanently lose or access its residential dwelling(s).

6.3.7.2 Replacement Housing

The Project has determined eligibility criteria for replacement housing for PAPs whose residential dwellings are directly affected by the Project. For the PA sites in total 34 PAP households are physically displaced and have been determined to be eligible for the replacement housing in-kind compensation being offered.

The following criteria has been applied to determine eligibility for being offered the option of cash compensation **or** replacement housing:

- A household will permanently lose its residential and associated dwellings (access to these).

The type of replacement house will depend on the size of the residential dwelling it replaces. The following procedure will be applied to select the type of replacement house:

- The minimum replacement is a two-bedroom unit of 25 m² (**Type A**). All units less than or equal to 25 m² irrespective of number of rooms will be replaced by a Type A. If the combined footprint of any two houses of a PAP is less than or equal to 25 m² (House Type A) the PAP would be offered for these two houses one replacement House Type A and cash compensation for the smallest house;
- **Type B** (3 rooms 33 m²) will replace all residential dwellings greater than 25 m² but less than or equal to 33 m²;

⁹⁸ Households farming more than 1 ha of land had food consumption scores 2.4 points higher on average than those who farmed less than 1 ha (2.5 acres) – World Food Program (WFP) Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM), 2010. United Republic of Tanzania 2009/10 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA).

- **Type C** (3 room 39 m²) will replace all residential dwellings greater than 33 m² but less than or equal to 39 m²;
- **Type D** (4 rooms 47 m²) will replace all residential dwellings greater than 39 m² but less than or equal to 47 m²;
- **Type E** (5 rooms 58 m²) will replace all residential dwellings greater than 47 m² but less than or equal to 58 m²; and
- **Type F** (5 rooms 75 m²) will replace all residential dwellings greater than 58 m² but less than or equal to 75 m² (the size of the largest dwelling recorded during the surveys at any Priority Area).

Note: floor areas exclude external living spaces / veranda. Residential dwellings must be complete and may not be abandoned at the time of valuation to be eligible for replacement housing option.

All ancillary structures will be eligible for cash compensation. The majority of PAPs physically displaced at the PA sites do not currently have any latrine structures or kitchen structures, as summarized below (Section 6.4 contains more detailed information):

- Of the 34 physically displaced households only 6 have latrine / toilet structures, with these being predominantly poor quality and in the majority of cases with no roof (4 out of 6);
- Less than 30% of the physically displaced households have a separate kitchen structure, with all but one of these being a poor quality construction from mud/wattle or unburnt / burnt brick walls (some not fully enclosed though) and thatch roofing; and
- Less than 30% of the physically displaced households have very basic open (i.e. no roof) semi-enclosed screens of timber poles with grass/bamboo lattice walls which are used for washing (also referred to as showers/bathrooms). Only one household who has 3 dwelling structures in their homestead has a separate enclosed bathroom structure and another has a 2-room small toilet/ablution structure.

For improvement of living conditions for each replacement house a PAP will be provided with a standard single Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) latrine and a covered kitchen shelter. Where a PAP is eligible for more than one replacement house they can elect for either:

- A standard single VIP latrine (with privacy wall at entrance) and a covered kitchen shelter **per replacement house structure**; or
- One VIP latrine combined ablution structure and a covered kitchen shelter plus store **per homestead**.

These latrine and kitchen structures are offered to meet the objective and requirements within IFC PS5 relating to improving the standards of living of displaced persons. Entitlement is not linked to the existing PAP ancillary structures which will be lost but provided per replacement house / homestead as indicated above.

6.4 Part III: Replacement Housing

6.4.1 Approach to Replacement Housing Strategy and Design

A Concept Design study was undertaken to help identify current housing types and practices in the PAs for use as the basis for the development of concept designs for replacement houses.

The study involved a review of previous reports, background information and socio-economic data prior to targeted field visits by the design team who consisted of two architects and a quantity surveyor. The field visit included the identification and assessment of existing structures, semi structured surveys and interviews, and an overall analysis of affected dwelling types, building materials, climate and vegetation. A mixture of dwelling types and sizes were identified across the PAs and the cultural needs and practices around the design and location of ancillary buildings was also considered.

The findings of the fieldwork and background research were drawn on to further develop concept designs which include a range of building configurations and sizes based on locally available materials. The designs have been developed to enable further discussion and refinement as the Project progresses.

6.4.2 Existing Homesteads and Dwellings within PAs

A mixture of dwelling types and sizes were identified across the PAs including the cultural needs and practices that influence the design, location and use of ancillary buildings. Dwellings range from single structures to homesteads (multi-structures) positioned around shared facilities such as ablutions, kitchens and storage areas (Table 6-9:). The number of household members living in a dwelling was also considered in developing concept designs. Only six PAs have occupied dwelling structures. In total there are 54 existing occupied dwelling structures which include 29 multi-functional residential structures and 25 sleeping structures. A summary of the affected dwelling and other structures in the PA sites is presented in Table 6-9:.

The two major categories of dwellings identified in the PAs are described as “traditional houses” and “modern houses”. Traditional houses are those constructed of readily available local materials without cement or stone aggregates. Traditional houses represent the majority of structures found in the PAs. Some typical examples of traditional houses are shown in Figure 6-1 and Figure 6-2.



Figure 6-1: Example of a typical traditional house (mud, pole and thatch)



Figure 6-2: Example of a typical traditional house (mud, brick and thatch tembe)

Modern houses are those that utilized industrial cement, sand or burnt bricks with mortar. An example of a typical modern dwelling found in the PAs is shown in Figure 6-3. Additional examples and a more detailed analysis of both traditional and modern housing types has been undertaken as part of the concept design development and is presented in the Concept Design Report⁹⁹.



Figure 6-3: Example of a modern house (burnt brick and corrugated iron sheeting)

Examples of typical dwellings from the six PAs that have occupied dwellings are provided in Figure 6-4, Figure 6-5 and Figure 6-6.



Figure 6-4: Examples of dwellings from MCPY 5 and MCPY 6

⁹⁹ Replacement Housing Concept Design Report: Priority Areas (Nov 2018) (Digby Wells Consortium)



Figure 6-5: Examples of dwellings from MCPY 8 and MCPY 9



Figure 6-6: Examples of dwellings from CP KP 701 and MCPY 11

Table 6-9: Existing Dwellings and Structures within PAs

Priority Area	Number of PAPs	Number of Affected Households	Number Physically Displaced PAPs / Households	Occupied Dwelling Structures			Non-residential Structures													Total no. of Structures	
				Multi-functional residential	Sleeping structure	Total Dwelling Structures	Bathroom / shower	Incomplete structure	Incomplete well	Kitchen shelter	Latrine	Livestock pen	Poultry coop	Shade structure	Storage shed	Water reservoir / pond	Well	Fence	Veranda		Total Non-residential Structures
MCPY-5	33	31	5	0	6	6				1							2	1		3	9
MCPY-6	52	45	7	2	7	9	1	1		2	2	1	1		1				1	9	18
MCPY-7	14	14	0			0														0	0
MCPY-8	47	47	9	6	6	12	3	1	1	3	1	2	2	1	1					15	27
MCPY-9	6	6	4	9	0	9	1	1		2	1	2	1							8	17
CY KP 701	38	38	5	6	6	12	1	1		1	1	1			2	1	1		1	9	21
MCPY-10	17	17	0			0														0	0
MCPY-11	27	26	4	6	0	6		1			1	2				1				5	11
MCPY-12	15	15	0			0														0	0
MC-13	3	3	0			0														0	0
PY-13	16	16	0			0														0	0
MCPY-14	9	9	0			0														0	0
MCPY-15	71	70	0			0														0	0

Priority Area	Number of PAPs	Number of Affected Households	Number Physically Displaced PAPs / Households	Occupied Dwelling Structures			Non-residential Structures														Total no. of Structures
				Multi-functional residential	Sleeping structure	Total Dwelling Structures	Bathroom / shower	Incomplete structure	Incomplete well	Kitchen shelter	Latrine	Livestock pen	Poultry coop	Shade structure	Storage shed	Water reservoir / pond	Well	Fence	Veranda	Total Non-residential Structures	
MCPY-16	6	6	0			0														0	0
Total	354	343	34	29	25	54	6	5	1	9	6	8	4	1	4	2	3	1	2	49	103

6.4.2.1 Analysis of Dwelling Typologies

The majority of dwellings in the PA sites where there is physical displacement (MCPY-05, MCPY-06, MCPY-08, MCPY-09, CY-KP701 and MCPY-11) are traditional, constructed in locally available materials, including grass and corrugated iron sheets (CIS), mud (monolithic), mud and poles, unburnt bricks, burnt brick for walls, rammed (tampered) earth finish for floors, thatch and CIS for roofs. Some traditional dwellings show how changes have been made over time by the owners to accommodate their needs and means. This includes thatched roofs being replaced by corrugated roofing material (see Figure 6-7) and window frames filled in with glazing. Rammed earth floors are covered with grass to reduce indoor dust.



Figure 6-7: An upgraded wattle and daub traditional dwelling

For the concept design development an analysis of the functional areas including sleeping, kitchen, toilet and ablution spaces was undertaken (and is contained in the Concept Design Report). Examples of typical household ancillary areas are shown in Figure 6-8 and Figure 6-9. Most households in the PAs use their indoor living room as a cooking area. A small number, nine (9) households, have a separate constructed kitchen space or outside structure for cooking (see Figure 6-8).



Figure 6-8: Example of open outdoor kitchen area



Figure 6-9: Example of a typical ablution screen and a toilet pit

6.4.3 Building Materials Analysis – Factors Influencing Choice

6.4.3.1 Influence of Climate and Vegetation on Building Materials

The climatic conditions across the PAs with physical displacement vary, from the wet, humid sub-tropical northwest (MCPY-05 in the Missenyi District) to the semi-arid and cooler central area (MCPY-11 in the Singida Rural District). These conditions influence the available types of timber and soil and this variation is evident in the natural and traditional building techniques and materials used for the construction of traditional houses.

In the northwest of Tanzania there is suitable vegetation and local timber. The availability of material is visible in the amount of wattle and daub construction, with black cotton soil, used for building purposes. Local stone is available for foundation walls, but is traditionally not used in combination with cement or lime mortar. Capillary action / rise is common due to the

absence of water proofing, while contemporary buildings are constructed in both fired clay bricks and cement blocks (consisting of fine and coarse sands, with fine gravel or stone chippings added).

There is a gradual change in the influence of locally available building materials from the Missenyi District to Singida Rural District. The drier climate of Singida Rural District results in less wattle and daub construction and more un-stabilized sun-dried bricks (adobe / unburnt bricks). Clay soils are available for burning of clay bricks, and sand and gravel continue to be available. Masonry work in locally fired clay bricks and cement blocks is used for contemporary buildings.

6.4.3.2 Availability of Materials around the PA sites

Various shops that stock hardware / building materials (see Figure 6-10) were visited during the concept design development, mainly in the villages and towns neighboring the PAs. Staff or owners were interviewed about materials, in order to establish availability and indicative prices. Table 6-10: summarizes building material availability in each visited district from the study undertaken.



Figure 6-10: Local building materials available from suppliers

Artisans (*fundi*) are skillful in the manufacturing of steel frame windows and burglar bars, (see Figure 6-11). However, detailing and precision can be problematic. If local artisans are involved in the manufacturing of the window and door frames, attention will need to be given to quality control to ensure standards are met for all products.



Figure 6-11: Steel work yard of artisan (fundu) manufacturing mild steel frame windows and burglar bars



Figure 6-12: Production of burnt bricks (left) and cement blocks (right)

Several local fired clay brickyards (see Figure 6-12 left) were visited in Missenyi, Muleba and Singida Districts near each of the PAs, to survey the production and firing of bricks. It was found that the brickyards are generally established and run by small groups of entrepreneurs, and that all work stages of production are done manually. Brick yards are established in locations where suitable soil is identified. The groups pay the landlords for the extraction of soil, but there is otherwise limited control of this local natural and economic asset. In Bukombe a combination of wood, ash and rice husk is used as a cement replacement in the brick-making process, but also to fire the kilns, while in Nzega rice husk is primarily used for both purposes.

Cement block yards (see Figure 6-12 right) were also visited, where it was observed that work stages of production are manual and semi-mechanized. The quality control (especially

the time of wet curing) of cement products could be a concern and area for improvement (if to be used for the Project).

Table 6-10: Building Material Availability

Priority Area / District	Building Material Availability
MCPY-05, Missenyi	A survey of materials around Missenyi Center revealed that stone, aggregates, sand, burnt bricks, cement and sand blocks, and timber are readily available, extracted around the area. Cement is transported from Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Mbeya. Plumbing and electrical materials are also transported from Dar es Salaam.
MCPY-06, Muleba	A survey of materials made at Muleba Town and around Kiguzi Center revealed that stones, aggregates, sand, burnt bricks, cement and sand blocks and timber are readily available. Burnt bricks are produced by Magereza (prison) camp which is about three kilometers from Muleba Town. They are also extracted around the Kiguzi area. Cement is transported from Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Mbeya. Plumbing and electrical materials are also transported from Dar es Salaam.
MCPY-08, Ushiroambo and Bukombe	There are no hardware shops around Lyambamgongo except for a small-scale fabrication of grill work for windows and doors. Construction materials have to be sourced either from Ushiroambo Town or from Mbogwe Center which is 15 km from MCPY-08. A survey of materials was made around Ushiroambo Town which revealed that stones, aggregates, sand, burnt bricks, cement and sand blocks and timber are readily available. Bricks are fired at an established yard approximately 1 km from Ushiroambo Town. Cement is transported from Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Mbeya. Plumbing and electrical materials are also transported from Dar es Salaam.
MCPY-09 and CY-KP701, Nzega	MCPY-09 and CY-KP701 are in an isolated location which has no trade center nearby. One has to either go to Nzega (65 km away) or to Kagongwa Center (35 km away), which is closer to Kahama Town. A survey of materials was therefore made around Kagongwa Center which revealed that stone, aggregates, sand, burnt bricks, cement and sand blocks, and timber are readily available. Bricks are fired at an established place 2 km from Kagongwa Center. Bricks are also fired at Igusule, which is 15 km from the PAs. Cement is transported from Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Mbeya. Plumbing and electrical materials are also transported from Dar es Salaam.
MCPY-11, Singida	MCPY-11 is 2 km from Iguguna Trading Centre where building materials are available. A survey of materials made around the center revealed that stones, aggregates, sand, burnt bricks cement and sand blocks and timber are readily available. Cement is transported from Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Mbeya. Plumbing and electrical materials are also transported from Dar es Salaam.

During the survey work for the concept design development, several requests were received from the district representatives to assist in developing local skills and to keep the trade in their areas. A balanced approach to standardize construction details and material specification from suppliers in combination with local material / services will be adopted. Appointed contractors will be encouraged to make use of local labor as much as possible (skills enhancement and income generation) even if local materials do not qualify.

6.4.1 Concept Design

6.4.1.1 Local Architectural Style Context

The local architectural style for residential dwelling and domestic structures in the relevant PA areas was considered in the development of the concept designs for the replacement houses. The older local architectural style is practical, well adapted for the climate and with well-developed building material economics. Buildings of the last few decades show stone

foundation walls, with thin masonry walls in locally fired clay brick or concrete blocks. A concrete ring beam, with or without adequate reinforcement, is used to distribute the weight of the roof evenly onto thin (150-220 mm) loadbearing walls. Piers or small buttresses are also used in larger buildings where higher walls are needed to span wider spaces, such as in school classrooms or small halls. The concept design for house types were adapted after field visits to include the structural typology seen in existing houses that were investigated.

Pitched corrugated sheeted roofs at 20-25 degrees over two gable ends have been commonly used in the past few decades (see Figure 6-13 – Structure on the left).

A new roof concept has been developing relatively recently with the use of pitched standing roofs (pitch of 30 - 45 degrees) with no gable wall constructed, and clad in color baked paint finished roof sheeting (see Figure 6-13 – Structure on the right). This shows the change in styles. However, the simple gable end structures are currently far more prevalent in the PA areas.



Figure 6-13: The local roof vernacular of North Tanzania

6.4.1.2 Replacement Housing Strategy

During the concept design field visit engagement was undertaken with PAPs for field verification, to determine full property features and other cost bearing factors. Informal meetings and resulting discussions identified more information with regard to requirements for the planned resettlement. This information included guidelines and expected technical specifications for consideration in the design of houses / buildings.

Existing Houses

Utilizing reference materials and fieldwork the existing affected houses and structures were put into three (3) main categories:

- Structures built from temporary materials (mud and poles for walls without foundation and grass thatch for roofing);

- Structures built from semi-permanent materials (mud and poles and / or mud brick for walls without foundation and corrugated iron sheets for roofing); and
- Structures built from permanent materials (stone foundation, mud / burnt bricks and rendering for walls and CIS for roofing).

Within these three (3) main categories there are six (6) house size ranges which have been used to determine the Replacement House Types sizes.

Concept Design Purpose and Strategy

The main purpose of developing the concept designs for replacement houses for the PAs was to provide a clear methodology of fairly compensating for and allocating replacement houses based on the types and designs of the existing household structures encountered in the PAs. Furthermore, this ensured that physically displaced PAPs would have security of tenure in adequate housing (as required under IFC PS5).

The adopted design strategy for the proposed housing units for replacement in PAs is based on the following:

- Similarity of floor space / footprint sizes following the like-for-like approach for homesteads – see Section 6.3.7.2 which presented the eligibility criteria for the replacement house types;
- Durability and simplicity of construction;
- Minimum floor space to accommodate comfort, health, safety, social and cultural needs of the PAP. In addition, factors of minimum floor space and structural serviceability (refer to Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) standards and specifications – ISO/TC 59/SC15 on ‘Framework for description of housing performance’);
- The provision of a standard single ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine and a covered kitchen shelter (open, not enclosed) for each replacement house;
- PAPs eligible for more than one (1) replacement house to have the choice to elect for either:
 - A standard single improved latrine and a covered kitchen shelter per **replacement house structure; OR**
 - One improved VIP ablution / latrine structure and a covered kitchen shelter plus store **per homestead**; and
- These proposals are based on good construction practice and documented standards and technical specifications as provided for by accredited institutions and bodies, including but not limited to TBS, British Standards, and the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

6.4.1.3 Housing Typology

During field visits the team refined the concept plans based on information collected. The developed design housing typology is outlined below:

- Building Materials and Construction: Two (2) basic construction typologies, which will be further developed during the detailed design stage (*so may be subject to some design development and amendment*).

Technology proposed for non-seismic areas:

- District Engineers were consulted in all visited PAs on the technical issues relating to the suitability of building materials, their availability / extraction and building technology.
- Indicative construction detailing for non-seismic areas is likely to consist of the use of the following:
 - 230 mm deep x 690 mm wide mass concrete strip foundation (no reinforcing);
 - 230 mm wide cement block foundation wall, gravel and stone for compacted hard core (150 mm thick);
 - 230 mm wide x 200 mm deep reinforced ground beam;
 - 100 mm ground floor slab (no steel mesh reinforcing);
 - 150 mm cement block work for external walls and 150 mm brick work for internal walls with a 150 mm wide x 200 mm deep reinforced concrete ring beam at lintel height on both external and internal walls; and
 - Timber roof structure and lightweight galvanized iron corrugated sheets (G30).

Technology proposed for seismic areas:

- Instances of tectonic occurrences have also been taken into account. Experience drawn from the earth tremor in Kagera (Bukoba) two (2) years ago showed that most houses that collapsed had weak detailing, poor workmanship, and lack of quality assurance in general, as well as absence of seismic-resistant features in particular. During the detailed design structural engineers will undertake further work on the design foundation and structural design is proposed;
- Indicative construction detailing for seismic areas (i.e. in Missenyi, Kagera) is likely to consist of the use of the following:
 - 230 mm deep x 690 mm wide mass concrete strip foundation (no reinforcing);
 - 230 mm wide cement block foundation wall, gravel and stone for compacted hard core (150 mm thick layer);

-
- 230 mm wide x 300 mm deep reinforced ground beam;
 - Steel mesh reinforced 150 mm concrete floor slab;
 - 150 mm cement block work for external walls and 150 mm brick work for internal walls with a 150 mm wide x 200 mm deep reinforced concrete ring beam at lintel height on both external and internal walls; and
 - timber roof structure and lightweight galvanized iron corrugated sheets (G30).
- Building Materials and Finishes:
 - The house typology consists of a concrete strip foundation to support a solid concrete block foundation wall, built up to the natural ground line. In seismic affected areas there will be a deeper reinforced concrete ground beam that supports a thicker reinforced concrete floor slab;
 - All external and internal walls will be built from concrete blocks (with cement plaster on both sides);
 - A precast concrete windowsill will be installed underneath a metal window casement with burglar bars;
 - At the door soffit height there will be a continuous in-situ cast concrete beam on all external walls and some internal walls;
 - The roof structure will be constructed of treated soft wood and will be covered with corrugated iron sheets; and
 - All rooms will have cement screed floors, ceiling boards and painted walls.
 - House Types: Six house types have been designed (A-F) and the eligibility criteria for each type is presented in Section 6.3.7.2.
 - Residential Plot Size:
 - In terms of the Urban Planning Space Standards (*made under regulation 4(1), section 77 (1) (b) of the Urban Planning Act 2007*), Guidance Note 93 provides for the minimum plot size for urban areas. Given the absence of any other guidance on minimum plot sizes in peri-urban and rural areas the general standard for low and super low density for detached housing under the above regulations has been considered.

Table 6-11: Standards for Residential Areas - Detached house and Maisonettes

Type	Plot Size	Maximum Plot Coverage
Low-density	801-1200m ²	50%
Super-low Density	1201- 2000 m ²	45%

Based on the above parameters it is recommended that the residential plot size be guided by the Maximum Plot Coverage for Low-density (50%) and Super-low Density housing (45%).

- Once the location of residential plots has been confirmed, the residential plot sizes will be finalized, depending on location and further engagement;
- Cognizance needs be taken of PAPs' individual choice to be finalized during the engagement phase, eg:
 - PAPs may have existing suitable land within the ward on which to build their replacement house; and
 - Distance of residential plots to replacement farmlands.
- **Kitchen Structures:** A standard entitlement per replacement house is a covered kitchen (open) structure with a raised cooking platform and fireplace with a metal flue. The key considerations in the development of these designs were:
 - The use of a safe roof-covered cooking space at a safe height (where children cannot be injured), in a well-ventilated space with safe means of escape;
 - Uncontrolled flames under a timber roof structure that is not controlled by a hood and a flue are a significant fire hazard;
 - The fear of spreading fire to outside vegetation, a secure space to store cooking utensils, and convenience, which were stated by PAPs as the main reasons for cooking indoors;
 - Providing a separate safe covered space for PAPs to cook to reduce the risks associated with cooking fires being moved inside housing structures; and
 - Households eligible for more than one replacement house can select a covered kitchen structure with an enclosed store room **per homestead** instead of the standard entitlement of a covered kitchen (open) structure **per replacement house**.
- **Latrine / Ablution Structures:** Of the 34 physically displaced households only six (6) have latrine / toilet structures, with these being predominantly poor quality and in the majority of cases with no roof (4 out of 6). The key considerations in the development of these designs were:
 - For improvement of living conditions and welfare of households;

- Provide a facility which is durable and safe, and can be maintained; and
 - Cultural considerations.
- The provision of latrine and kitchen structures are offered to meet the objective and requirements within IFC PS5 relating to improving the standards of living of displaced persons. Entitlement is not linked to the existing PAP ancillary structures but is provided per replacement house / homestead as indicated above;
- Water –
 - Rainwater will be harvested on all house roofs with a series of PVC gutters and down pipes and will be stored in tanks supported on blockwork platforms at ground level. No water reticulation will be supplied from the tanks. Therefore rainwater collection will only be effective during the rainy season; and
 - The Project is also evaluating provision of access to a water supply within a reasonable distance for PAPs who are physically displaced and select the replacement housing option. This is being done as part of an ongoing program looking at water supply infrastructure for the construction camps and pipe yards. Ideally, the Project would locate any such community water supplies to benefit both host communities and give access to the physically displaced PAPs. However, this will be dependent on the final location of residential plots and whether a PAP elects to have their replacement house built on other land they have (if this is determined to be suitable).
- **Electricity** – Each replacement house will be provided with a simple solar panel to provide sufficient power for basic lighting, television (TV), and USB ports. A minimum of 400 Watt solar panel with one (1) battery and solar inverter of 500 VA will be adequate for lighting nine (9) bulbs and one (1) socket for TV and two USBs for charging mobile phones.

6.4.1.4 Mitigation of Climatic Conditions

When positioning structures on the finally selected resettlement plots, the following will be considered to mitigate against adverse climatic conditions:

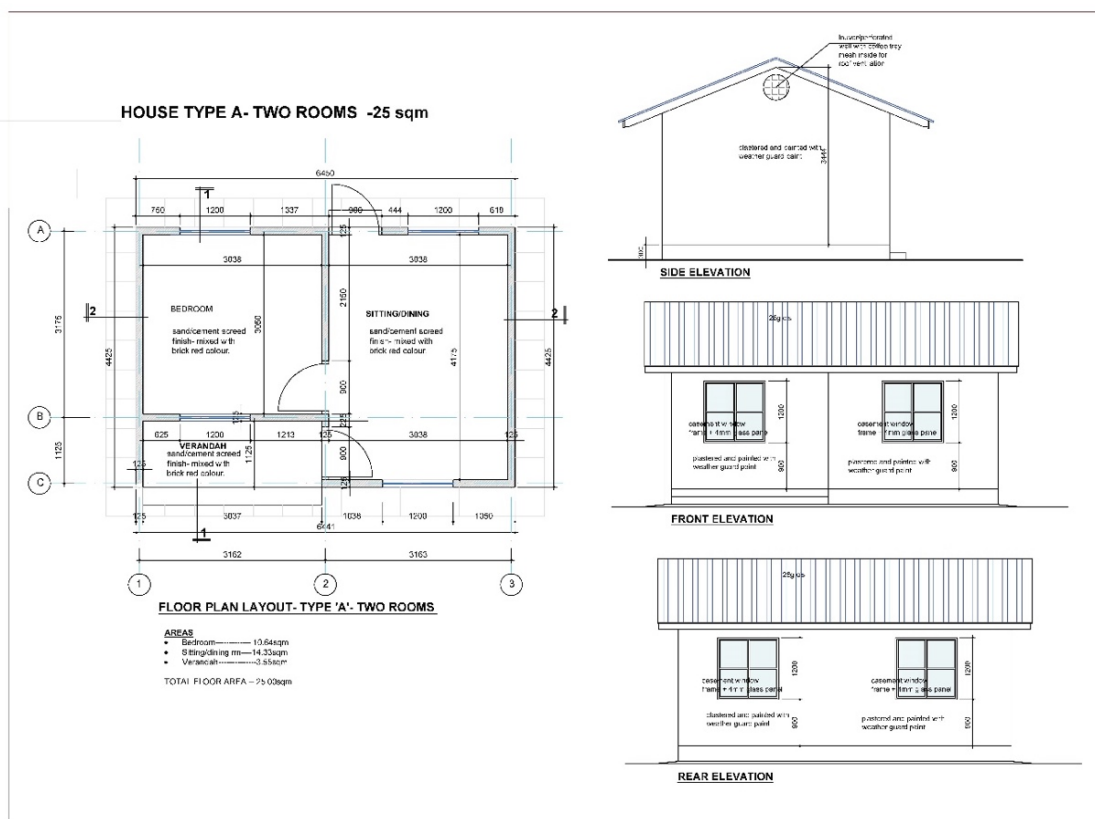
- Orientation of the building to ensure minimal impacts that may be caused by wind flow directions and rainfall impacts;
- Avoiding dampness from the ground which may affect the structure, hence selecting appropriate construction materials and adopting appropriate construction technology; and
- Installing gutters and tanks to collect rainwater.

6.5 Part IV Replacement House Designs

An overview of each house type and the ancillary structures is provided in the following section.

6.5.1 House Type A

Type A is the smallest house (25 m²) of the house types and consists of two rooms and a small covered veranda. This house is well lit with natural light through big windows, has good cross ventilation of the two spaces, with four windows and two external doors.



	MCPY-5	MCPY-6	MCPY-7	MCPY-8	MCPY-9	CY KP 701	MCPY-10	MCPY-11	MCPY-12	MC-13	PY-13	MCPY-14	MCPY-15	MCPY-16	Total
Type A Housing Requirements	4	6	-	10	6	8	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	36

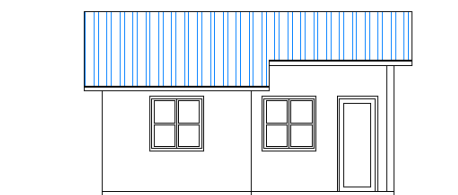
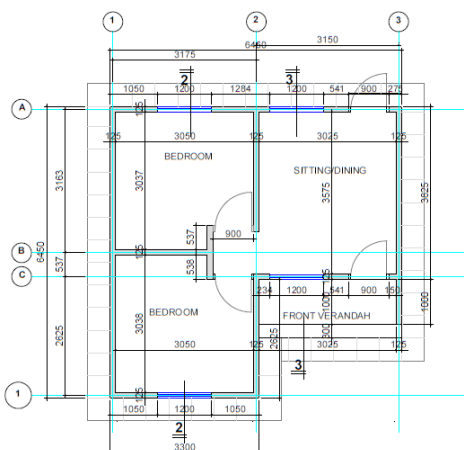
Figure 6-14: House Type A (3D Schematic, Floor Plan and Elevations)

6.5.2 House Type B

Type B is a 33 m² house that consists of three rooms and a small covered veranda, Figure 6-15. This house is well lit with natural light through big windows, has good cross ventilation and means of escape from the three spaces with four windows and two external doors.



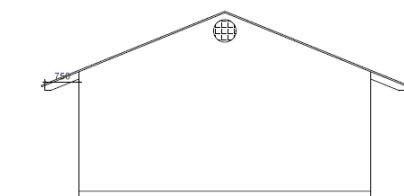
FLOOR PLAN LAYOUT- TYPE 'B'- THREE ROOMS- 33.sqm



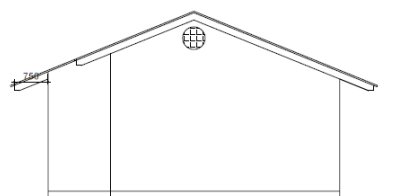
FRONT SIDE VIEW

FLOOR PLAN LAYOUT- TYPE 'B'- THREE ROOMS

- AREAS**
- Bedroom 1-----10.16sqm
 - Bedroom 2-----10.16sqm
 - Sitting/dining m-----13.00sqm
 - Verandah-----3.15sqm
- TOTAL FLOOR AREA – 33.00sqm



LEFT SIDE VIEW



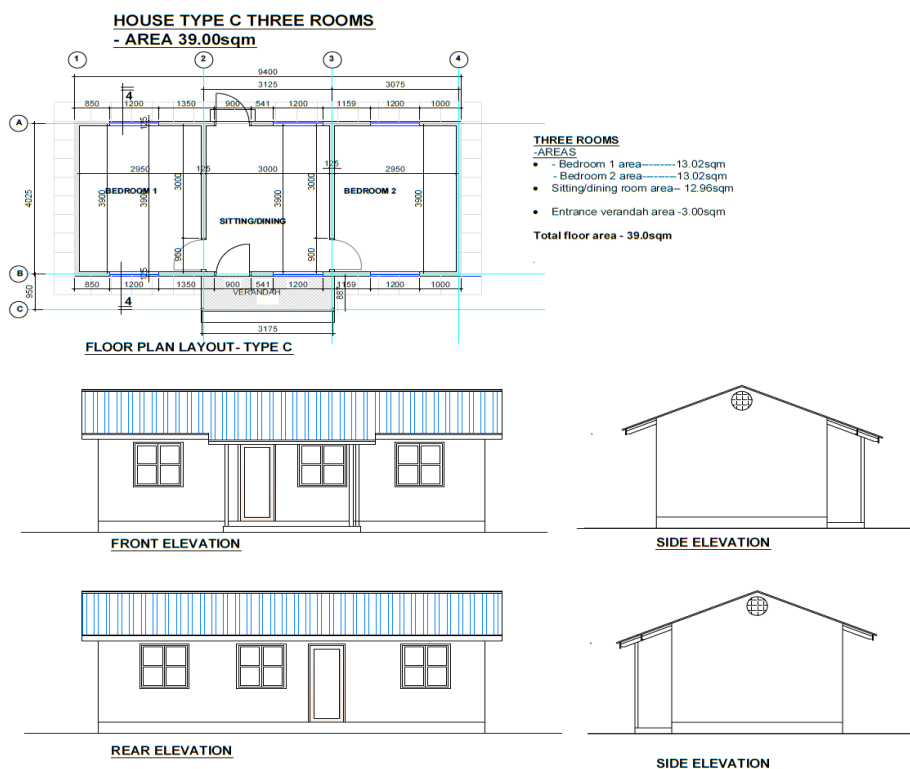
RIGHT SIDE VIEW

	MCPY-5	MCPY-6	MCPY-7	MCPY-8	MCPY-9	CY KP 701	MCPY-10	MCPY-11	MCPY-12	MC-13	PY-13	MCPY-14	MCPY-15	MCPY-16	Total
Type B Housing Requirements	1	2	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7

Figure 6-15: House Type B (3D Schematic, Floor Plan and Elevations)

6.5.3 House Type C

Type C is a 39 m² house that consists of three rooms and a small covered veranda, Figure 6-16. This house is well lit with natural light through big windows, has good cross ventilation of the three spaces with six windows and two external doors.

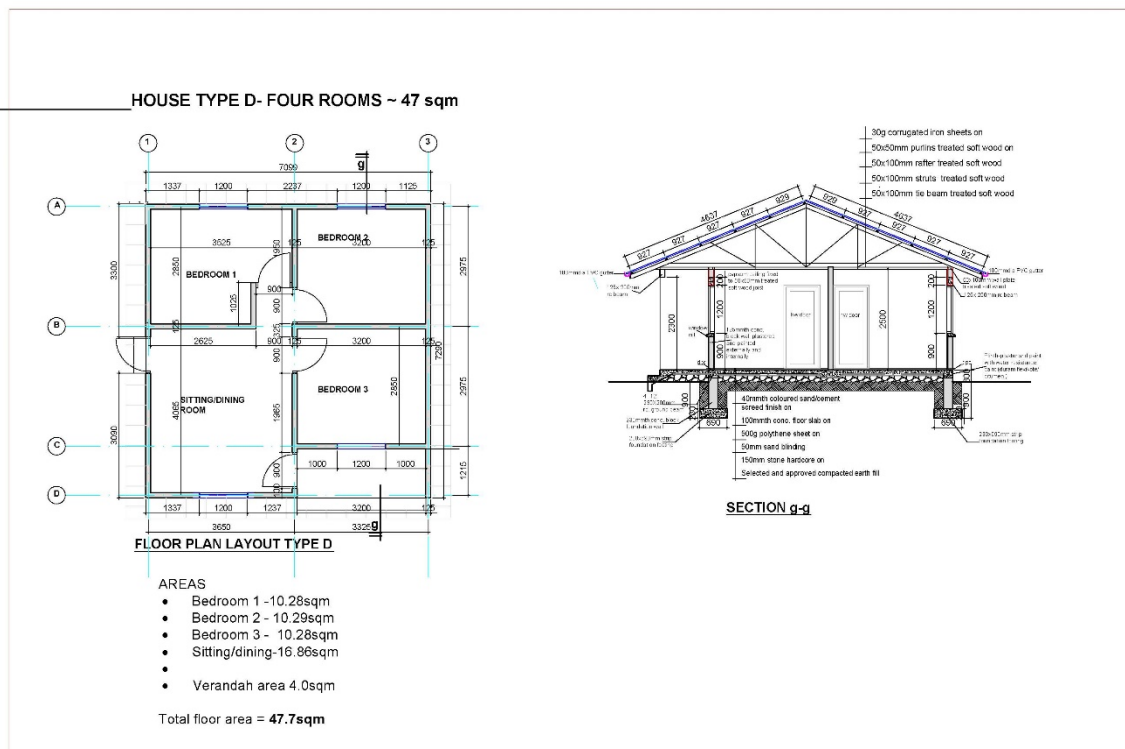


	MCPY-5	MCPY-6	MCPY-7	MCPY-8	MCPY-9	CY KP 701	MCPY-10	MCPY-11	MCPY-12	MC-13	PY-13	MCPY-14	MCPY-15	MCPY-16	Total
Type C Housing Requirements	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5

Figure 6-16: House Type C – 3 Dimensional Schematic, Floor Plan and Elevation

6.5.4 House Type D

Type D is a 47 m² house that consists of four rooms (three bedrooms and a sitting / dining room) and a small covered veranda, Figure 6-17. This house is well lit with natural light through big windows, has good cross ventilation of the four spaces with four windows and two external doors.

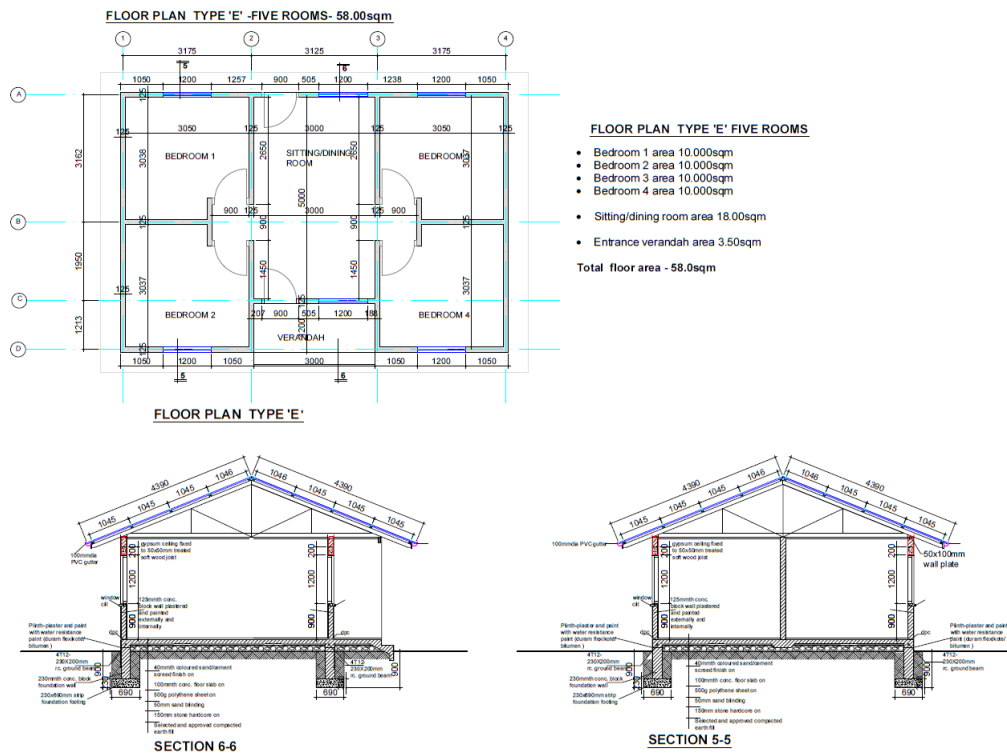


	MCPY-5	MCPY-6	MCPY-7	MCPY-8	MCPY-9	CY KP 701	MCPY-10	MCPY-11	MCPY-12	MC-13	PY-13	MCPY-14	MCPY-15	MCPY-16	Total
Type D Housing Requirements	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3

Figure 6-17: House Type D - 3 Dimensional Schematic, Floor Plan and Elevation

6.5.5 House Type E

Type E is a 58 m² house that consists of five rooms and a small covered veranda. This house is well lit with natural light through big windows, has good cross ventilation of the five spaces with six windows and two external doors.

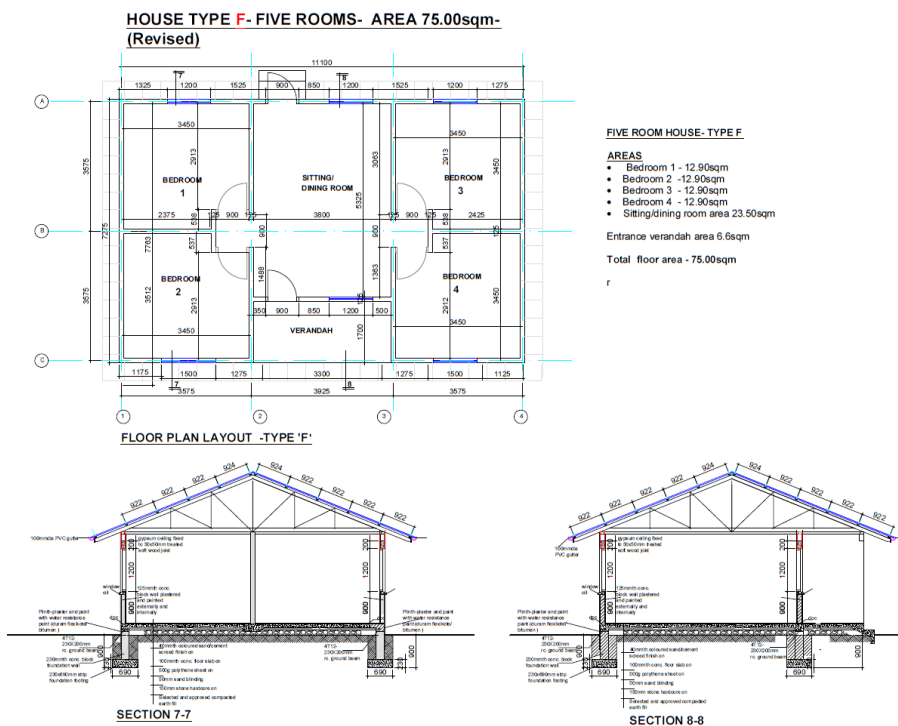


	MCPY-5	MCPY-6	MCPY-7	MCPY-8	MCPY-9	CY KP 701	MCPY-10	MCPY-11	MCPY-12	MC-13	PY-13	MCPY-14	MCPY-15	MCPY-16	Total
Type E Housing Requirements	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Figure 6-18: House Type E - 3 Dimensional Schematic, Floor Plan and Elevation

6.5.6 House Type F

Type F is the biggest (75 m²) of the house types and consists of five rooms and a small covered veranda, Figure 6-19. This house is well lit with natural light through big windows, has good cross ventilation of the five spaces with six windows and two external doors.



	MCPY-5	MCPY-6	MCPY-7	MCPY-8	MCPY-9	CY KP 701	MCPY-10	MCPY-11	MCPY-12	MC-13	PY-13	MCPY-14	MCPY-15	MCPY-16	Total
Type F Housing Requirements	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Figure 6-19: House Type F- 3 Dimensional Schematic, Floor Plan and Elevation

6.5.7 Ablution / Latrine Designs

The two VIP latrine / ablution typologies consist of:

- Single covered VIP latrine (Type A), Figure 6-20; and
- Single VIP latrine and shower that are covered and enclosed with two doors (Type B), Figure 6-21.

Both types will be built over a cylindrical excavated pit, built out in concrete blocks onto a cylindrical strip foundation. The first five courses of block work will have weep holes. The cylinder will be covered by a reinforced concrete slab to support built up walls in concrete blocks.

Type B will have a connecting washing space with door. At the door soffit height, there will be a continuous in-situ cast concrete ring beam on all external walls and the one internal wall. This will be necessary for structural support to distribute the weight of the roof evenly on both internal and external walls.

Both VIP latrine types will have a mono-pitched roof structure, constructed in treated soft wood and will be covered with corrugated iron sheets. The floors will have non-slip ceramic matt tiles with a high wall skirting. There will not be any ceilings provided. Walls will be painted in high gloss enamel finish and battened type hard wood doors in hard wood frames will be varnished. A white glazed squatting type pan will be provided. A p-trap will be necessary to create a water trap for the prevention of odours in the spaces.

The door will be 100mm from the top of the concrete slab. In front of the single latrine door (Type A) is a L-shaped screen wall and in Type B there will be a T-shaped screen wall to provide privacy.

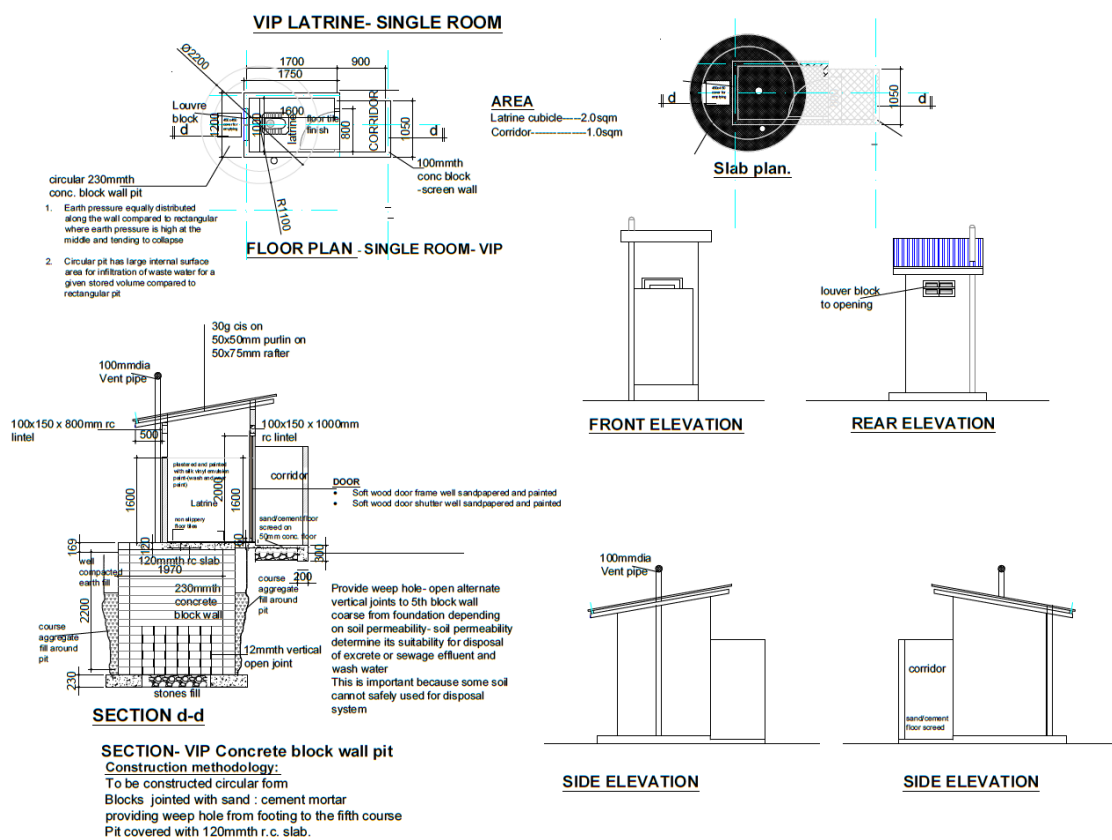


Figure 6-20: VIP Latrine Type A – 3D Schematic, Floor Plan and Elevations

6.5.8 Kitchen Shelter Designs

The two kitchen typologies consist of:

- Open covered kitchen (Type A), Figure 6-22; and
- Open covered kitchen with an enclosed store room (Type B) , Figure 6-23.

The rationale behind a covered kitchen with openings, no doors and windows, is to provide a ventilated cooking area but partly screened of to the outside area to prevent fire spreading to vegetation. A small enclosed connecting kitchen store (built in cupboard without shelves) will provide a secure space for food and cooking utensils. An elevated slab for cooking (with a mild steel hood and chimney) will offer a safe cooking area out of reach of small children. Homeowners can fill-in the openings with other building material or fenestration, and shelving in the cupboard can be done according to their means and needs.

Type B will have an additional connecting store.

For the two kitchen typologies there will be concrete strip foundations to support a concrete solid block foundation wall, built up to the natural ground line, and a reinforced concrete ground beam to support a thick concrete floor slab. All external and internal walls will be built from concrete blocks (with 12mm cement plaster on both sides).

For Type A kitchen there will be treated soft wood timber beams to tie the masonry work back to two galvanized mild steel columns cast in the concrete foundation.

For Type B kitchen at the door soffit height, there will be a continuous in-situ cast concrete ring beam on all external walls and the one internal wall. This will be necessary for structural support to distribute the weight of the roof evenly on both internal and external walls.

Both kitchen types will have a mono-pitched roof structure, constructed in treated soft wood and will be covered with corrugated iron sheets. The floors will have oxide coloured cement screeds on the concrete floor slabs. There will not be any ceilings provided. Walls will be painted in eggshell colored finish. Composite panel external doors in hard wood frames will be varnished.



OPEN KITCHEN 'A' (UNDER SHED)- AREA 7.80sqm WITH KITCHEN HOOD

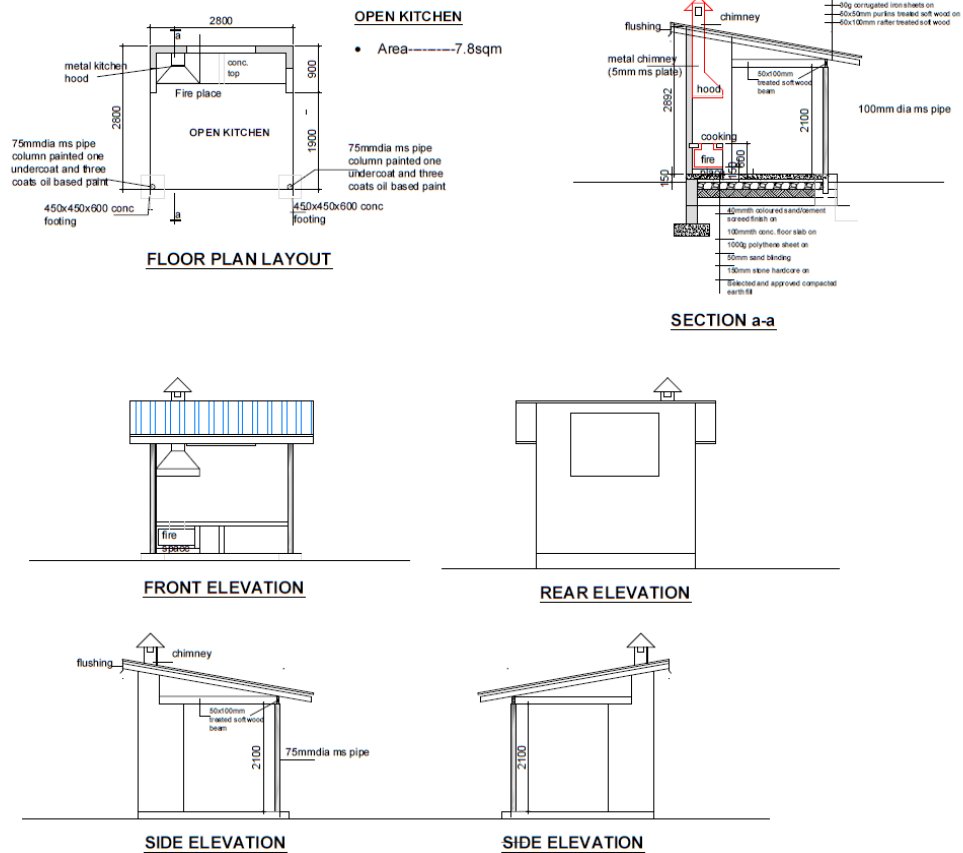
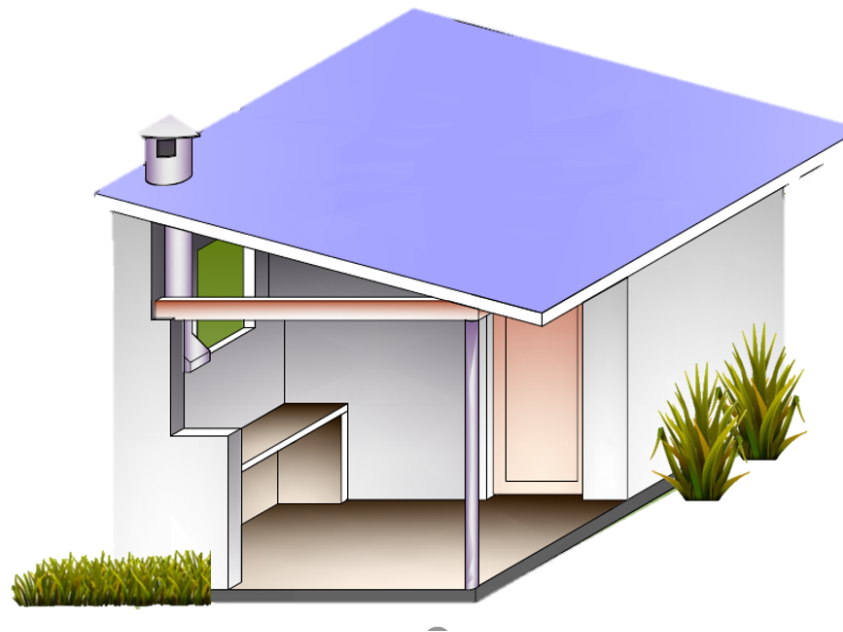


Figure 6-22: Open Kitchen Shelter Type A – 3D Schematic, Floor Plan, Elevations



**OPEN KITCHEN 'B' AND STORE- AREA 14.30sqm
WITH KITCHEN HOOD**

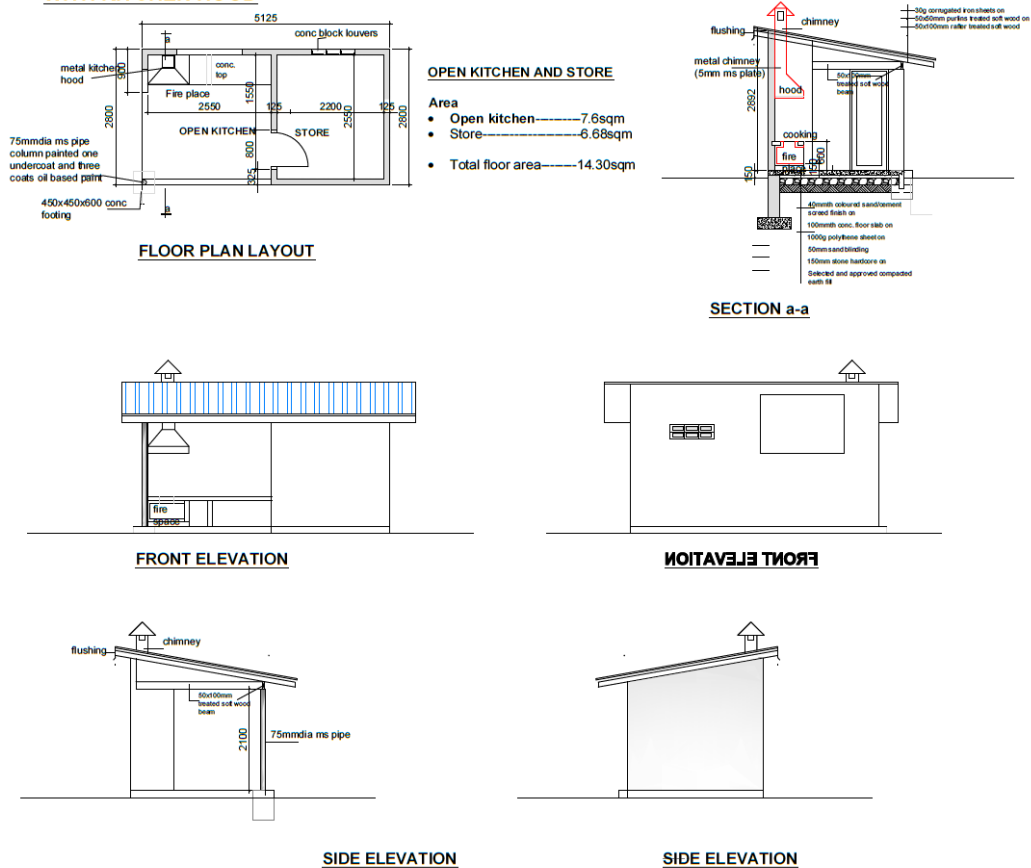


Figure 6-23: Open Kitchen Shelter Type B - 3D Schematic, Floor Plan, Elevations

6.6 Part V: Replacement Land

6.6.1 Overview of Required Replacement Land

Table 6-12 below summarizes the required Replacement land for each PA in terms of total numbers and sizes of affected land parcels, numbers of physically-displaced homesteads and displaced structures. The table also shows the maximum extent of replacement land that may be required, assuming all PAPs eligible for replacement land select it.

Differences between affected land and potentially-required replacement land stem from the Entitlement Framework adopted by the Project¹⁰⁰ and the eligibility criteria for replacement land (see Section 6.3.7.1).

It should be noted that PAPs who are eligible for replacement land will be given a choice between replacement land and cash compensation (or a combination of the two). The same principle will apply in the case of physical displacement. Eligible PAPs will be given the opportunity to choose between cash compensation and replacement land / housing during entitlement briefings, which will constitute one of the first steps in RAP implementation. The replacement land requirements set out in this section are therefore based on the conservative assumption that all PAPs who are eligible for replacement land and / or housing will choose the in-kind rather than the cash (or mixed) option. Figure 6-24 below shows possible replacement land requirements at different percentile increments.

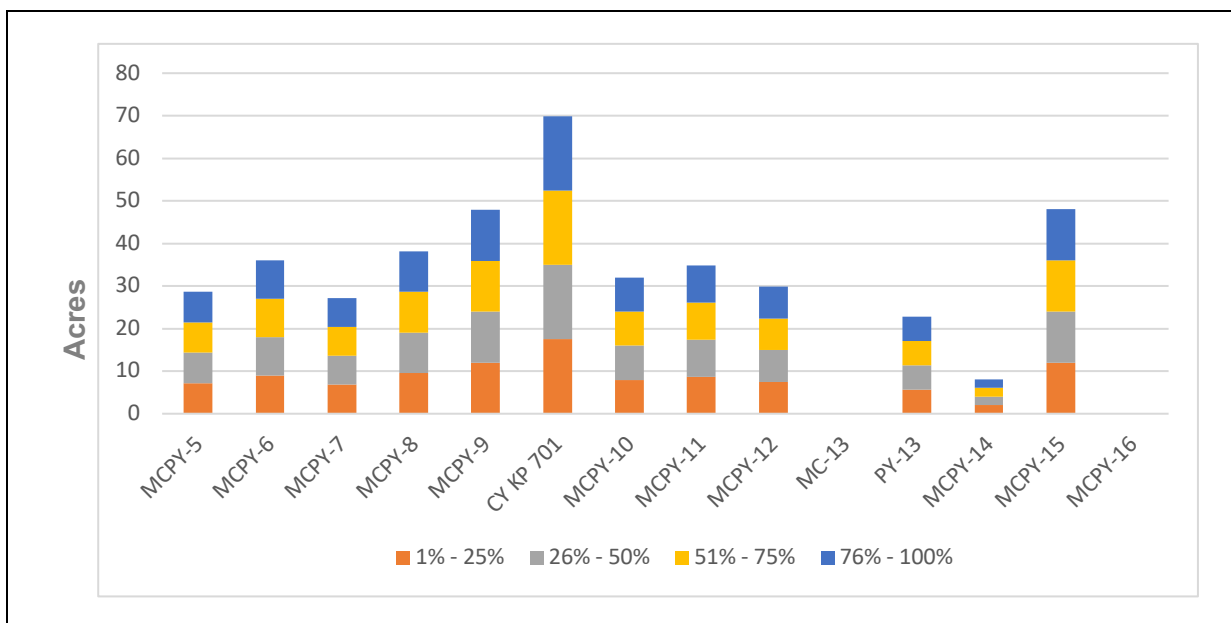


Figure 6-24: Possible replacement land requirements

¹⁰⁰ As set out in Table 6-1: Entitlements Framework – Priority Areas.

As can be seen from the table below, physical displacement will occur at six of the PAs: MCPY-05, MCPY-06, MCPY-08, MCPY-09 and the Coating Yard (CY-KP701), and MCPY-11.

Table 6-12: Summary of Replacement Land and Housing Requirements

Priority Area	Affected Land ¹⁰¹				No. of Physically-Displaced Households
	Number of Parcels	Total Size of Priority Area (acres)	Number of Replacement Parcels Required ¹⁰²	Replacement Land Required (acres)	
MCPY-05	25	47.39	13	28.66	5
MCPY-06	31	42.21	24	36.08	7
MCPY-07	10	44.79	4	27.19	-
MCPY-08	32	43.44	11	38.20	9
MCPY-09	10	45.35	11	47.94 ¹⁰³	4
CY-KP701	40	98.84	25	69.84	5
MCPY-10	15	43.65	8	31.91	-
MCPY-11	40	44.77	18	34.79	4
MCPY-12	27	49.01	11	29.84	-
MC-13	3	11.55	-	-	-
PY-13	10	29.56	5	22.83	-
MCPY-14	6	45.66	3	8.07	-
MCPY-15	70	51.75	30	48.09	-
MCPY-16	1	45.61 ¹⁰⁴	-	-	-
Total	320	643.58	163	423.44	34

6.6.2 Available Replacement Land

During the RAP Planning stage after completion of the land delineation, asset valuation and socio-economic surveys DWC undertook a further field mission to investigate the options for in-kind compensation. The specific objectives of this field mission were:

- To identify available communal or unused / underutilized land that could potentially serve as **replacement land** for displaced households who are eligible for in-kind compensation for land to be acquired for the Priority Areas;

¹⁰¹ Assuming that all PAPs eligible for replacement land choose the in-kind compensation option.

¹⁰² MCPY-06, MCPY-09, CY-KP701 and MCPY-11 each require a standard residential plot for tenants who own structures without land.

¹⁰³ Sizes recorded during the valuation surveys were larger than final parcel site areas as confirmed through the EACOP Project Coordinate System (Transverse Mercator projection with a WGS 1984 datum and central meridian of 35° East) (EACOP TM35). Therefore, the larger size was given to each PAP to correspond with Valuation form 1.

¹⁰⁴ Note: the area recorded during the valuation was 46.21 acres. Following further survey of the site the final site area was confirmed to be 45.61 acres based on the EACOP Project Coordinate System (Transverse Mercator projection with a WGS 1984 datum and central meridian of 35° East) (EACOP TM35).

- To identify options for providing **temporary accommodation** for physically-displaced households (which would be required for Priority Areas as the Project schedule does not allow for the construction of replacement houses to be completed prior to the date on which land access is required);
- To collect initial information on predominant **building practices** in the affected areas, with the aim of informing the design of replacement housing; and
- To undertake a preliminary investigation of options for **livelihood restoration**, including any current livelihood projects in the District or Region, which would be required to address displacement-induced impacts on livelihoods.

During the investigation of replacement land 60 potential sites were identified that may be suitable for replacement agricultural land, residential purposes or a combination of these. A total of 45 sites were visited by the field teams, with some potential sites being discarded as unsuitable, either before or after site visits. DWC prepared a report with maps of potential replacement land sites. To avoid speculative activities compromising the availability of the potential land these maps are not presented in the RAP.

This field mission visited all PA areas, at the time that the assessment of eligibility for replacement land for each PAP was being undertaken. This process established that no replacement land is likely to be required at MC-13 or MCPY-16.

Table 6-13 summarizes the land identified for agricultural and / or residential purposes. As can be seen, during the field mission no available government or community-owned land was identified at MC-13 and PY-13 (although it was determined there may be privately-owned land that is available on an individual willing-buyer willing-seller basis). Table 6-13 gives a comparison between required replacement land (as determined on the basis of the PA surveys) and available land (as determined during the field mission report).

As indicated in the third-last column of Table 6-12, at several of the sites (MCPY-07, MCPY-09, MCPY-10 and MCPY-12) the available replacement land identified during the field mission was less than the land required. The Project is undertaking more targeted research at these sites during the finalization of the RAP and this will be a prioritized task during the first stages of RAP implementation. At some of the sites (e.g. MCPY-07), the stakeholders consulted had indicated that additional land is potentially available.

In the second-last column of Table 6-12, the extent of identified replacement land suitable for residential purposes at each site is divided by the number of physically-displaced households at that site. This indicates that there would be sufficient acres of replacement residential land available to each physically-displaced household (i.e. greater than the land required to achieve the 45-5-0% plot coverage recommended for low and super low-density urban settings¹⁰⁵).

¹⁰⁵ GN 93 Urban Planning Space Standards (2018)

Table 6-12 also shows the availability of temporary accommodation in nearby settlements at / around each site identified previously during the RAP Planning mission. The only site at which no such accommodation was identified at that stage was MCPY-05.

The last column Table 6-12 shows the availability of temporary accommodation as reported by stakeholders consulted during the field mission. As can be seen from this column, two (2) sites – MCPY-05 and MCPY-11 – will require additional work to identify options for temporary accommodation, as stakeholders during the field mission indicated that there is no accommodation for rent in nearby settlements.

In parallel to the RAP finalization, the Project has been and is continuing to undertake further research into and targeted engagement regarding identification of replacement land and temporary accommodation. This has identified additional potential replacement land and other temporary accommodation options in the vicinity of a number of PA locations. PACs and PAPs will be presented with these findings during entitlements briefings at an individual site level. The disclosure of information on this matter will be done so as not to increase the risk of speculative activities.

Table 6-13: Comparison of Required and Available Replacement Land and Housing

Priority Area	Required Land (From Priority Area Surveys)							Available Land (From In-Kind Investigations) ¹⁰⁶						Analysis Land / Accommodation ¹⁰⁷		
	Affected Land		Number of Replacement Parcels Required	Replacement Land Required (acres)	Number of Land parcel for residential purposes (Physically Displaced Households)	Land for residential purposes (acres)	Maximum No. Of Replacement Houses (assuming all eligible PAPs select this option)	Replacement Agricultural Land		Land For Replacement Housing		Land For Both		Percentage of required replacement agricultural land identified in Q2 2018 as available	Percentage of required replacement residential land identified in Q2 2018 available	Temporary Accommodation Available in Nearby Settlements
	No. Parcels	Acres						No. Parcels	Acres	No. Parcels	Acres	No. Parcels	Acres			
MCPY-05	25	47.39	13	28.66	5	0.25	6	2	28.42	1	2.97			99%	1188%	Yes
MCPY-06	31	42.21	24	36.08	7	0.38	9	2	13.34	1	3.71	1	22.74	37%	976%	Yes
MCPY-07	10	44.79	4	27.19	0			3	22.47	0	0	0	0	83%		Not Required.
MCPY-08	32	43.44	11	38.20	9	0.46	11			2	6.92	11	118.12	2.68	1504%	Yes
MCPY-09	10	45.35	11	47.94	4	0.39	9					9	16.31	11%	80%	Yes
CY-KP701	40	98.84	25	69.84	5	0.54	12					9	16.31	11%	80%	Yes
MCPY-10	15	43.65	8	31.91	0			3	20.02	0	0	0	0	63%		Not Required.
MCPY-11	40	44.77	18	34.79	4	0.29	6	4	27.43	1	5.93	6	28.91	79%	2045%	Yes
MCPY-12	27	49.01	11	29.84	0			1	15.07					51%		Not Required
MC-13	3	11.55	-	-	0									Not Required.	Not Required.	Not Required
PY-13 ¹⁰⁸	10	29.56	5	22.83	0											Not Required
MCPY-14	6	45.66	3	8.07	0			4	657.3					8145%		Not Required
MCPY-15	70	51.75	30	48.09	0			2	120.1			5	55.11	250%	740%	Not Required
MCPY-16	1	45.61	-	-	0			2	600.47					Not Required	Not Required	Not Required

¹⁰⁶ Available land was identified in discussion with District, Ward and Village Officials and did not involve an assessment of the available land indicated. Where it was indicated that land was available on an individual willing buyer willing seller basis, no discussions were held with landholders so as not to create expectations and the speculative increase in land prices. This is based on land identified during the DWC field mission (Q2 2018). Subsequently, the Project is undertaking further fieldwork and engagement to identify addition replacement land and temporary accommodation options.

¹⁰⁷ This is based on land identified during the DWC field mission (Q2 2018). Subsequently, the Project are undertaking further fieldwork and engagement (Q4 2018) to identify addition replacement land and temporary accommodation options.

¹⁰⁸ Land is understood to be available on an individual willing-buyer willing-seller basis.

6.7 Part VI: Public Infrastructure

Table 6-14 below gives a summary of the number of instances that community facilities and public infrastructure located within the PAs will be affected.

Table 6-14: Summary of Community Facilities and Public Infrastructure Affected by Priority Area

Priority Area	Transmission Line Traverses or is Adjacent to the Priority Area Footprint ¹⁰⁹	Underground Tele-communications Cables Adjacent to the Priority Area Footprint	Water Pipeline Traverses the Priority Area Footprint
MCPY-06	1		
MCPY-11	1		
MCPY-12	1		
MC-13		1	
PY-13	1	1	
MCPY-16	1		1
Total	5	2	1

For public infrastructure such as roads and transmission lines, engagements are ongoing with the appropriate authorities (TANROADS, TARURA, TANESCO, etc.) to discuss options for either avoiding impacts or managing impacts on such infrastructure.

¹⁰⁹ The Project is working with TANESCO to review these matters but it is likely that lines can remain and any works required will be agreed.

7 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION FRAMEWORK

7.1 Introduction

This Section sets out the Project's approach to livelihood restoration, such measures are designed to restore, and where possible improve, PAPs welfare post-physical and economic displacement. Eligibility to these programs for PAPs is dependent on the significance of impact on PAP livelihood strategies and access to certain programs whether they select replacement land or cash compensation.

International good practice standards stress the importance of improving the livelihoods of households affected by resettlement (through both physical and economic displacement) by putting in place a comprehensive improved livelihoods strategy. Specifically, IFIs state that livelihood improvement interventions should be culturally appropriate and sustainable; i.e. they should be based on existing local capability, and they should enable the PAP and PAH to move beyond dependence on external resources (such as Project-provided capital and expertise) within the period of RAP implementation.

The United Kingdom (UK) Department for International Development (DFID) defines a sustainable livelihood as that which is able to withstand socio-economic or political shocks as well as enhance the wellbeing of present and future generations, without causing harm to the natural environment / depleting natural resources¹¹⁰.

For the EACOP Project, the key guiding principle for livelihood restoration is "To improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods and standards of living of displaced persons"¹¹¹. Per international standards, mitigation measures for resettlement (physical and economic displacement) are not optional, and should be in place before any physical or economic displacement takes effect.

Overview of EACOP's Livelihood Restoration Plan

The LRP included within this RAP provides an overview of the existing living and socio-economic conditions found at the various PA sites and describes the level of livelihood restoration activity anticipated, and the local programs and support systems that can be drawn on to support implementation of the Project's Livelihood Restoration Program for the PAs. The proposal livelihood restoration activities and options for PAPs is presented. This LRP will be a live document and subject to development during the implementation of the RAP.

Livelihoods, in the sense that the term is used here, refers to strategies that households and individuals employ to meet their economic and survival needs. Such strategies may involve cash income, but this is not necessarily the case – a household may also meet its needs by

¹¹⁰ Sustainable Livelihoods Guidance Sheets: Framework, Section 2. DFID, 1999. subsection 2.1

¹¹¹ International Finance Corporation (IFC) (2012) Performance Standard 5.

growing its own food, bartering produce for necessities, etc. A household or individual may also engage in more than one form of livelihood, some being cash-based and others being subsistence-oriented. Subsistence-oriented livelihoods are the main component of the PA PAPs livelihood strategies.

The overall aim of this RAP, and echoed in the approach to the development of the LRP, is to ensure that there is a measurable improvement in the lives and livelihoods of all PAHs. Specific objectives of the LRP is to:

- Provide sustainable livelihood packages for PAHs;
- Provide mechanisms for those receiving cash compensation to optimize opportunities;
- enable self-reliance and foster socio-economic empowerment.

The livelihoods restoration program comprises a package of livelihood restoration options that will be offered to PAPs and PAHs. The level of support provided will be aligned with the level of impact experienced by a particular households. Households assessed during the socio-economic survey process as potentially vulnerable will be further engaged with to determine if these factors require a more customised level and type of support to enable them to restore their livelihoods.

7.1.1 Key Principles Underpinning the LRP

Development of the livelihood restoration approach for the Project is guided by the following principles, which accord with applicable national laws and IFI standards:

- **Multi-faceted approach:** Livelihoods strategies need to incorporate a range of different approaches to at least restore, and / or improve livelihoods activities;
- **Active community participation:** Livelihood strategies can only be sustained if beneficiaries are able to actively participate and make informed choices about their preferred livelihood options. Community participation needs to be planned and implemented in such a way as to enable equal participation by women and potentially marginalized groups;
- **Vulnerability:** Particular focus and consideration needs to be given to vulnerable individuals / groups throughout the livelihood's restoration process, including to people who are part of minority ethnic groups, or on the margins of society;
- **Transitional support:** Pending implementation of the LRP, transitional support is required to support the income earning capacity of eligible households until their livelihood activities have been restored. Eligibility and end points for transitional support should be clearly defined;
- **Multi-sectoral partnerships:** Technical expertise and institutional support should be utilized across multiple service providers to ensure successful delivery;

- **Sustainability:** Sustainability principles must be applied throughout LRP planning and implementation to ensure the strategy is resilient without compromising the natural environment;
- **Community ownership:** Dependency is a key risk associated with resettlement activities that needs to be avoided. A livelihoods restoration strategy needs to empower communities to have ownership of it;
- **Capacity building:** Local capacity building is a core element of a livelihoods restoration strategy. Capacity building needs to be inclusive and make provisions for the development of skills for different groups; and
- **Monitoring and Evaluation:** Ongoing monitoring and evaluation are key elements of an improved livelihoods strategy. Indicators need to be used to measure change as applicable.

7.2 Overview of Regional Trends and Contrasts

7.2.1 Climate

Tanzania has a tropical climate. The coolest months are from June to October and the hottest months from December to March. The wet season varies geographically, with a:

- single October-May rainy season along the north-western parts of the pipeline route (Kagera, Geita and Tabora Regions);
- bimodal season with “short” October-December rains and “long” March-May rains in the central areas (Dodoma, Singida and Manyara Regions); and
- single December-April season towards the coast (Tanga Region).

7.2.2 Livelihood Strategies

Livelihood strategies differ widely between the various regions in which the PA sites are located; these differences are dictated by a number of factors, such as climate, access to markets, and cultural practices. Factors that place rural livelihoods at risk include drought and erratic rainfall, as well as crop and livestock pests and diseases. The latter, while rarely at plague or epidemic level take a significant annual toll on agricultural production.

Role of Markets

The vast majority of rural Tanzanians are partly reliant on subsistence farming of crops and livestock. However, the monetization of the rural economy is well advanced, in that reliance on the market has become a fundamental part of the livelihoods of most rural households. Households use the market in many different ways:

- Poorer households very rarely produce enough food to last them until the next harvest and must therefore buy enough staple food to last them several months;
- Wealthier people, on the other hand, tend to use markets to sell cash crops and livestock;

- Even a poor household with only six months' worth of harvest in its store very often has to sell some of it in order to pay pressing expenses; and
- The monetization of the rural economy is also evident in changing livelihood strategies amongst pastoralists: few, if any, pastoralist households own enough head of livestock to live by milk and meat alone; they are therefore reliant on markets to exchange livestock for grain and other necessities.

Paid Labour

Another key aspect of the cash economy in rural Tanzania is paid labor:

- Wealthier households rely on paid labor to be able to prepare all the land they have, weed the crops, harvest them at the time required, and properly tend their herds – and so maintain their wealth;
- Many poorer people, on the other hand, have to seek paid labor for at least parts of the year to earn money for purchasing foodstuffs and other necessities – particularly at times when their home-produced food stocks have been depleted;
- In the more productive areas people tend to find local farm work; and today this is mostly paid in cash, not in kind (e.g. in sacks of grain); and
- In the less productive areas, people more often look for work in local towns or migrate for several weeks a year to work in better-favoured agricultural areas or in cities.

Agricultural Output – Crop Yields

Across the Project affected regions the agricultural output on which many rural households depend varies:

- Generally, the coastal, lakeshore and highland areas (i.e. areas of Tanga, Kagera, Geita and Shinyanga) have comparatively high yields of crops; in these areas, even if the population density is relatively high, the majority of households are able to meet their annual food and income needs. These areas suffer perennial problems with crop pests and livestock disease, as well as increasing input prices, but household food security is generally not threatened;
- However, in the central parts of the country (i.e. Tabora, Dodoma, and parts of Singida) rural households have much greater reliance on annual cash crops (especially cotton, tobacco and sesame) but rain failure and poor market infrastructure often inhibit the amounts people can produce and the prices they earn for their crops; and
- While food generally correlates with average rainfall, pastoralists such as the Maasai are an exception to this rule. The Maasai population is concentrated in perhaps the harshest environment in the country with low and somewhat unreliable rainfall, but

their economic adaptation (based on livestock) means they are not amongst the most food insecure.

7.2.3 Cultural Characteristics

A diversity of people currently live in and around the PA sites. Five dominant ethnic groups have been identified as being based within the sites, namely:

- The Haya people (Mhaya or Wahaya) are predominant in the Kagera Region, including around MCPY-5 and MCPY-6. The Haya consist of two main ethnicities, namely the pastoral Hima and the more agricultural Iru;
- The Sukuma people (Msukuma or Wasukuma) are the majority ethnic group in the Geita and Tabora Regions, including around MCPY-7, MCPY-8, MCPY-9, CY-KP701 and MCPY-10. The Sukuma are primarily agriculturalists who keep small herds of livestock. As they practice “mixed” farming, they are not considered pastoralists;
- The Nyaturu people (Mnyaturu or Wanyaturu) comprise three tribes, the Airwana (Wilwana), representing half of the Nyaturu, the Vahi (Wahi), and the Anyinanyi (Wanying’anyi). Most Nyaturu people live in the Singida Region and they are the predominant group in the vicinity of MCPY-11. The Nyaturu are largely agriculturalists who grow food crops rather than cash crops. They also raise cattle, goats, sheep and chicken;
- The Rangi people (Mrangi or Warangi) are found in the Manyara Region around MCPY-12, MC 13 and PY-13. However, as MC-13 PAPs include Mpare people and a piece of communal land under the jurisdiction of a village which is predominantly Maasai. At PY-13 approximately a third of PAPs self-identified as Maasai; and
- The Zigua people (Mzigua or Wazigua) are found in the Tanga Region in proximity to MCPY-14, MCPY-15 and 16.;

In addition, a number of minority and nomadic groups are present in the regions where the PA sites are located. The most prominent of these are the Maasai – originally Nilotic pastoralists who migrated into Tanzania along the course of the Nile from southern Sudan. Within the Project-affected regions, they are mostly found in Manyara, Singida and Dodoma. Approximately 31% of PAPs recorded at PY-13 in Manyara region identified themselves as Maasai¹¹². MC-13 and PY-13 are within two villages, Ndaleta and Njoro, respectively, both these villages have been identified as predominantly Maasai.

¹¹² Household interviewed during the socio-economic survey either indicated that they were Maasai and / or they spoke Maasai as their home language.

7.3 Livelihood Activities and Project Impacts

7.3.1 Main Livelihood Activities and Vulnerabilities

The PA sites are based in eight (8) distinct Livelihood Zones outlined in Table 7-1 and Figure 7-1 overleaf. At the end of this Chapter maps are provided of the livelihood zones per PA, see Figure 7-3 to Figure 7-16. A livelihood zone is defined as an area within which people share broadly the same pattern of livelihood activities, including having similar options for obtaining food, income and market opportunities. The livelihoods zoning initiative began in Tanzania in 2008 and continues to be developed throughout the country.

Most households within the areas where the PA sites are located rely on their land both for household subsistence and for cash income. Household support which is derived from a single source is more vulnerable to shocks generated by occurrences such as a resettlement process. PAP households that solely depend on the livelihood(s) that will be impacted by the PA land acquisition, and do not have any alternatives to fall back on, are therefore more vulnerable. On average, the socio-economic surveying for the PAs indicated that a household needs at least 2.5 acres of land for basic subsistence and cash needs.¹¹³

It should be noted that the PA sites have generally been located close to the main road network. The pipeline runs through comparatively more rural and remote areas plus significantly more villages and Districts than the PA sites. Therefore, this criteria will be re-evaluated for the pipeline. In addition, more data will be available as the dataset will cover approximately 10,000 PAPs socio-economic profiles and livelihoods data collection for a 6 month period within the Project affected districts (i.e. 27 district councils and town / city councils); as opposed to a dataset of 354 PAPs spread across 12 districts.

For the PA RAP a household has been considered potentially vulnerable if the household's primary livelihood activity is agriculture and the household's total agricultural landholding size, after displacement, is equal to or less than 2.5 acres.

A summary of the types of livelihoods activities recorded at the PA sites is provided in Table 7-2 below.

¹¹³ Households farming more than 1 ha of land had food consumption scores 2.4 points higher on average than those who farmed less than 1 ha (2.5 acres) – World Food Program (WFP) Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM), 2010. United Republic of Tanzania 2009/10 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA).

Table 7-1: Livelihoods Zones associated with the Early Works Priority Areas¹¹⁴

Tanzania Livelihood Zone (TLZ):	Description	Early Works Priority Area Site
TLZ 28: Kagera-Kigoma-Mara Banana, Coffee, and Beans	Bi-modal rains delivering 1,000-1,200 mm of rain. Most of the crops produced can sustain households for the majority of the year and serve as the main source of their annual income. Livestock sales supplement cash earned from selling coffee, bananas, and beans. Poorer households may also sell their labor to wealthier households in exchange for cash, but the contribution of wages to their annual income is less important than that of crop and livestock sales. Most labor opportunities are found in the rural areas and only a minority of laborers migrate to towns in search of casual labor. Market access in this zone is good as road networks link the zone to larger trading centers. Crop and livestock diseases occur one out of three years while livestock raiding occurs annually. Though food and cash income can decrease after a shock, most households are able to cover deficits through increased livestock and labor sales and increased reliance on cassava.	MCPY-05 MCPY-06
TLZ 29: Mwanza-Mara Cotton, Livestock, Cassava, and Maize	Receives 600-1,000 mm of rain per year. Food crops are grown by all households, but the harvests of poorer households last for only a few months. Once food stocks are depleted, poorer households must earn cash to cover their food needs for the rest of the year. Cotton sales and labor from the cotton fields are the main sources of income. Cotton is sold at local markets and transported to one of the multiple ginneries surrounding the zone. Rice and other cash crops are sold at local markets and then taken to larger trading centres within and outside the zone. Wealthier households supplement their income through livestock, cattle, and goats and poor households through poultry. Poorer households may also engage in casual labor in the towns, while a minority of the poor work in the mines outside the zone. Households living closer to the game parks and conservation areas are also threatened by wild animals, especially elephants, which often wreak havoc on crop fields.	MCPY-07 MCPY-08
TLZ31: Shinyanga-Tabora Cotton, Upland Rice, Sweet Potato, and Livestock	Msimu rains deliver 500-1,030 mm of rainfall annually. Most households grow food crops, but poorer households are unable to produce enough to cover their annual needs and therefore must purchase food when stocks run out. Most households grow and sell cotton, yet the quantities harvested are highly variable. The poor often reserve most of their land for growing food crops and therefore produce and sell less cotton. Most cotton is brought to local markets, sold to traders and then shipped to ginneries in Shinyanga, Kahama, Maswa, Bariadi, Lalago, and Kokumbe. Poorer households earn most of their cash through casual labor in towns. Some go to larger towns like Mwanza and Dar es Salaam in search of work. Livestock sales serve as an important source of income for many, especially wealthy households. Most livestock are sold to traders and hauled to larger trading centres or exported. Poor households live on the borderline of food insecurity. Hazards that affect their access to food and income often push them below their survival requirements and render them in need of external assistance.	MCPY-09 and CY-KP701 MCPY-10

¹¹⁴ Excerpted from: *Preliminary Rural Livelihood Zoning: Tanzania (2010)*. USAID: A Special Report by the Famine Early Warning System Network. URL: <https://fews.net/sites/default/files/documents/reports>.

Tanzania Livelihood Zone (TLZ):	Description	Early Works Priority Area Site
TLZ55: Singida-Dodoma Sorghum, Millet, Sunflower, and Livestock	This dry lowland area receives 500-600 mm of rain annually. Households earn most income from selling their cattle, goats, and poultry to traders at the village level, which is supplemented by income from selling cash crops such as sesame, groundnuts, and sunflower. Once harvested, these cash crops are sold locally and then transported to Dodoma or Dar es Salaam. Since the amounts of food produced by poorer households usually cannot sustain them for a whole year, they rely on purchased food to meet their remaining food needs. Paid work is their main source of income, and they perform it largely in rural areas or towns. A minority of the zone's laborers travel seasonally to Dodoma, Kibaigwa, and Dar es Salaam in search of casual labor. Poorer households may own some livestock, but it is uncommon for them to sell it. A minority of the zone's population may also sell charcoal or honey to supplement their income. Food and livelihood security depend on successful rains. Livestock owners rely on the rains to recharge pastures and water supplies, and all depend on the rain for successful crop yields. Like the other zones, hazards, such as drought, floods and diseases, are an impediment to household access to food or cash, and they can push vulnerable sectors of the population towards food and livelihood insecurity.	MCPY-11
TLZ17: Kiteto-Kongwa- Mpwapwa- Mvomero Maize, Sorghum, and Pigeon Pea	Msimu rains deliver 600-800 mm of rain annually. Agriculture is the dominant activity that supplies households with food and cash. Harvests are seasonal and poorer households sell their labor to be able to purchase the necessary food and other essentials. While most find work closer to home about 5% travel to Kibaigwa, Morogoro, Dodoma, Kilindi, Kondoa, or Dar es Salaam to find work. Livestock sales provide a significant secondary income for wealthier people; animals are sold locally then exported to other areas within and outside Tanzania. Market access is mediocre, with poor infrastructure and bad feeder roads, especially during the rainy season. While this livelihood zone has relatively high food security, one of every three years is affected by rains, disease, foraging of wild animals and conflict. Conflict between farmers and Maasai pastoralists is of increasing concern as farmers continue to encroach on traditional grazing areas.	MCPY-12 MC-13 PY-13
TLZ01: Southern Maasai Pastoralist	Rainfall from December to March provides 400-550 mm annually. Livestock rearing serves as the foundation for the Maasai pastoralists, although there is some crop cultivation especially by wealthier people. Livestock and livestock product sales provide households with cash to purchase maize, beans, and vital non-food items. Markets are limited and cattle and small livestock are sold locally according to household need and then transported to larger trading centres and / or exported. Inadequate rainfall and livestock diseases affect all households. While households with more livestock tend to be more resilient, successive years of either inadequate rainfall or livestock diseases can push wealthier households toward food insecurity. In addition, encroaching agricultural settlement has obstructed traditional migration routes and increased competition over resources. Tension between farmers and Maasai pastoralists is of increasing concern and could worsen if either group's livelihood is threatened.	MCPY-14
TLZ04: Tanga Maize and Sisal Employment Livelihood Zone	The Masika and Vuli wet seasons supply between 600-1,000 mm of rain annually to agriculture. The revival and privatization of sisal plantations has created substantial paid labor opportunities for rural people, although households still cultivate maize, beans, and cassava for consumption and sale. Poorer households are unable to meet all food and income needs from their fields and therefore rely on sisal employment for cash and on the market for food. While earning the bulk of their annual income from crop sales, households with many livestock sell cattle and small livestock as an important source of cash. Maize and cassava are sold locally to traders who then transport this produce to towns within the zone and to larger trading centres in Moshi, Arusha, Tanga, and Dar es Salaam. Cattle are also sold locally and transported to small towns and / or to Tanga, Arusha, and Dar es Salaam. Rainfall shortages affect food security, especially for those who rely on crop production for both food and cash. During the wet seasons, feeder roads become impassable, impeding the delivery of essential food and non-food items.	MCPY-15

Tanzania Livelihood Zone (TLZ):	Description	Early Works Priority Area Site
TLZ06: Tanga Maize, Orange, and Jackfruit Midlands	The Masika and Vuli rains deposit 600-1,200 mm of rainfall annually, feeding both food and cash crops. Households sell maize, oranges, jackfruit, mangoes, coconut, and cashews. Wealthier households source most of their food and cash from their own production whereas poorer households supplement the food from their fields with cash from paid labor. Households owning livestock sell animals, most commonly poultry, as an additional source of income, while some may sell sheep, goats, and cattle according to need. Market access is poor during the rainy season when dirt roads become impassable. There is a heavy reliance on crop production for food and cash, making households especially vulnerable to food stress over the rainy seasons.	MCPY-16

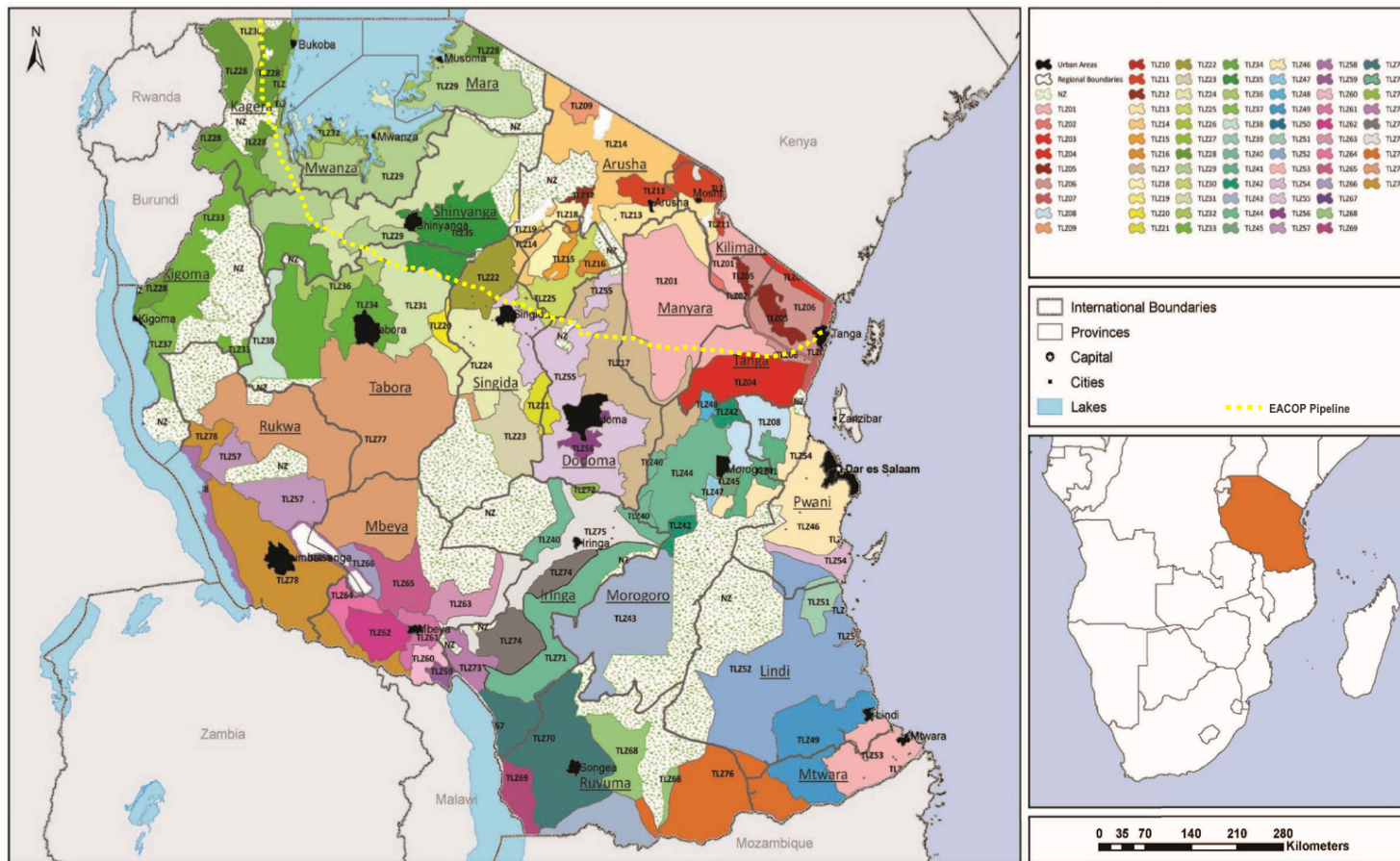


Figure 7-1: Livelihood Zones- Tanzania¹¹⁵

Table 7-2: Summary of Livelihood Activities Across the PA Sites

¹¹⁵ Adapted from http://fews.net/sites/default/files/documents/reports/TZ_Livelihoods.pdf

Priority Area	PAH Respondents	Primary Livelihood						Food		Tillage Method			Crops Produced														Livestock																
		Sale of Crops	Charcoal/Fuel Wood	Laborer	Salaried	Masonry/Construction	Self employed	Trading	ASM	Pension	Livestock	Crops	Other	Manual	Animal Traction	Tractor	Banana	Sorghum	Beans	Cassava	Coffee	Maize	Pineapple	Sugarcane	Potatoes	Groundnuts	Rice	Cotton	Sunflower	Cowpeas	Vegetables	Swt Potatoes	Pigeon Peas	Other	Cattle	Sheep	Poultry	Pigs	Goats	Pigeons	Donkeys	Rabbit	
MCPY-05	29	18		2	4	1	2			21	6	23		3	4		16	4	2	20	1	2	1										3	1	15	1	9						
MCPY-06	46	32		5	2	1	2	1		44		44			4		14	33	1	29				3	1				1		1	1	4	23	5	12					4		
MCPY-07	14	5			2		2	2		10	2	2	9	1						11			1	1	2	2				1			6	1	13	1	7	3					
MCPY-08	44	31			1		10		1	37	6	27	16					10		37			5	8	18	3	2			2			11	4	30	1	13	2					
MCPY-09	6	4							2	5	1	2	5							5				1	5	1							4		3								
CY_KP 701	35	27	2				3		2	32	2	8	26					3		33			1	13	13	2	1		1				21	3	32		11	5	2				
MCPY-10	17	15			1		1			16		3	15			4				14						3	1	2			1	9	6	12		8	1						
MCPY-11	26	12		1	1		10		1	22	3	9	13	3	5		2		24								13	2			1	14	7	15	2	14	1						
MCPY-12	15	14						1	1	13	2	2	9	4		1			15								8	1		4		6	1	11		4							
MC-13*	2	2								1	1			2					2								2				2		2		2								
PY-13	16	15						1		7	9	2		14		5			15								8					6	5	5		6		2					
MCPY-14	7	7								4	3	4		3		4																1					2						
MCPY-15	60	53				3				32	23	25		31		16	2										4	11			2	8		18		11							
MCPY-16	5	4								1	3	3		1			3		4											1	1		4										
Total	322	239	2	8	11	2	33	3	1	8	245	61	154	93	62	8	9	56	57	3	209	1	2	8	26	39	11	39	16	2	3	4	6	93	32	183	10	99	12	4	4		
Percentage	100	74%	1%	2%	3%	1%	10%	1%	0%	2%	76%	19%	48%	29%	19%	2%	3%	17%	18%	1%	65%	0%	1%	2%	8%	12%	3%	12%	5%	1%	1%	1%	2%	29%	10%	57%	3%	31%	4%	1%	1%		

7.3.2 Assessment of Livelihood Impacts

Livelihood Impacts have been assessed in the context of DFID's Sustainable Livelihoods Framework (see Figure 7-2). This ensures that a holistic assessment is undertaken that considers qualitative natural, physical and financial impacts as well as quantitative impacts on the social and human aspects of livelihood strategies.

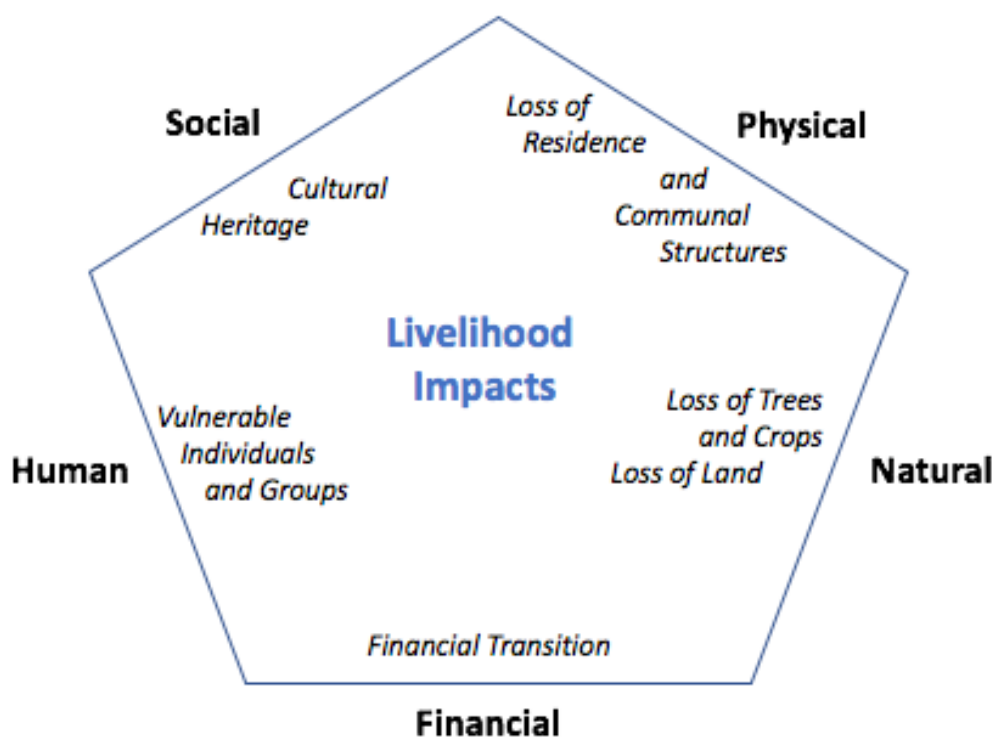


Figure 7-2: Impacts categorised using DFID Sustainable Livelihood Framework

Impacts identified in the PA sites due to resettlement include:

- Loss of land;
- Loss of residences;
- Loss of trees and crops;
- Loss of communal and institutional structures;
- Impact on cultural heritage; and
- Impacts on vulnerable individuals and groups.

Key points of the assessment of displacement impacts on livelihood strategies of PAPs are summarized below:

- 351 PAPs (with 3 PAPs being compensated for graves only) will lose access as either a tenant or landholder to land. The majority of this affected land is cropping land;

- Cropping as a livelihood strategy is evident across the PA sites with 269 PAPs (76%) (comprising landholders and tenants) having some seasonal crops affected;
- Nearly a third of the PAPs will lose economic trees, including fruit and / or timber trees;
- Land is also used by PAPs at some sites as grazing land. It is estimated from the available survey and valuation data that over 40% of PAPs will lose some form of access to land that is in use for grazing during period of the year;
- While crops are a key source of food security and income for PA PAPs, cattle and other livestock represent a key form of non-cash 'savings' which are heavily relied on to finance replanting of crops at the beginning of each season in some households and to supplement household income in lean periods (i.e. are a food security measure);
- Both the Rangi and Maasai are pastoralists and rely heavily on their cattle as opposed to cropping as a dominant livelihood strategy. This reliance on livestock being non-cash 'security' is notable in areas where the Rangi and Maasia tribes reside, such as in the Kiteto District where MC-13 and PY-13 are located; and
- The majority of PAPs (i.e. over 90%) are likely to need some form of financial literacy and management training to prepare them for the cash they receive as compensation. This is to encourage the use of this cash to assist in their restoration of livelihoods.

The detailed LRP for the PA sites will be formed around the context of the PAPs livelihood strategies at the PA sites. Where livestock form an essential part of their livelihood strategies there will be a focus for these sites on livestock improvement and support programs, as well as relevant crop related programs.

Drought Related Impacts in Livelihoods

Stakeholders at all PA sites mentioned the occurrence of a drought over the last two or three years, which has greatly affected harvests and income. This is in line with the socio-economic survey¹¹⁶, which found that people experienced food and money shortages due to drought. The effects of the drought have been most severe in areas entirely reliant on rain-fed agriculture (e.g. at MCPY-09). In such areas, the government has had to intervene via the provision of low-cost food reserve programs (e.g. maize at the cost of TSh 50 per kilogram).

Measures adopted by local people to deal with drought-related water shortages (mentioned at MCPY-05, MCPY-12, MCPY-14 and MCPY-16) included digging of informal boreholes or riverside wells to obtain water for domestic use or to water vegetable gardens. Stakeholders

¹¹⁶ PA Socio-Economic Survey Findings Report (Nov 2018) DWC

mentioned that these measures are typically adopted on an individual household basis depending on its financial position.

Peoples' resilience and ingenuity are apparent from this feedback and should be a favourable factor for them being 'partners' (a resource / capacity) in the livelihood restoration process. "Male and female smallholders possess extensive local knowledge, experience and skill and demonstrate resilience in crafting livelihoods amidst dynamic and often difficult social, political and environmental circumstances".¹¹⁷ This ingenuity links to the fact that, despite evident low literacy levels amongst PAPs in some PAs (of the physically and economically displaced, 32% and 24% respectively are illiterate, or cannot read, based on results of the socio-economic survey), it should not be seen as a drawback for the implementation of projects / programs.

Stakeholders at MCPY-05, MCPY-06 and MCPY-16 mentioned that, despite the drought experienced elsewhere in Tanzania, the trend over the past several years had been a general increase in rainfall. The only evidence to support this statement is anecdotal, and it is reported by PAP that this increase in rainfall had resulted in an increase in crop yields, especially oranges and various spices. Possibly related to this general increase in rainfall, stakeholders at MCPY-07, MCPY-09, MCPY-13 and MCPY-16 mentioned that severe flooding had occurred in their areas in the last year, which had resulted in damage to dwellings and a loss of topsoil and an increase in erosion, impacting on the fertility of the soil. This phenomenon of severe floods and droughts has been linked to climate change. According to the World Bank, the country is grappling with the worsening impacts of climate change, such as frequent flooding and recurring drought. In East Africa, Tanzania is bearing the heaviest burden of flooding.¹¹⁸

Other Impacts of Livelihoods as PA Sites

Other events that have impacted people's livelihood and have a bearing on the selection of livelihood restoration / improvement strategies, scope, approaches and measures, include the following:

Table 7-3: Other Issues which impact on Livelihoods

Relevant PA	Impact or Influence
MCPY-10, MCPY-11 and MCPY-16	Pests and plant diseases affecting agricultural crops.
MCPY-15	An outbreak of cholera in early 2017.
MCPY-15	An increase in the population in the area as a result of in-migration, which has resulted in schools not being able to accommodate all the children in the area.
MCPY-14 and	In the past, local farmers practiced shifting cultivation which allowed for better yields (i.e. over-farming results in a reduction in soil fertility which is remedied by moving to another area and

¹¹⁷ West, J. and Haug, R. The vulnerability and resilience of smallholder-inclusive agricultural investments in Tanzania Journal of Eastern African Studies. Volume 11. 2017 Issue 4.

¹¹⁸ REUTHERS, June 2017. Tanzania Prepares For Worsening Effects Of Climate Change. (Quoting World Bank). [HTTPS://WWW.VOANEWS.COM/A/TANZANIA-PREPARES-FOR-CLIMATE-CHANGE/3885307.HTML](https://www.voanews.com/a/tanzania-prepares-for-climate-change/3885307.html)

Relevant PA	Impact or Influence
MCPY-15	leaving the land fallow until fertility is restored). However, this practice is reported to be not feasible anymore, due to the land of land available in the area for this purpose. For this reason soil fertility has become a major constraint to agriculture in the area
MCPY-11	An absence of agricultural extension officers.
MCPY-05, MCPY-07, MCPY-09 to 12, MCPY-14 to 16	Stakeholders reported that young people tend to move out of the area. This was generally understood not to be a matter of choice but of necessity, due to a shortage of educational and work opportunities in the area.
MCPY-08 and MC-13 and PY-13	Young people tend to stay in the village because they are dependent on their families
MCPY-06	Youth from Sukuma families stay on their land to take over land and farming activities

7.3.3 Eligibility for Livelihood Restoration Support

The Project will offer livelihood restoration assistance depending on the significance of impacts on the livelihood strategy of a PAP and their resilience to restore livelihoods. From the review of impacts on livelihood strategies, criteria were established (see 6.3.5 and the table below) to determine the type of livelihood assistance to be offered to groups of PAPs. This is structured around group-level livelihood restoration measures with certain PAPs due to the significance of impacts on them (e.g. physically displacement) requiring some access also to individual level livelihood restoration support. It is considered physically displaced PAPs and those with vulnerabilities may require some individual level support to restore livelihoods or access assistance in accessing the group-level livelihoods restoration programs.

These livelihood restoration entitlements will have a cumulative value for those PAPs with multiple affected land parcels.

Table 7-4: Livelihood Restoration Support Criteria

Group	Criteria	Type of Livelihood Restoration Support
Group 1	PAP will permanently lose access to his / her residential dwelling(s) or meets vulnerability criteria ¹¹⁹ and loses land.	Individual level livelihood restoration program(s) and land-based and non-land-based group level livelihood restoration programs
Group 2	PAP will lose land and crops or trees, but no residential dwellings	Land-based and non-land-based group level livelihood restoration programs
Group 3	PAP will lose crops, trees or other assets, but not land or residential dwellings, and total cash value of compensation is TSh 100,000 or more	Non-land-based group level livelihood restoration (i.e. Money management and Entrepreneurial training)
Group 4	PAP will have total cash value of compensation of < TSh 100,000.	No livelihood restoration – cash compensation only

¹¹⁹ See section 4.3 – PAP is identified as potentially vulnerable. The livelihood strategies of these PAPs will be looked at in more detail to ensure access to and delivery of livelihood restoration programs are structured appropriately.

Both land and non-land-based measures are contained within the livelihood restoration program (see Table 7-11 to Table 7-19). This LRP describes the proposed approach and measures / programs to be made available and accessible to eligible PAPs. In determining the approach the existing programs and agencies delivering livelihood restoration in the PA affected districts have been reviewed (see Section 7.4).

Table 7-5 provides an overview of PAPs eligibility per PA site to the different types of livelihoods support.

Table 7-5: Overview of Livelihood Restoration Eligibility Criteria as Applied to Priority Areas

Entitlement	Eligibility Criteria	RPF Impact Category	MCPY-5	MCPY-6	MCPY-7	MCPY-8	MCPY-9	CY KP 701	MCPY-10	MCPY-11	MCPY-12	MC-13	PY-13	MCPY-14	MCPY-15	MCPY-16	TOTAL
Livelihood Restoration Support as described in the Livelihood Restoration Plan	G1:PAP will permanently lose access to his / her residential dwelling(s), loses land	A1, A2 B1, B2	13	23	4	19	6	23	5	18	8	-	6	3	33	-	161
	G2: PAP will lose land and crops or trees, but no residential dwellings	A3,A4	10	6	4	7	-	11	3	6	6	2	4	3	23	-	86
	G3: PAP will lose crops, trees or other assets, but not land or residential dwellings, and total cash value of compensation is TShs 100,000 or more	I1,I2,,I3	6	9	5	13	-	3	9	1	1	-	6	3	7	5	67
	G4: PAP will have total cash compensation value of < TShs 100,000.	Not eligible	4	14	1	8	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	8	-	37
	G5: Village or Company arrangements	H4,D1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1 ¹²⁰	3
Vulnerable Individuals or Groups as described in the Vulnerable Peoples Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Female-headed household; Elderly-headed household (≥60 years and older); Household with 1 or more disabled members; and Household's primary livelihood activity is agriculture and after displacement remaining land is equal to or less than 2.5 acres. 	K1	12	29	4	30	3	22	10	19	8	-	10	3	37	3	190

¹²⁰ The commercial sisal estate will be offered Livelihood Restoration entitlement to account for the loss of the area of sisal cultivation. TEAM B.V. is reviewing the estates proposal (letter dated 2nd July 2018) for this and will during the next stages discuss arrangements for the Livelihood Restoration with the Estates in order to reach a mutually acceptable solution.

7.4 Current Livelihood Improvement Programs

Information about current livelihood improvement programs being implemented in proximity to PA sites was gathered in consultation with the local authorities support, including with District Land Officers, District Agricultural Officers, Village Authority representatives and WEOs. In addition, several meetings were held with the Tanzanian Social Action Fund (TASAF) at each district, regional and the head office level.

Overview of Current Livelihood Improvement Programs

Current livelihood improvement programs identified during consultations are listed in Table 7-6. These programs are implemented by Tanzanian and international organizations. The main theme of these programs is improvement of agricultural activities.

Table 7-6: Summary Table - NGOs, CBOs, and Livelihood Improvement Programs

PA Sites	Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) and Community-Based Organizations (CBOs)	Summary of Relevant Livelihood Improvement Programs
MCPY-05, MCPY-14	World Vision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Vision's focus is on health and education, as such they provide training on health-related issues such as prenatal care, child care, dietary requirements, etc. They also provide support to school age children (specifically those within a household with a high level of poverty) via the provision of school supplies. • In addition, they provide agricultural support by providing training, seeds (specifically maize), etc.
MCPY-06	HUMULIZA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HUMULIZA provides psychosocial support to the Most Vulnerable Children (MVC) / Youth within their families / communities. • They offer material support, counselling support, capacity building, advocating for child rights and conduct community outreach programs.
MCPY-07	Fisherman Educational Program	<p>A component of Lake Victoria Environmental Project. Fishing is the biggest source of livelihoods in the area.</p> <p>The Fisherman Educational Program (in conjunction with community development department): encourages the sustainability of the Lake Victoria ecosystem by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing fish ponds, populated with Tilapia and Nile perch, as alternative fishing source; • Establishing fish processing centers to add value to fish products; and • Diversifying livelihoods by introducing new activities and skills, e.g. poultry farms.

PA Sites	Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) and Community-Based Organizations (CBOs)	Summary of Relevant Livelihood Improvement Programs
MCPY-07	Mtoto Mweruvu (Smart Child)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on improving under-5 child nutritional health for better developmental outcomes, specifically for reducing stunting prevalence by 7%. Programs implemented at health facilities (dispensaries, health offices, hospitals) and schools and aims to educate mothers and other primary caregivers about nutrition requirements. Community health workers work with village officials and organizations to identify households with under-5 children. Program implemented in Lake Zone regions of Mwanza, Geita, Shinyanga, Kagera, and Kigoma. Currently developing baseline data on stunting in these regions.
MCPY-08	Tanzanian Red Cross	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training program in the village that focused on a wide variety of subjects, including organic farming, HIV and AIDS, and entrepreneurship training.
MCPY-09 and CY-KP701	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No existing livelihood programs identified during the surveys. At these sites there are very limited employment opportunities for both the youth, as well as for the older members of the community.
MCPY-10	One World	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One World is implementing an agriculture project called “Bustani ya Jikoni” (“The Kitchen Garden”). This project establishes kitchen gardens, teaching participants to use grey water from the home (mainly cooking water, and water used during food preparation) to irrigate a vegetable garden. In addition, One World implemented a project that focused on enhancing food security for families called “Kilimo Hifadhi” (“conserve agricultural water”). The project entailed establishing alternative forms of gardening and that involved planting seeds and then covering the planted area with manure and grass to prevent erosion and to maintain moisture. One World trained trainers and are now mostly involved in a monitoring role. The first phase of the project came to an end in July 2018.
MCPY-10	Heifer International	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heifer International are implementing the “Kopa Ngombe Lipa Ngombe” project in Igogo, which is a cow exchange scheme. Initially the project supplied 10 cows which were distributed amongst the participants. When a cow had a calf, the group was expanded by giving the calf to someone who had no cows. The second calf from a cow is donated to the group. The family can keep the calf from the third calf onwards. The project started in 2010 and is set to run until 2019.
MCPY-10	Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation (EGPAF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EGPAF is training community health care workers in a 5-year cycle. The aim of the program is for these community health care workers to attend to the sick in their homes and when they are unable to assist, to convince people to seek medical attention at the clinic.
MCPY-11	Njidami Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community-based agriculture group focused on vegetable gardening. Locals organized themselves into the group, no outside intervention or donors. The group grows vegetables and keeps bees. They also engage in environmental conservation through tree planting. Seedlings are grown from seeds that are picked up from the field. Access and Delivery Partnership (part of World Vision) donates seedlings and beehives from time to time.

PA Sites	Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) and Community-Based Organizations (CBOs)	Summary of Relevant Livelihood Improvement Programs
MCPY-12	Focal Development College	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Mongoloma Village - offering training courses in various artisan skills, e.g. electrical, motor mechanics, masonry, welding, metal fabrication.
MC-13 and PY-13	Agricultural Council of Tanzania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This program teaches local farmers "Conservation Farming" - a technique used especially in dryer areas for the purpose of conserving water (utilizing rainwater) but also to increase harvests. People are taught to use ripping techniques to create furrows, which collect and conserve water.
MC13 and PY-13	EMAYO: Ereto Maasai Youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education on land issues and land laws, rainwater harvesting education and installation assistance for households and schools, hybrid cattle keeping.

7.4.1 Government Programs Identified

7.4.1.1 Agricultural Based Programs

Tanzania's Agricultural Sector Development Strategy – II aims to contribute “to the realization of Tanzania Development Vision 2025 that envisages raising the general standard of living of Tanzanians to the level of a typical medium-income developing country by 2025”. Tanzania's Long Term Perspective Plan (2011-2025) and the First Five Year Development Plan (2016-2021) provide guidelines and targets for the agricultural sector. The GoT also embarked on the implementation of Big Results Now (BRN) initiatives in 2013 / 14 to transform the economy aimed at achieving sustainable economic growth and inclusive wealth creation.

Agricultural BRN aimed at the delivery of:

- Improvement of smallholder irrigation schemes;
- Improvement of collective warehouse based maize marketing system; and
- Promotion of commercial farming.

The World Bank¹²¹ recommends promoting faster economic growth in labor-intensive sectors, including agriculture where three-quarters of Tanzanians continue to be employed: “There are emerging signs of increased participation of the poor in the growth process during the last five years”.

¹²¹ World Bank (May, 2015). *Tanzania Mainland Poverty Assessment: A New Picture of Growth for Tanzania Emerges*. <http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/tanzania/publication/tanzania-mainland-poverty-assessment-a-new-picture-of-growth-for-tanzania-emerges>.

7.4.1.2 TASAF Support Program

The objective of TASAF is to enable poor households to increase income and opportunities while improving consumption. TASAF is part of the Government's poverty reduction initiative.

The TASAF support program started in August 2012 and announced, this year, its continuation into a 3rd Phase of Funding. TASAF mostly works with marginalized families by providing them with access to health and education services in the form of grants paid out six times per year. Families are required to register to receive grants.

TASAF has three components, namely:

- **Monetary pay-out** to household beneficiaries of TSh 10,000 (social grant). Each identified student in the qualifying household receives TSh 2,000 per month. In order to qualify for this stipend, students must have a record of 75% school attendance. Children under the age of four receive an additional TSh 4,000 per month. In order to qualify for this stipend, mothers have to take the children to the clinic at least once every 2 months, else they forfeit it;
- **Public works**, where grant beneficiaries are required to work on governmental developmental projects in the district. This is usually unskilled work and includes construction work, levelling contours and erosion control. This is paid employment (approximately TSh 3,500 per day) and usually entails 6-10 days per month over a 4-month period; and
- **Livelihood enhancement**. This includes the formation of groups / committees responsible for maintenance tasks in a village; construction of houses; running a nursery (seedlings are distributed to beneficiaries); water conservation projects (including constructing dams for harvesting rain water and shallow wells); establishing vegetables gardens. A budget provided by government is utilized via a village fund. The money is distributed by a Community Management Committee, which also provides advice and input regarding potential investments, income generation and general improvement of living conditions. Support is also provided in selling of high yield crop species mainly beans and maize.

Current livelihood improvement programs identified during consultations of relevance to the PA sites are listed in table below:

Table 7-7: TASAF Livelihood Programs – PA Site Areas

Relevant PA Sites	Summary of Relevant Livelihood Improvement Programs
MCPY-05 MCPY-07 MCPY-10 MCPY 14 MCPY 15 MCPY 16	<p>TASAF programs have assisted people in expanding local livelihood practices (by subsidizing other household expenditure, so that there is disposable income to spend on other livelihood improvements) such as agriculture. This has resulted in an increase in income. Immediate effects of these TASAF programs have included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved food processing, changing from stone grinding to machine grinding; and • A shift to modern agricultural techniques such as the use of fertilizers, improved seed varieties and modern equipment such as tractors.

7.4.2 Effectiveness of Existing Programs – PA Site Areas

At most sites (except for MCPY-06, MCPY-09 and CY-KP701), stakeholders mentioned that livelihoods had improved over the last few years. With cyclical improvements noted at MCPY-08 and MCPY-12.

Table 7-8 summarizes the livelihood changes mentioned during the surveys and consultations over the recent period at the PA sites. Reasons provided for the improvements included:

- Initiatives implemented by TASAF have assisted people in expanding local livelihood practices such as agriculture, which has resulted in an increase in income;
- Local community banks that offer small loans to local people are of assistance;
- Health services are more accessible, which leads to improved health conditions;
- Availability of electricity has increased;
- Transport networks have improved;
- People seem to move between crops to animal keeping and business focused livelihoods on a regular basis. This is attributed to a belief that running a business requires less effort while providing an opportunity to earn a bigger income. When businesses fail, people move back to agriculture; and
- Recognition that livelihoods were rain dependent – if there are good rains, people plant crops and during droughts they cannot.

Table 7-8: Summary of Livelihood changes

Relevant PA Sites	Improvements in livelihoods over last 5 years	Reasons provided by stakeholders for livelihood changes
MCPY-05 MCPY-07 MCPY-10 MCPY-11 MC-13 and PY-13 MCPY-14 MCPY-15 MCPY-16	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change in livestock ownership patterns: local villagers who only owned chickens as livestock before now also keep goats and cows; • People now have access to more nutritional food: people have access to fresh produce throughout the year and do not have to dry vegetables to use during the dry season; • The number of businesses has increased (there are more shops in the area). Shops carry more stock as well as a larger variety; • Improved education (villagers can now afford to send their children to school); • An increase in the number of motorcycles on the roads; • A general increase in electronic equipment such as televisions and cell phones; and • Change in housing structures, i.e. there has been a shift from mud huts to burnt and mortar brick structures with corrugated iron sheet roofs.
MCPY-06, MCPY-09 and CY- KP701,	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drought over the last two-three years; and • Government has had to intervene with the provision of low-cost food reserves.
MCPY-08, MCPY-12	Cyclical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People seem to move between crops to animal keeping and business focused livelihoods on a regular basis. This is due to the

Relevant PA Sites	Improvements in livelihoods over last 5 years	Reasons provided by stakeholders for livelihood changes
		<p>fact that they believe the latter (running a business) to require less effort while providing an opportunity to earn a bigger income than agriculture-based livelihoods. When businesses fail, people move back to agriculture; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihoods are rain dependent – if there are good rains, people plant crops and during droughts they do not.

From the above, similarities and differences between, and within, PA sites are apparent, which accounts for some seeing an improvement in the standard of living, whilst others experience no change or less favourable changes.

According to TASAF, an improvement in people's living conditions in Kondoa is evidenced by improved housing conditions and the type of livestock being kept. However, droughts during the dry season make it difficult for people to flourish. They are only able to produce small crops that offer little to no profit. People are also experiencing challenges with crop storage. Storage rooms built from timber and harvest left overs, and storage of crops in bags with pesticides, have not been very effective.

TASAF (Kondoa) prefers to support community ideas that generate further income, e.g. building classrooms to enhance capacity and beekeeping as a livelihood activity. For the new financial year, communities were asked to identify projects that they would like to become involved in. The projects will then be listed and ranked by identifying risks and challenges to determine development priorities. According to TASAF, there are no other development agencies operating in the district.

Community members and District Officials identified some site-specific needs with respect to livelihoods for the Project's consideration. Other needs related to health facilities and other community related infrastructure were also identified in addition to the ones shown below in this livelihoods section. These are presented as part of the socio-economic context only and to inform relevant livelihoods programs:

Table 7-9: Comments and Recommendations

Relevant PA Sites	Community Members and District Officials Comments and Recommendations
MCPY-05. MCPY-06	It was mentioned that non-agricultural livelihood projects would be a particular benefit for the youth, as young people often have aspirations to change their livelihood practices, but seldom have the capital to do so.
MCPY-07 MCPY-9 CY-KP701 MCPY-11 MC-13 and PY-13 MCPY-14 MCPY-15	<p>When asked about potential livelihood projects that do not involve improvement of current agricultural practices, stakeholders listed the following as possible areas of focus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanical technicians (motorcycles and tractors) • Electrical technicians • Welding • Masonry • Plumbing • Carpentry (including for roofing) • Cooking different kinds of foods • Making batik (cloth dyeing) • Soap making

Relevant PA Sites	Community Members and District Officials Comments and Recommendations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beekeeping • Fish farming
MC-13 and PY-13	<p>Water harvesting measures would be welcomed. There are only two boreholes here (one put in by Water Aid), so there is a shortage of water.</p> <p>Stakeholders made some suggestions regarding training that could be specifically aimed at Maasai herdsman, including training on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respect farmers' crops (not use crops to feed livestock); • The fact that the quality of livestock is more important than quantity; and • How to benefit from selling cattle to improve livelihoods in the area.
MCPY-15	<p>There are no boreholes in the village. There was a dam constructed by the government that provides water, however it is more than two kilometers away.</p>
MCPY-16	<p>People in the area largely depend on orange farming, however as there is no processing plant in the area this practice is not particularly lucrative. Scarcity of land is a large issue in the area, as the majority of land has been purchased by large agricultural estates.</p>
MCPY-05, MCPY-07, MCPY-09, MCPY-11, MCPY-12, MCPY-13, MCPY-14	<p>Stakeholders at most sites expressed enthusiasm in the potential benefits of livelihood improvement projects. Such projects were frequently mentioned as a potential means for stemming youth out-migration. Such projects were mostly envisaged as involving various forms of agricultural improvement. These include training on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to cultivate smaller areas and obtain bigger harvests; • The use of hybrid seeds; • Irrigation; • Fertilizers; • Modern farming tools; • Organic farming; • Small-scale commercial farming; • Adding value to agricultural products (processing) – e.g. processing meat or skins or milk or fruits; • Livestock husbandry; • Planting grazing areas with "modern" grasses that mean that pastoralists do not have to travel with their herds in search of pasture; • Access to micro-finance institutions to be able to obtain capital to start businesses; • Business training; • Better access to markets; and • Market creation (providing locals with seed and then purchasing the crops from them)

Most participants of the socio-economic survey rated food as their most important need, although water was rated as the highest importance in the central and eastern PAs. Other important livelihoods needs included agricultural equipment (rated as most important at MCPY-08) and employment.

Livelihoods Needs of the PAPs

In its Sustainable Livelihoods Guidance Sheets (DFID, October 2001¹²²) DFID states that:

“A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets and activities required for a means of living. A livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stresses and shocks and maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets both now and in the future, while not undermining the natural resource base.”

The need to provide more training in order to facilitate livelihood restoration activities was identified during focus group meetings, and has been illustrated in Table 7-9 above. It is clear, from the frequency of the topics mentioned, that improvements to agricultural livelihoods are the main desires or needs of the PAPs. This, as has been stated, is the focus of the detailed LRP that will complement this LRF.

In coordination with the GoT, the Project will implement a strategy to give affected persons and local communities preferential access to Project benefits where appropriate (e.g. by encouraging contractors to use local people).

Training in financial management was not specifically mentioned by the participants of the focus groups (Table 7-9) when asked about possible livelihood restoration activities. However, it is a key focus for this framework because it is essential if the PAP are to use their compensation in a more sustainable manner.

Financial literacy and management training will be held with the PAPs as a priority when compensation agreements are signed, to promote the sustainable management of compensation payments by the PAPs.

7.5 Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP)

Further to the earlier commentary, the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) acknowledges the five key assets required to sustain livelihoods, namely social, physical, natural, human and financial capital which set the framework for the LRP (see table below).

¹²² Department for International Development (DFID) Sustainable Livelihoods Guidance Sheets access at <http://www.livelihoodscentre.org>.

Table 7-10: Livelihood Restoration Framework

Natural Capital
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land-based Livelihood Restoration Programs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical support for the breeding and health management of cattle • Technical support in the improvement of agricultural practices – generation and use of compost, drought resistant seeds, tree and crop management • Post-harvest handling of crops to decrease spoilage and loss of harvest • Increased value adding initiatives • Strengthening market access • Sustainable use of natural resources for income generation (mushrooms, bee-keeping, building material medicinal plants, insects)
Human Capital
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build on existing skill base of the PAP – agricultural, brick making, welding, food preservation, bee-keeping • Enhance the skills of PAP through training programs – business management, financial planning and management, marketing etc • Identify and facilitate unlocking of impediments to PAP attendance of schools and health care facilities (eg funds for school books and uniforms, distance to clinics) • Scholarship program for PAP children – oil and gas, scarce community skills (health, education, etc.)
Social Capital
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate linkages between PAP and social institutions to enhance economic benefit and facilitate flow of income and support grants • Empower producer organization to link with economic institutions to support local economic development • Empower local social structures to support local economic development and effect use of land based resources • Identify and support vulnerable households with appropriate targets initiatives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the integrity of self-worth of vulnerable households is maintained, through targeted wage based activities
Physical Capital
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimize impact and loss of access to Physical Capital to enable PAs to support their families • Provide appropriate modern equipment and technology to support economic activities • Access to water for for both households and livestock • Potential improvement in cropping practices through irrigation infrastructure
Financial Capital
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate access to financial instruments to enhance PAP ability to grow economically • Empower PAP to earn an income (targeted employment on project, community based works programs, use of local labour), while re-establishing livelihood and economic activities.

7.5.1 Livelihood Restoration Themes

A main theme that emerged from the discussions with stakeholders is the need to enhance agricultural activities to curb food and money shortages, especially in the dry season. Related to this is having access to fresh produce, suitable pest proof containers for crop storage, and access to water throughout the year. Non-agricultural activities did not emerge as a key theme; however reference was made with respect to artisanal and entrepreneurial skills development for the youth.

Considering that it is anticipated that the PAPs will receive some form of cash payment, the option of a money management / entrepreneurial training program, and linking it with agricultural activities from a small business perspective, should be a non-land-based program on offer. Programs are presented in the form of ‘training’ and ‘capacity building’ modules to groups of qualifying PAP at the different PAs, and one-on-one interventions will be offered to PAPs who are identified as particularly vulnerable, i.e. those PAP that possess a lack of resilience to the upheaval and dislocation related to resettlement, be it because of illness, age, physical ability, marginalization, or other personal circumstances. Mitigation measures will be planned to take account of each individual situation, women and men will have equal entitlement to any livelihood restoration measures.

7.5.2 Livelihood Restoration Activities and Program Options

The Livelihood restoration options available to PAPs are outline in Table 7-11 and the livelihood restoration activities these are formed around are presented in Table 7-12 to Table 7-19. These programs may altered and will be developed in further detail during the implementation.

Table 7-11: Livelihood Restoration Options

Livelihoods Restoration Options – Groups 1 and 2 (Group 1 PAPs will be given access to some individual and additional targeted support to access these programs and help restore livelihoods).	
Core (Groups 1 and 2) – all eligible households entitled to:	Replacement Land (for those who are eligible)– commensurate to land lost ¹²³
	Land Preparation and Planting of Replacement Agricultural Land (LRA1) – All PA Sites (except MCPY-16).
	Maize Improvement program (LRA2) (All sites except MCPY-14 and MCPY-15 as maize not cultivated at these sites)
	Household Budgeting and Money Management Training (LRA8) (All sites)
	Enterprise Development (LRA7) ¹²⁴ (Each eligible household eligible to access one support package)
Optional (Groups 1 and 2) – each household is entitled to one option, except for MCPY-14 and MCPY15 PAPs who will be entitled to two	Option 1: Poultry Production Program (LRA4) ¹²⁵
	Option 2: Livestock Improved Husbandry Program (LRA5)
	Option 3: Crop Diversification (LRA3)
	Option 4: Improved Beekeeping Practices (LRA6) ¹²⁶

¹²³ At a PA where there is insufficient availability of replacement land in the vicinity of PAPs current land holdings or a PAP requests a combination of cash and in-kind compensation for specific PAs land up to a maximum of 3.5 acres per household would be provided. Households will be compensated for any additional land lost as a result of the Project. Support will be provided to the PAH to identify additional agricultural land, if requested.

¹²⁴ Within the livelihood restoration activities training and capacity building is built in. The Project will consider also supporting PAPs to access vocational training opportunities.

¹²⁵ No poultry was recorded during the surveys at MCPY-14, the Project will therefore review whether an alternative activity option should be offered at this PA or whether PAPs would be interested in accessing such a program.

¹²⁶ Beekeeping was identified at PA sites – MCPY-06, MCPY-08, PY-13, CY-KP701, MCPY-10, MCPY-11, MCPY-12 and MCPY-16 - across the seven regions where the PAs are located.

options:	
Livelihoods Restoration Options – Group 3 (i.e. agricultural tenants)	
Core (Group 3) – all eligible households entitled to:	Enterprise Development (LRA7) ¹²⁷ (<i>Each eligible household eligible to access one support package</i>)
	Household Budgeting and Money Management Training (LRA8) (All sites)
Optional (Group 3) – each household is entitled to one option:	Option A: Poultry Production Program (LRA4) ¹²⁸
	Option B: Improved Beekeeping Practices (LRA6) ¹²⁹

Table 7-12: Livelihood Restoration Activity 1 (LRA1)

LRA 1	Land Preparation and Planting of Replacement Agricultural Land
Context	Re-establishment of livelihood activities of eligible PAPs who lose access to productive agricultural lands
Objectives	1. Re-establish agricultural activity to enable PAPs to generate the same level of income and / or food security as achieved on land acquired by the Project.
Outcomes	1. Income generated equal to income produced off acquired land by the Project, and / or 2. Quantity of food harvested equal to quantity lost off acquired land by the Project
Spatial Application	All MCPY sites
Beneficiaries	Group 1 and 2 PAPs who lose access to productive agricultural lands as well as vulnerable groups identified as requiring assistance in re-establishing their agricultural production activities.
Potential Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Agricultural Officials • Local district based NGO's • Local land preparation contractors (tractor operators) • Local community based labor
Key Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify implementation partner in collaboration with District Agricultural Office 2. Assess suitability of land for crop production <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Soil fertility b. Type of crops 3. Procure contractors to prepare land 4. Provide appropriate input supplies (fertilizer; seeds) 5. Prepare and plant land 6. Monitor crop management activities 7. Identify and provide assistance to harvest crop. 8. Provide assistance in delivering harvest to market where required.
Monitoring and Evaluation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yields harvested off prepared lands 2. Income generated off prepared lands 3. Replanting of agricultural land post-harvest 4. Access to food year round by PAH

¹²⁷ See footnote 124.¹²⁸ See footnote 125.¹²⁹ See footnote 126.

Table 7-13: Livelihood Restoration Activity 2 (LRA2)

LRA 2	Maize Improvement Program
Context	Maize is produced across all the PA areas except MCPY-14 and MCPY-15 by 65% of the PAHs (Table 7-2). Maize is the one of the most important crops in Tanzania, grown by 3.5 million farming households, or 60% of total farming households. While maize accounts for 40% of calorie consumption in Tanzania, the choice to grow maize, even in areas of insufficient rainfall, is driven by a strong dietary preference for maize over more drought-adapted traditional cereals such as sorghum and millet. Some 57% of maize production is consumed by farming households, while another 16% of the production is purchased by large and small millers for maize flour.
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To improve the existing maize production of eligible PAPs 2. To increase the yield of existing maize production of eligible PAPs 3. To increase the income generated from maize by eligible PAPs 4. To improve the drought resilience of eligible PAPs maize crops
Outcomes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adoption of improved maize production practices by eligible PAHs 2. Improved resilience of eligible PAPs maize crop to drought conditions 3. Increased the income generated from maize by eligible PAPS 4. Increased food security of eligible PAHs
Spatial Application	All MCPY sites, excluding MCPY-14 and MCPY-15
Beneficiaries	Group 1 and 2 PAPs who lose access to productive agricultural lands as well as vulnerable groups identified as requiring assistance in re-establishing their agricultural production activities.
Potential Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Agricultural Officials • Local district based NGO's • Local land preparation contractors (tractor operators) • Local community based labor
Existing Programs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. AGRA Inclusive Green Growth for Smallholder Agriculture in Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (IGGSAS) 2. World Food Program's Farm to Market Alliance (FMA) 3. Drought Tolerant Maize for Africa Project 4. Purdue Improved Crop Storage (PICS) bags
Key Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify effectiveness of farmer associations as an implementation platform 2. Training on improved production practices 3. Demonstration plots 4. Access to drought resistant seed varieties 5. Improved post-harvest storage technologies 6. Improved access to markets and efficient processing (milling) facilities
Monitoring and Evaluation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improvement in maize yields 2. Increased income from maize crops 3. Adoption of improved production practices 4. Improved access to food year round by PAH

Table 7-14: Livelihood Restoration Activity 3 (LRA3)

LRA 3	Crop Diversification Program
Context	The Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, Tanzania 2012 report, identifies the lack of crop diversity as one of the factors contributing to both food insecurity and household vulnerability. While maize is the dominant crop produced across the PA areas other crops are also produced (rice, beans, cassava, sunflower) and the improvement in production practices and yields of these crops will also have a significant impact on the food security and income generation of PAHs. The crops will vary across the PAs, as well as with the personal preference of the PAHs, however the basic principles of production will remain the same with minor adjustments to accommodate specific crops.
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To improve crop production of eligible PAs 2. To increase the yield of crop production of eligible PAs 3. To increase the income generated from crops by eligible PAs 4. To improve the drought resilience of eligible PAs crops 5. To encourage the diversification of cropping practices of PAHs
Outcomes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adoption of improved crop production practices by eligible PAHs 2. Improved resilience of eligible PAs crop to drought conditions 3. Increased the income generated from crops by eligible PAs 4. Increased food security of eligible PAHs 5. Diversified crop production by PAHs
Spatial Application	All MCPY sites
Beneficiaries	Group 1 and 2 PAs who lose access to productive agricultural lands as well as vulnerable groups identified as requiring assistance in re-establishing their agricultural production activities.
Potential Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Agricultural Officials • Local district based NGO's • Local land preparation contractors (tractor operators) • Local community based labor
Existing Programs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme</i> 2. The "Big Results Now" 3. NextGen Cassava project 4. African Cassava Agronomy Initiative (ACAI)
Key Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify effectiveness of farmer associations as an implementation platform 2. Training on improved production practices 3. Demonstration plots 4. Access to drought resistant seed varieties 5. Improved post-harvest storage technologies 6. Improved access to markets and efficient processing (milling) facilities
Monitoring and Evaluation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improvement in crop yields 2. Increased income from crop crops 3. Adoption of improved production practices 4. Improved access to food year round by PAH

Table 7-15: Livelihood Restoration Activity 4 (LRA4)

LRA 4	Poultry Production Program
Context	Except for MCPY 14, poultry is kept at all PAs by 57% of the PAHs. Chicken production is an important source of animal food and income for rural subsistence producers in Tanzania. It also offers well-remunerated opportunities for commercial chicken production enterprises. In terms of livestock ownership, chicken is dominant in Tanzania, with 86% of livestock-keeping households in Tanzania owning chickens. The traditional indigenous system supports the largest proportion of the national flock. The supply of indigenous chickens meets more than 70% of demand for chicken meat and egg production in rural areas and 20% in urban areas. In addition women tend to have more discretionary power over income generated from local chicken production than income generated from other types of livestock.
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To improve poultry production of eligible PAPs 2. To increase the income generated from poultry by eligible PAPs, especially women 3. To establish poultry enterprises to improve income generation by PAHs 4. To encourage the diversification of agricultural practices of PAHs
Outcomes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adoption of improved poultry production practices by eligible PAHs 2. Improved resilience of eligible PAPs to drought conditions 3. Increased the income generated from poultry by eligible PAPS 4. Increased food security of eligible PAHs 5. Diversified agricultural production by PAHs
Spatial Application	All MCPY sites excluding MCPY-14 - <i>No poultry was recorded during the surveys at MCPY-14, the Project will therefore review whether an alternative activity option should be offered at this PA or whether PAPs would be interested in accessing such a program.</i>
Beneficiaries	Group 1 and 2 PAPs who lose access to productive agricultural lands as well as vulnerable groups identified as requiring assistance in re-establishing their agricultural production activities. <i>(As this is a program which is not necessarily dependent on access to agricultural land Group 3 (i.e. agricultural tenants) will be given access to this as an option).</i>
Potential Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Agricultural Officials • Local district based NGO's
Existing Programs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adapting Livestock Systems to Climate Change Collaborative Support Research Program. Manual for Teaching Poultry skills to Primary and Secondary School Students 2. Strengthening food and nutrition security through family poultry and crop integration in Tanzania 3. Food for Progress Program 4. Rural Livelihood Development Programme 5. Heifer International 6. Fighting poverty in their own backyard (Oxfam)
Key Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improved access to superior genetic birds, 2. Training on better husbandry practices 3. Facilitate access to feed 4. Improved capacity of livestock extension service 5. Facilitate access to improve processing and marketing channels
Monitoring and Evaluation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improved yields 2. Increased income 3. Adoption of improved production practices 4. Improved access to food year round by PAH

Table 7-16: Livelihood Restoration Activity 5 (LRA5)

LRA 5	Livestock Improved Husbandry Program
Context	Livestock are found across all the MCPYs in varying numbers. Apart from poultry, cattle and goats are the predominate livestock kept by households. Often referred to as "walking capital" livestock are an important source of capital when money is needed to plant fields, buy food when insufficient is produced or pay for unexpected expenses.
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To improve livestock production of eligible PAPs 2. To increase the potential income generated from livestock by eligible PAPs 3. To improve animal husbandry practices amongst PAP who own livestock
Outcomes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adoption of improved livestock production practices by eligible PAHs 2. Improved resilience of eligible PAPs to shocks 3. Increased food security of eligible PAHs
Spatial Application	All MCPY sites
Beneficiaries	Group 1 and 2 PAPs who lose access to productive agricultural lands as well as vulnerable groups identified as requiring assistance in re-establishing their agricultural production activities.
Potential Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Agricultural Officials • Local district based NGO's
Existing Programs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adapting Livestock Systems to Climate Change Collaborative Support Research Program. Manual for Teaching Poultry skills to Primary and Secondary School Students 2. Food for Progress Program 3. Rural Livelihood Development Programme 4. Heifer International 5. Fighting poverty in their own backyard (Oxfam)
Key Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improved access to superior genetic breeding stock, 2. Training on better husbandry practices 3. Facilitate access to feed 4. Improved capacity of livestock extension service 5. Facilitate access to improve processing and marketing channels
Monitoring and Evaluation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adoption of improved animal husbandry practices

Table 7-17: Livelihood Restoration Activity 6 (LRA6)

LRA 6	Improved Beekeeping Practices
Context	The major areas of honey production in Tanzania are Dodoma, Iringa, Singida and Tabora Region, although evidence of beekeeping can be found throughout the seven regions housing the PA sites. Eleven (11) households across MCPY-6; MCPY-8; PY-13; CY KP 701; MCPY-10; MCPY-11; MCPY-12; MCPY-16 harvest honey on a seasonal basis predominately for their own use, however two (2) households indicated that they sold honey as a source of income.
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To improve honey production of eligible PAPs 2. To increase the potential income generated from beekeeping by eligible PAPs 3. To improve beekeeping husbandry practices amongst PAPs
Outcomes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adoption of improved beekeeping production practices by eligible PAHs 2. Improved resilience of eligible PAPs to shocks 3. Increased food security of eligible PAHs
Spatial Application	MCPY-6; MCPY-8; PY-13; CY KP 701; MCPY-10; MCPY-11; MCPY-12; MCPY-16 <i>(Consideration will be given to applying option to other PAs as the above site represent the seven PA affected regions).</i>
Beneficiaries	Group 1 and 2 PAPs who lose access to productive agricultural lands as well as vulnerable groups identified as requiring assistance in re-establishing their agricultural production activities. <i>(As this is a program which is not necessarily dependent on access to agricultural land Group 3 (i.e. agricultural tenants) will be given access to this as an option).</i>
Potential Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Agricultural Officials • Local district based NGO's • Institute for beekeeping in Tanzania • Tanzanian Honey Bee Project – Eva Crane Trust • USAID: Women's Beekeeping Initiative
Existing Programs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Institute for beekeeping in Tanzania 2. Tanzanian Honey Bee Project – Eva Crane Trust 3. USAID: Women's Beekeeping Initiative 4. Beekeeping Business Development and Expansion: African People and Wildlife 5. Honey Care Africa
Key Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improved access to better hives, 2. Training on better husbandry practices 3. Improved capacity of extension service 4. Facilitate access to improve processing and marketing channels
Monitoring and Evaluation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adoption of improved beekeeping husbandry practices

Table 7-18: Livelihood Restoration Activity 7 (LRA7)

LRA 7	Enterprise Development
Context	35 PAHs indicated that they were self-employed. This is less than 10% of the total number of PAHs. The stimulation of enterprise development with the PAHs takes pressure off the demand for land to meet livelihood needs and creates employment opportunities outside of the Project for local communities. The development of enterprises within the construction sector such as mason; bricklayers and welders is one area which could assist in this. Service industry enterprises could support access to camp management opportunities potentially such as laundry, tailoring and catering services. The creation of value-adding enterprises within the agricultural value-chain has also been shown to exponentially increase the income generated by households. Opportunities for small groups to produce bee and animal products, as well as processed foods from maize, rice and sunflower are of particular relevance to the PA's.
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To increase the capacity of entrepreneurs to function more effectively and expand their businesses. 2. To provide time-bound business support to self-employed enterprises, aiming to grow them into viable and sustainable businesses 3. To provide seed capital based on viable business plans to PAPs interested in starting or expanding SMEs
Outcomes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishment and / or expansion of SMEs amongst PAPs 2. Support to existing PAP SMEs to access market opportunities and run more efficiently. 3. Skills development that promotes the establishment of SMEs
Spatial Application	MCPY-6; MCPY-8; PY-13; CY KP 701; MCPY-10; MCPY-11; MCPY-12; MCPY-16
Beneficiaries	Group 1, 2 and 3 PAPs who lose access to productive agricultural lands as well as vulnerable groups identified as requiring assistance in re-establishing their agricultural production activities.
Potential Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Officials • Local district based NGOs and training facilities
Existing Programs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tanzanian Local Enterprise Development 2. Centre for Entrepreneurship Development 3. Tanzania's Small Industries Development Organization
Key Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify interested PAPs 2. Training on Entrepreneurship and Business Management 3. Development of a District-based SME Fund and dispersal mechanism 4. Support to participating / potential SME's to develop viable Business Plans 5. Mentoring to SME's support by the District-based SME Fund
Monitoring and Evaluation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dispersal of funds from the District-based SME Fund 2. Sustainability of SME's established and / or supported

Table 7-19: Livelihood Restoration Activity 8 (LRA8)

LRA 8	Household Budgeting and Money Management Training
Context	PAPs are not accustomed to receiving relatively large amounts of cash, and may spend / invest it unwisely, it has come to the Projects attention that PAPs are taking out loans against anticipated compensation payments. In addition literacy and numeracy levels are low in rural Tanzania, and particularly low for women.
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To assist PAPs (men and women) to use their cash compensation sensibly to restore their livelihoods and build a sustainable future. 2. To increase employment and knowledge opportunities through improved numeracy skills.
Outcomes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Interested PAPs and those receiving cash compensation payments open Bank accounts. 2. All PAPs and their spouses receive money management training and advice on different options for investment.
Spatial Application	All MCPY's
Beneficiaries	Group 1, 2 and 3 PAPs
Potential Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Banks • Local district based NGO's • Teachers at primary and secondary schools
Existing Programs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tanzania literacy program: UNESCO 2. Integrated Community-Based Adult Education (ICBAE) 3. FinMark Trust
Key Activities	<p>A series of financial management training sessions will be provided to all households receiving cash compensation and all households participating in any LR Programme. The training will be designed to assist households in using their compensation payments appropriately by providing each household with the necessary tools and skills to manage their cash. The training will encourage participants to share their experiences, both positive and negative, relating to household cash management and seek solutions where households may have had problems.</p> <p>Financial training sessions will include: basic numeracy skills; money management and basic household budgeting; savings and strategic cash management; basic literacy; and advisory services.</p> <p>Financial management training will commence as soon as possible following payment of cash compensation as part of the Project's early support. Follow up training may also be provided to boost household cash management skills and to reduce the risk of misuse. The Project will seek to involve local banks or other similar micro-finance service providers to provide this training.</p>
Monitoring and Evaluation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adoption of good money management practices

7.6 Overview of Possible Partners for Implementation

The Project may manage the livelihood restoration programs with the assistance of implementing partners (NGOs, service providers, farmer groups) and relevant government departments, village councils and ward councils.

7.6.1 NGOs and CBOs

In addition to the information gathered in the field on active NGOs / CBOs, a workshop (11 May 2018) was hosted by EACOP with NGOs based in Dar es Salaam. Attendees at the workshop are listed below. Some of these organizations may potentially be able to contribute to the design and implementation of specific livelihood restoration initiatives.

Organizations / groups / interventions listed in this section could potentially be brought into a partnership to assist with livelihoods restoration programs for this Project. Partnering will eliminate the duplication of efforts and will strengthen current interventions. The fit of these organizations / groups / initiatives with the Project's aim to address project-induced livelihoods impacts will have to be assessed in consultation with the affected districts, wards, and villages.

Table 7-20: Potential Organizations for Livelihood Restoration Partnerships

Organisation / Group	Description of Key Activities
Oikos East Africa (OEA)	A Tanzanian NGO based in Arusha that promotes the protection of biodiversity and the sustainable use of natural resources to fight against poverty and boost socio-economic development.
Fundación Capital	Works together with the public and private sectors to provide innovative solutions for vulnerable groups, through access to services, information, and knowledge, strengthened assets and livelihoods, improved capabilities and enhanced resilience
Stichting Nederlandse Vrijwilligers (Foundation of Netherlands Volunteers - SNV)	Expertise in Agriculture, Energy and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene and work with local partners to equip communities, businesses and organizations with the tools, knowledge and connections they need to increase their incomes and gain access to basic services.
Volunteer Services Overseas	Places people on development projects in Tanzania
Africare	Invests in community projects in a range of programs from Food Security to HIV and AIDS, Value Chain Development and Youth Empowerment.
WaterAid	Started in 1981 to make clean water, reliable toilets and good hygiene accessible to everyone.
Technoserve	Works towards building competitive farms, businesses and industries by linking people to information, capital and markets.
Society of Chemical Industry (SCI)	A pan African company in technology consulting and solutions. Formerly known as NCR Tanzania, SCI operates in the financial sector and introduced Tanzania's first Automated Teller Machine (ATM).
Water Mission International	Works to provide engineering solutions to deliver clean water to destitute communities.
BRAC	Serves the needs of women, young people, and smallholder farmers through group-based microloans and enterprise loans.
Heifer International	Works with communities to increase income and improve child nutrition, through improved and better management of livestock.

Other international organizations identified that are active in Tanzania and could play a role in livelihood restoration activities are presented in Table 7-21 below.

Table 7-21: Other International NGOs Active in Tanzania

International NGO	Strategic Objective / Development Focus	Description of aspects of the program that could be beneficial / applicable to livelihoods restoration
ActionAid International	To work with poor and marginalized communities to strengthen their capacity to advocate for international and national policies that promote their rights to a world without poverty.	Areas of work are: agricultural and food security, land rights, governance-public and corporate accountability, education, women's rights.
Aga Khan Development Network (AKDN)	To design and implement strategies in which its different agencies participate in settings to help those in need achieve a level of self-reliance and improve their quality of life. Successful development occurs when a continuum of development activities offer people in a given area not only a rise in incomes, but a broad, sustained improvement in their overall quality of life.	It contributes to poverty alleviation, education, health care, economic development and cultural restoration in Tanzania. To date over 54,000 smallholder farmers in Mtwara and Lindi have improved their productivity and income by at least 100 percent. The Aga Khan Fund for Economic Development operates project companies including agro-processing.
CAMFED	To provide holistic and targeted support for girls to go to secondary school, covering needs that include school fees, uniforms, books, pens, boarding fees and disability aids. "Educating girls is the best investment we can make to alleviate poverty and create a safer world".	Teacher Mentors are joined by Learner Guides - young women who return to local schools to support vulnerable children with life skills, study skills and literacy training. Learner Guides understand the barriers imposed by poverty, having lived it. As peer role models and mentors, they are transforming prospects for young people.
CARE International	To save lives, defeat poverty and achieve social justice. Women and girls are put in the center because the view is that poverty can be overcome only when all people have equal rights and opportunities.	The five program outcome areas are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Food and nutrition security and climate change resilience - Humanitarian response - Right to a life free from violence - Sexual, reproductive and maternal health and rights - Women's economic empowerment
Food and Agriculture Organization	It works closely with the GoT by providing policy advice, credible, up-to-date information and technical expertise on food security and natural resource management.	It provides support in four main areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evidence-based agriculture policy, planning, investment and sector coordination; - Increasing agricultural production, productivity for food security and nutrition; - Improving market access for increased incomes; and - Strengthening resilience to natural and man-made threats and crises such as climate change impacts; and unsustainable management of natural resources.
Skillshare International	To reduce poverty, injustice and inequality and to further economic and social development in partnership with people and communities.	Priority sectors are health, education, environment and economic empowerment.

International NGO	Strategic Objective / Development Focus	Description of aspects of the program that could be beneficial / applicable to livelihoods restoration
Swedish International Development Cooperation (Sida)	To reduce poverty in the world by enabling people living in poverty to improve their lives. For Tanzania, a prioritized goal is to reduce Tanzania's dependency on Aid, the main target groups being women, children, young people, and entrepreneurs.	Focus areas are: - More jobs and development of energy and agricultural markets; - Improved education and increased entrepreneurship; and - Strengthened democratic accountability and transparency, and increased awareness of human rights.
SwissAid - Socio-economic Development Initiatives (SEDIT) – HELVETAS Grain Postharvest Loss Prevention (GPLP) Program	GPLP focuses on grains post-harvest losses prevention, particularly through introduction improved storage technologies and facilities, i.e. metal silos and super grain bags. VICOBA serves the farmers in terms of capital, training platform and providing buffer funds to sustain farmers during storage.	These programs operate in Kondoa and Hanang, both places in which MCPYs are located. One of the programs related to a land-based livelihoods plan will concentrate on grain storage and the reduction of post-harvest loss, which is already a focus of SwissAid.
Young Women's Christian Organization	Committed to the empowerment of women to realize their potential and contribute to the achievement of peace, dignity and good health for all.	Currently seven donor funded programs are active. The details are not available on the website yet.

7.6.2 Process to Appoint Service Providers

The process to appoint service providers to assist with the development and implementation of programs is outlined in the table below.

Table 7-22: Steps and Timeframes for Selecting and Appointing Implementing Partners

Theme	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 4
Determine and shortlist suitable implementing partners, and post-training support agents.	X			
Undertake key respondent interviews and mini-focus group discussions with possible implementing partners to determine fit with the Project's principles and needs.	X			
Conduct key respondent interviews to identify possible opportunities to build on existing programs and skills in the Project area.	X			
Shortlist potential implementing partners.	X			
Invite shortlisted implementing partners to submit proposal with unit costs for participation and timeframes.	X			
Present proposals for discussion and comment to relevant parties such as Village Authorities, Agricultural and Social Officers, the LARWG. Key Government stakeholders, the LARWG, NGOs, CBOs, PAPs, and PAHs.		X		
Select implementing partners.		X		

Theme	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 4
Contract the implementing partners inclusive of a clear outline of roles and responsibilities, timeframes and payment structures.		X	X	
Liaison with regional and district technical staff to assist with co-ordination and integration with existing livelihood support initiatives of livelihood development initiatives, where applicable.		X	X	
Develop a detailed execution plan			X	
Develop monitoring plans including Key Performance Areas (KPAs) and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)		X	X	
Commence with livelihoods restoration				X
Commence with monitoring				X

7.7 Transitional Support Plan

Transitional support to eligible economically and/or physically displaced PAPs is part of the additional resettlement assistance required under the international financing standards and is contained within the Part II Additional Entitlements under the International Financing Standards.

7.7.1 Transitional Support to Economically Displaced PAPs

Transitional support is provided to complement compensation payments to ensure that households can meet their basic needs and maintain their standard of living once access to their land has been lost and until they have had opportunity to restore their livelihood to pre-project levels. These early support components, incorporate:

- Transitional support in the form of food baskets and other provisions to ensure households are food secure during the transitional period; and
- Financial management training for all households receiving cash compensation to provide households with the tools and skills to manage the cash they received.

Transitional support entitlements are outlined in Table 7-23 below. To benefit from transitional support, households will be required to register with (and participate in) the Project's livelihood restoration program. The components of transitional support include a "basket of goods" and medical and education / school support as required while eligible.

Table 7-23: Transitional Support Entitlements

Household Category	Period of Support	Rationale and Recommendations
Highly Impacted Households	Initially up to 12 months or end of first harvest post displacement then re-assessed – may extend or be provided at reduced quantities up to end of second harvest if required. (Support will be structured to discourage food dependency.)	This group will be left with less than 2,5 acres and / or lose 50% or more land as a result of the Project and / or is classified as highly vulnerable due to their low incomes (often single income earner) and high dependency ratio. It is expected that these households will take longer to restore their livelihoods and will therefore need a longer duration of transitional support. An assessment will be undertaken six

Household Category	Period of Support	Rationale and Recommendations
		monthly / at the end of first harvest to determine whether support must continue, stop or be reduced.and / or
Partially Impacted Household	Up to end of first harvest post displacement. (Support will be structured to discourage food dependency.)	These households only lose part of their livelihoods (<50%) and are not totally reliant on the land lost to the Project. It is therefore expected that their livelihoods will be restored more quickly as a result of the LRP. Support will be provided until it can be demonstrated that livelihoods have been restored effectively or that households have been provided with necessary support to restore their livelihoods. An assessment will be undertaken at six months and / or at end of first post displacement harvest.and / or

Transitional support will consist primarily of a “basket of goods”. The basket of goods is based on a typical United Nations World Food Programme food basket providing cereal, rice, pulses, oil, and salt. Since all households still have some livelihood capacity, assistance will commence with 50% of the quantities issued under the WFP (approximately 5kg each of maize, rice, pulses; 0,5l and 150g salt per person permonth). The % will be reduced for partially impacted households accordingly. Items provided to each household (6 members) per month could include:

- Maize (20kg);
- Beans (20kg);
- Rice (20kg);
- Salt (1kg); and
- Oil (5l).

This will be adapted to provide staples consumed in the different PAs in consultation with the Community Development Officer (CDO) and WEOs. Vulnerable and highly impacted households will be monitored closely to ascertain whether the support provided is adequate and to consider any adjustments to the basket of goods. Those eligible for transitional support may also be eligible for specific medical support while on the program. This may include payment of costs associated with Community Health Funds. (The annual contribution from each household is between TSh 5,000 – TSh 15,000, as defined by the respective districts.) Fees will only be paid directly to the authority upon provision of evidence such as a bill.

Costs associated with changing schools (books, uniforms, etc) will also be covered by the program. The TASAF program allocates an amount of TShs 2,000 per child per month attending school. Children must have a 75% attendance record at school for the grant to continue.

7.7.1.1 Evaluation

Households will be assessed to determine whether they are eligible to remain on the program. An assessment will be undertaken at 6 months, 12 months, 18 months and, if required, 24 months to determine which households may still need transitional support. There will be flexibility to continue transitional support for as long as is necessary until households have had enough opportunity to restore livelihoods. Additional support options will be considered for those struggling beyond 24 months. Households will no longer be eligible for transitional support if:

- Households have replaced the cash income they have lost as a result of the Project or are able to harvest to the level they could prior to the Project;
- A member of the household has achieved gainful employment or the household is benefiting from another income source. A household's ability to replace their cash income and standard of living will be monitored using existing baseline data on household income levels for each household category;
- They do not demonstrate willingness to undertake activities to restore their livelihoods. Each household benefiting from transitional support will be required to demonstrate that they are taking steps, either through the LR Program or another means, to restore their livelihood; or Additional Transitional Support to Physically Displaced PAPs.

It is anticipated that a lag will be experienced between the Project need for land access to the Early Works Priority Area sites, and the completion of aspects of resettlement implementation, particularly with respect to construction of housing. In this transitional period, physically displaced PAPs will be offered additional support, including provision of temporary accommodation.

During the PA surveys, the qualitative data collection team discussed rental accommodation with stakeholders near each PA. Subsequent to the work presented in Chapter 6, discussions have been undertaken with Village, District officials and the affected PAPs to identify temporary accommodation for the critical PA areas encompassing 18 PAPs MCPY-08 (9); MCPY-9 (4) and CY-KP701 (5)). Potential temporary accommodation options were located in Sojo Village and Igusule Ward some 2 km and 3 km respectively from CY KP701 and MCPY 09. The options available will be able to cater for the displaced households. The majority of physically displaced PAP's consulted at these two sites also indicated that they have access to alternative land either within Sojo village or within Igusule ward. At MCPY 08, temporary accommodation options were found at Bukombe town centre, enough to cater for the nine physically displaced households. The physically displaced PAPs at this site did not indicate having access to any alternative land.

Some of the temporary accommodation options identified for both sites may require some minor reparations in order to ensure the accommodation is fully suitable. In coordination with the GoT, the Project is the process of entering into discussions with the owners of these properties to ascertain the best way to complete the required minor reparations and to

secure accommodation on behalf of the displaced PAPs, prior to physical displacement taking place.

Additional data collection is being undertaken for the remaining PA sites to identify temporary accommodation options.

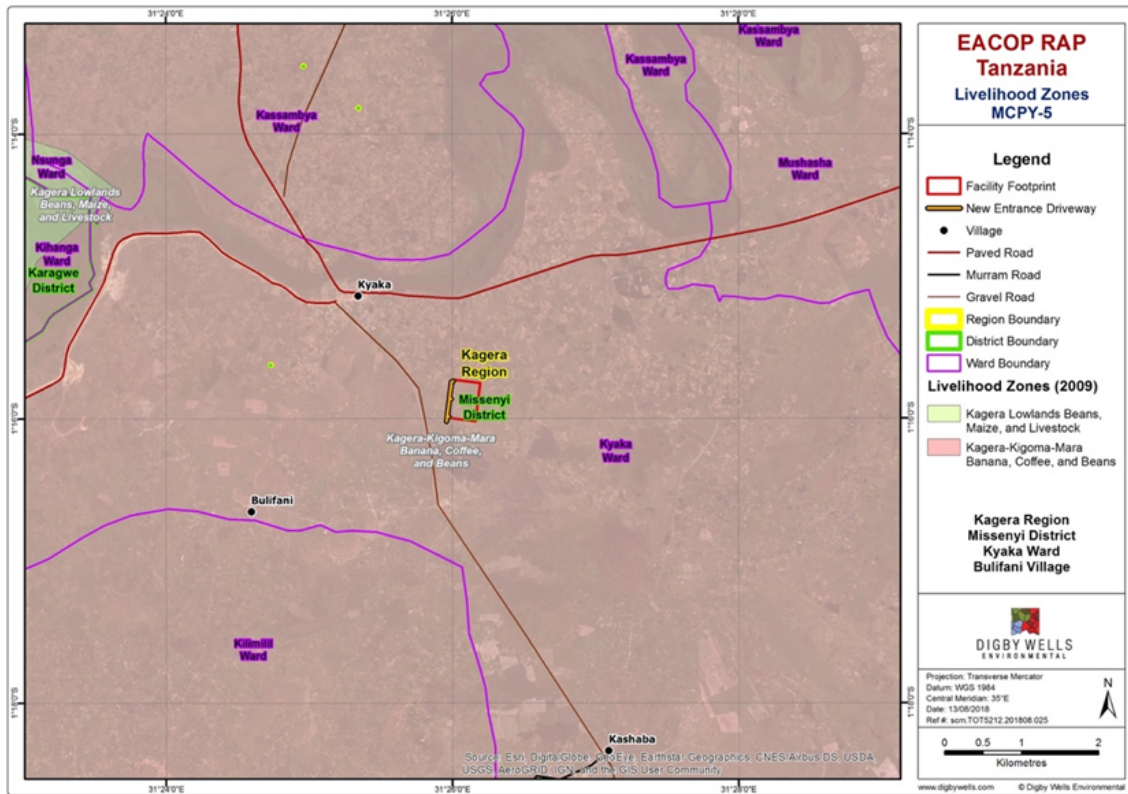


Figure 7-3 Livelihood Zone MCPY-05

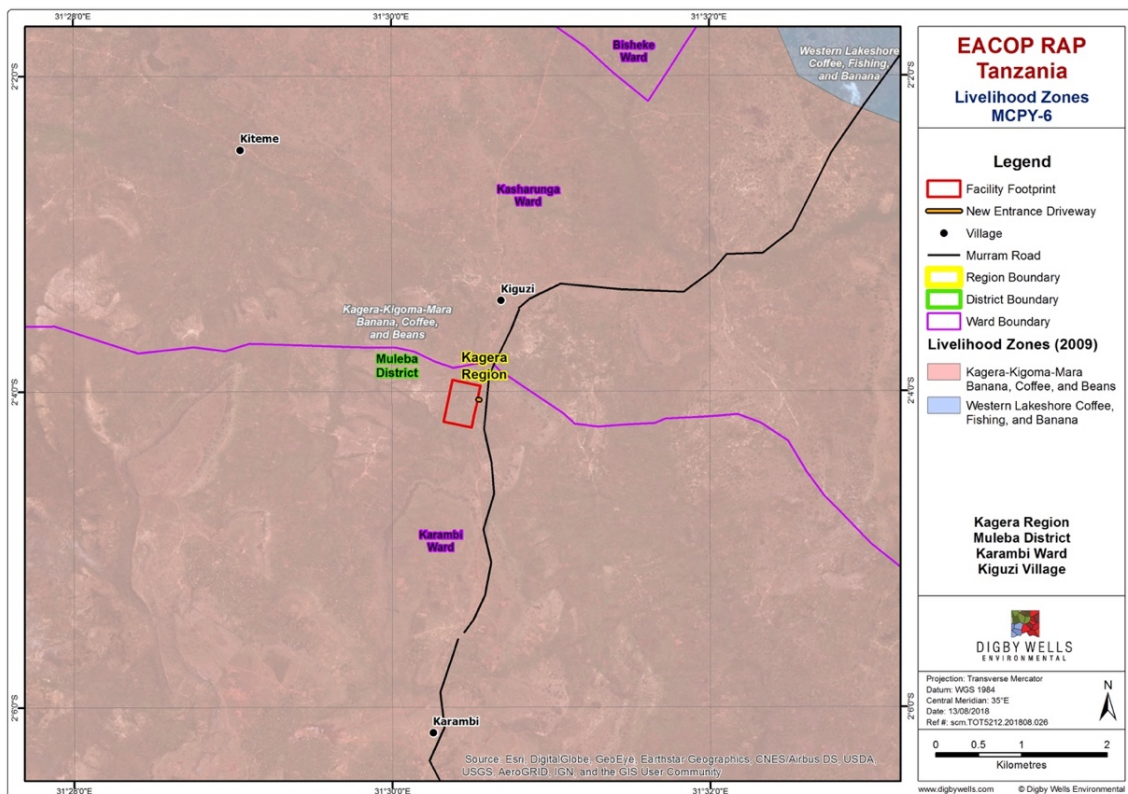


Figure 7-4 : Livelihood Zone MCPY-06

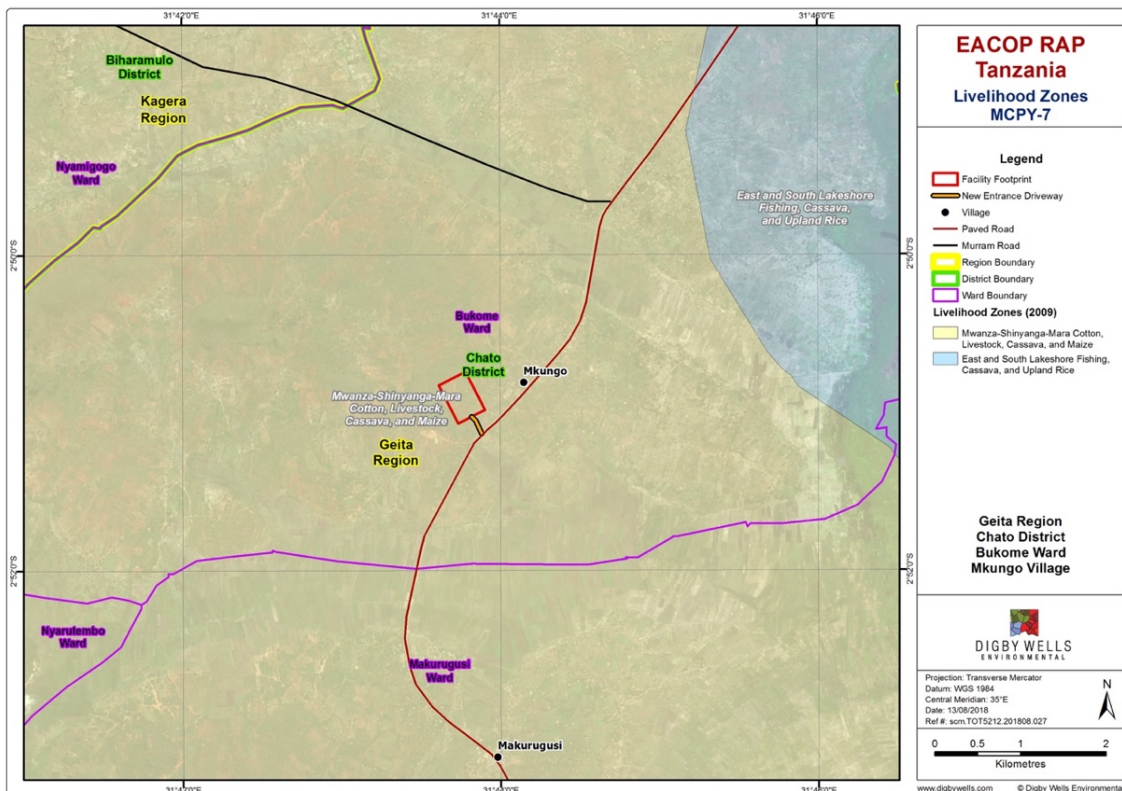


Figure 7-5: Livelihood Zone MCPY-07

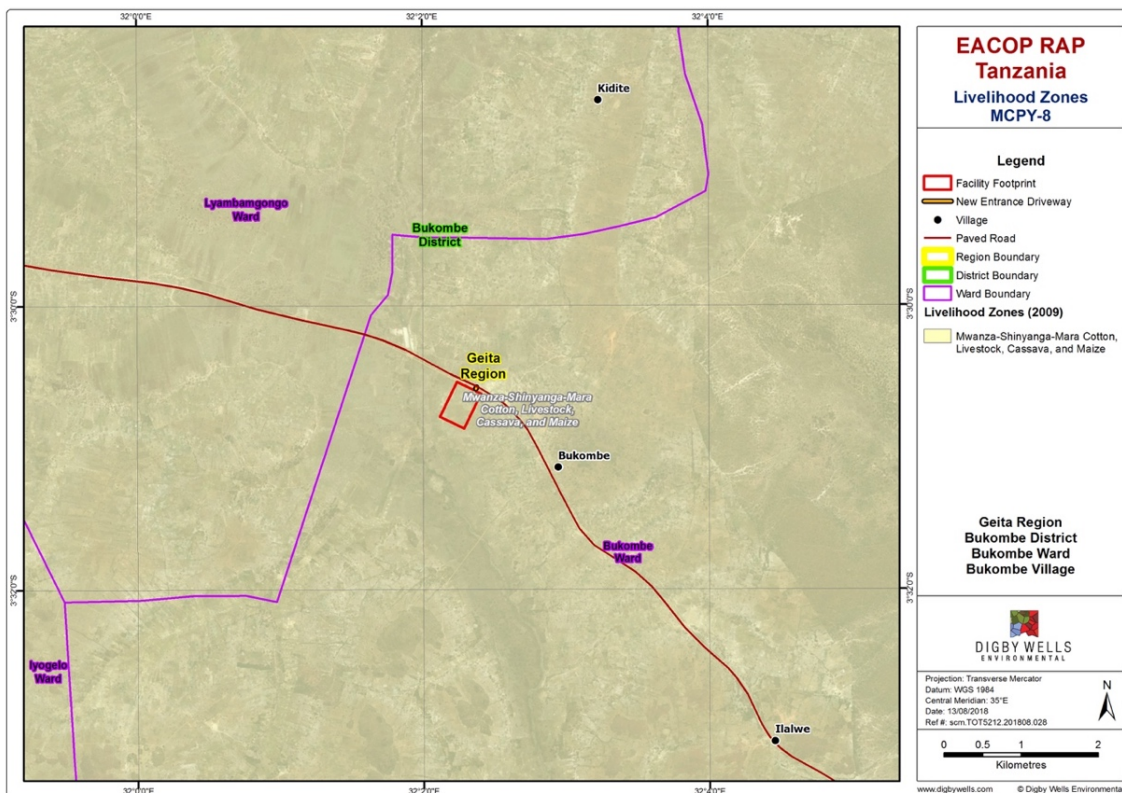


Figure 7-6: Livelihood Zone MCPY-08

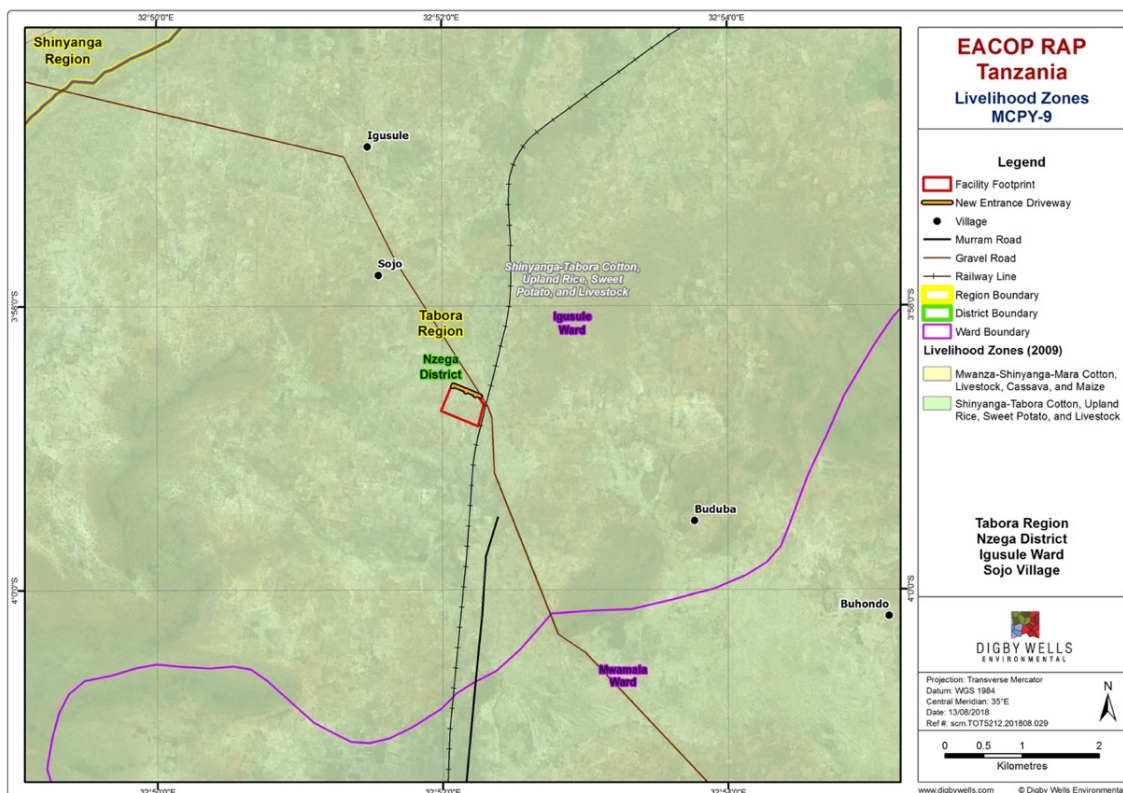


Figure 7-7: Livelihod Zone MCPY-09

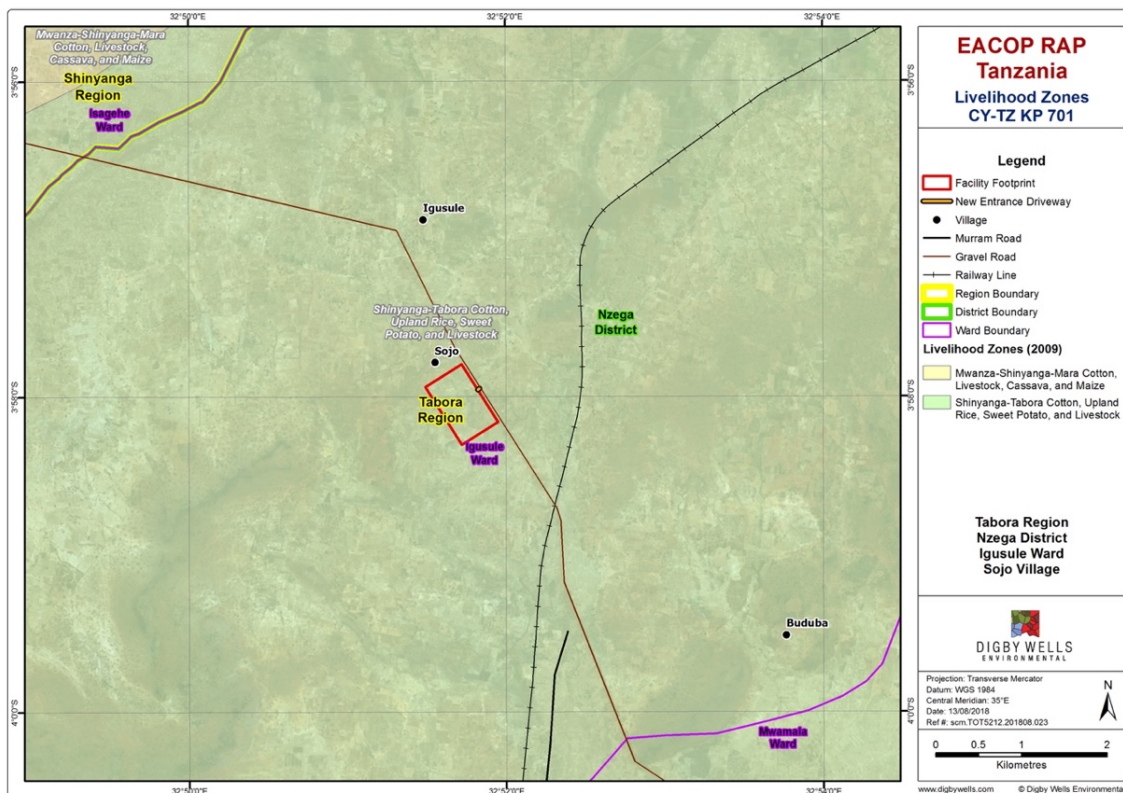


Figure 7-8: Livelihod Zone CY-KP701

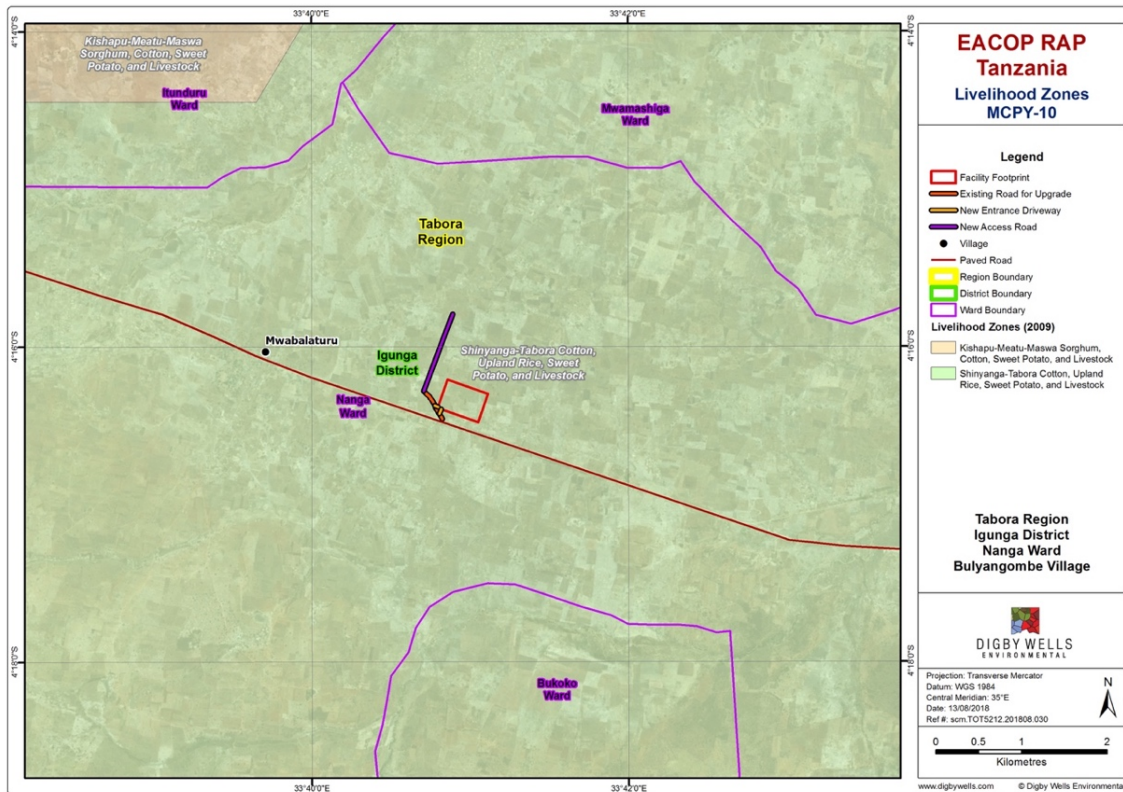


Figure 7-9: Livelihood Zone MCPY-10

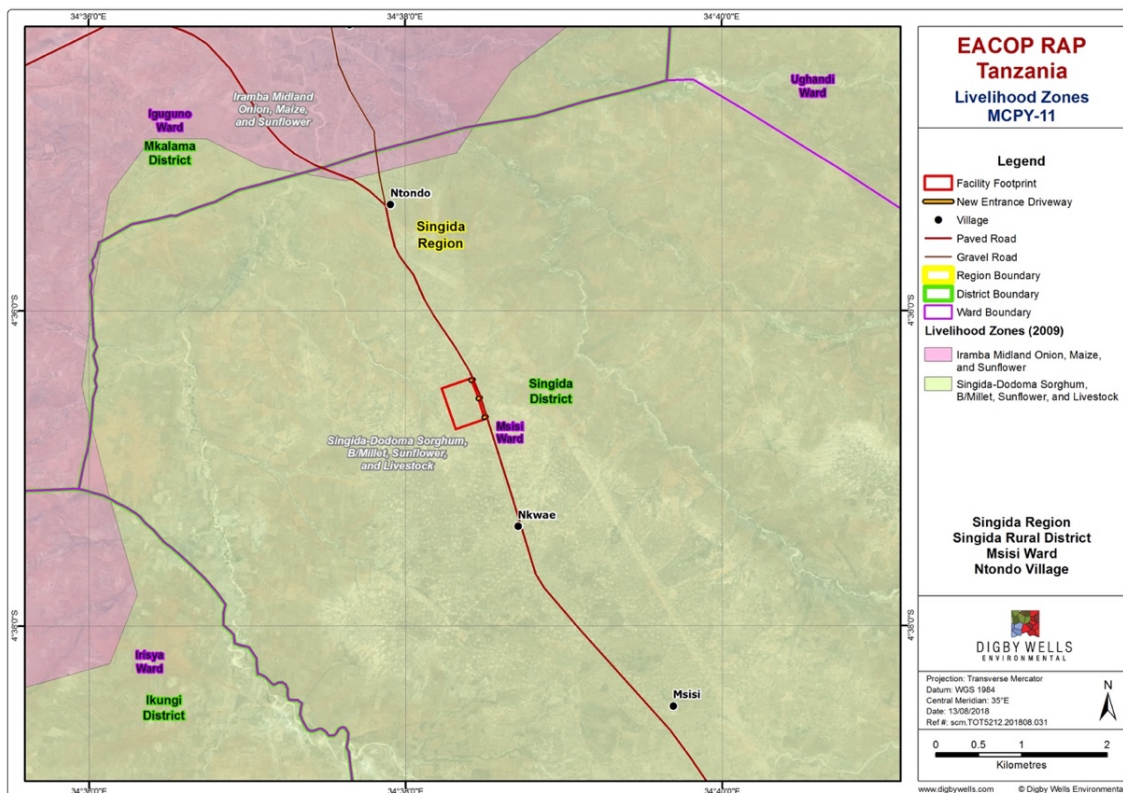


Figure 7-10: Livelihood Zone MCPY-11

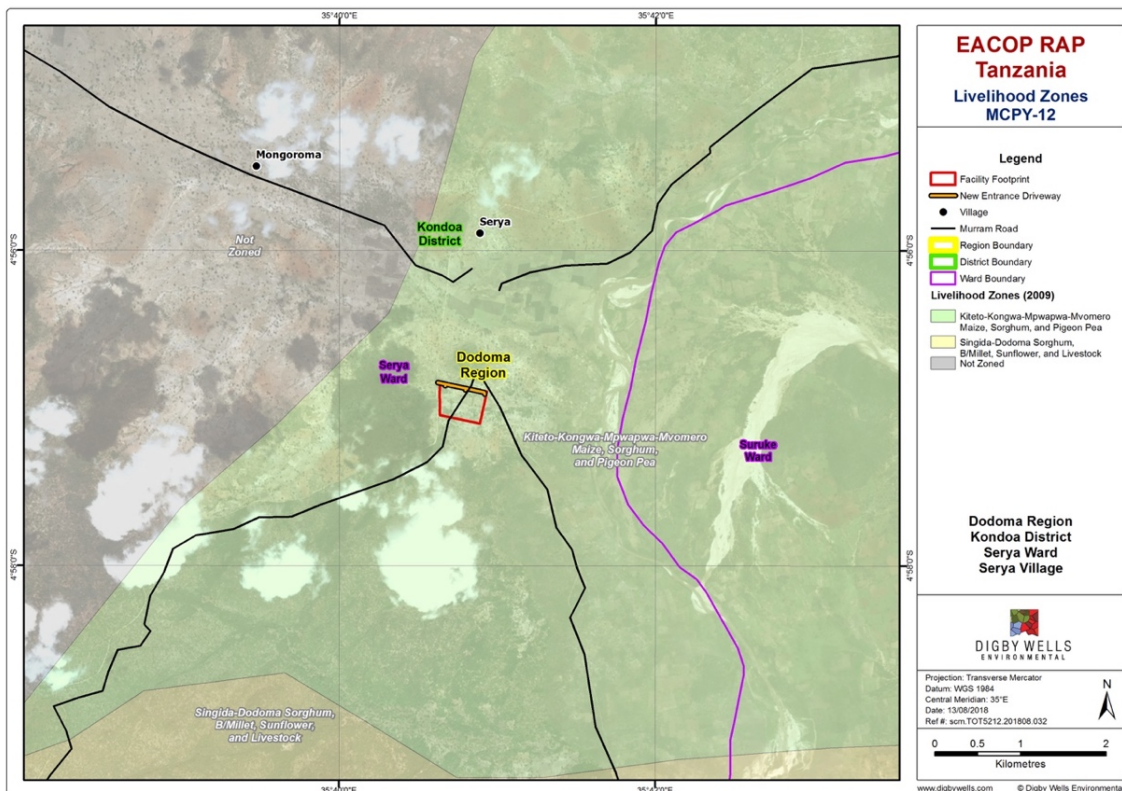


Figure 7-11: Livelihood Zone MCPY-12

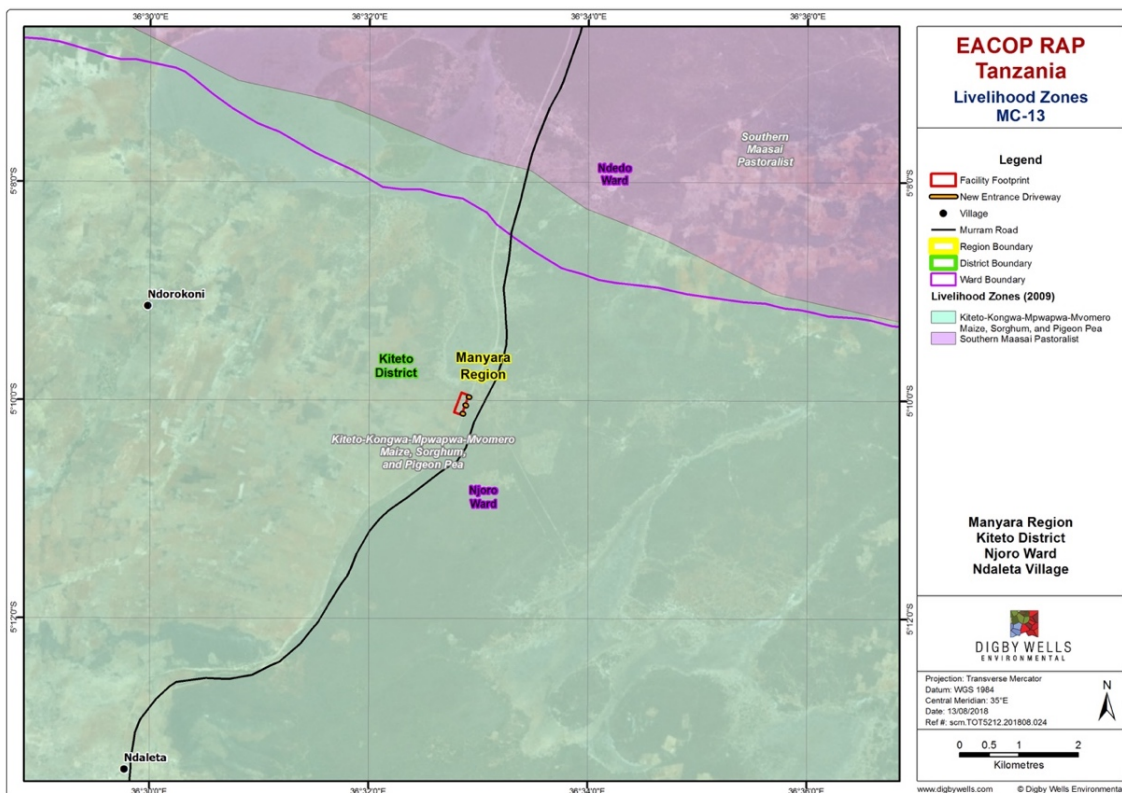


Figure 7-12: Livelihood Zone MC-13

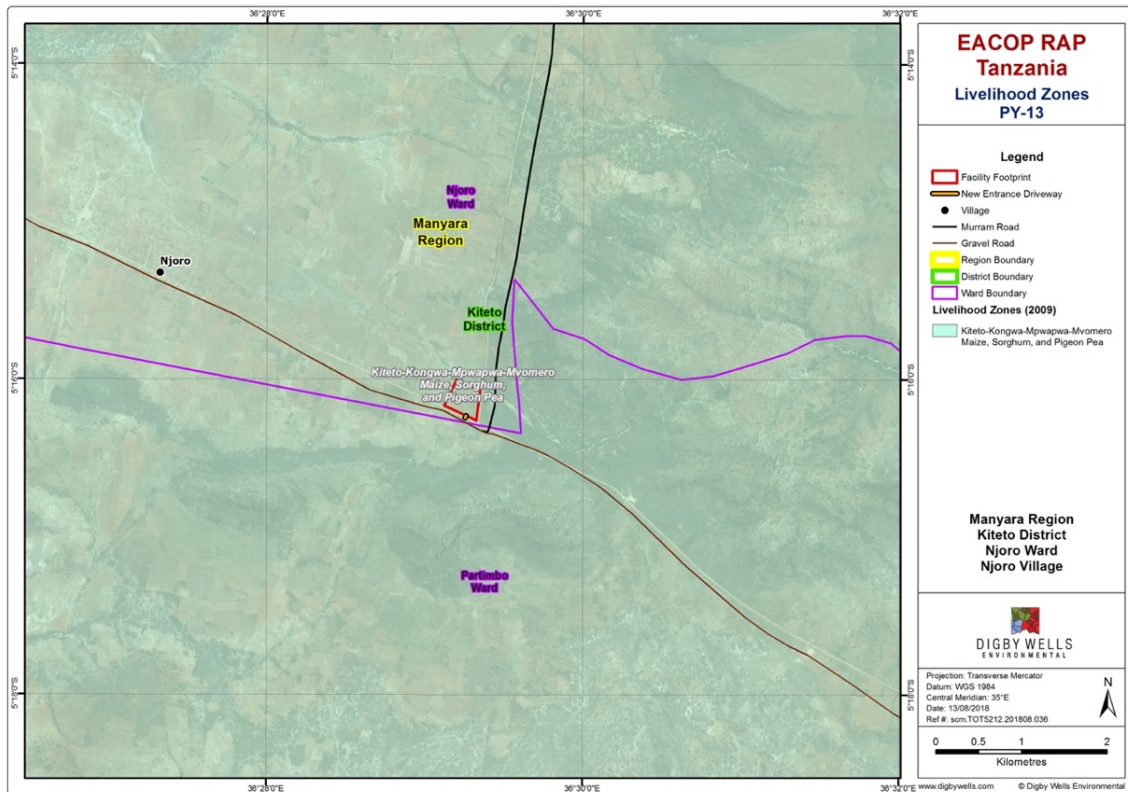


Figure 7-13: Livelihood Zone PY-13

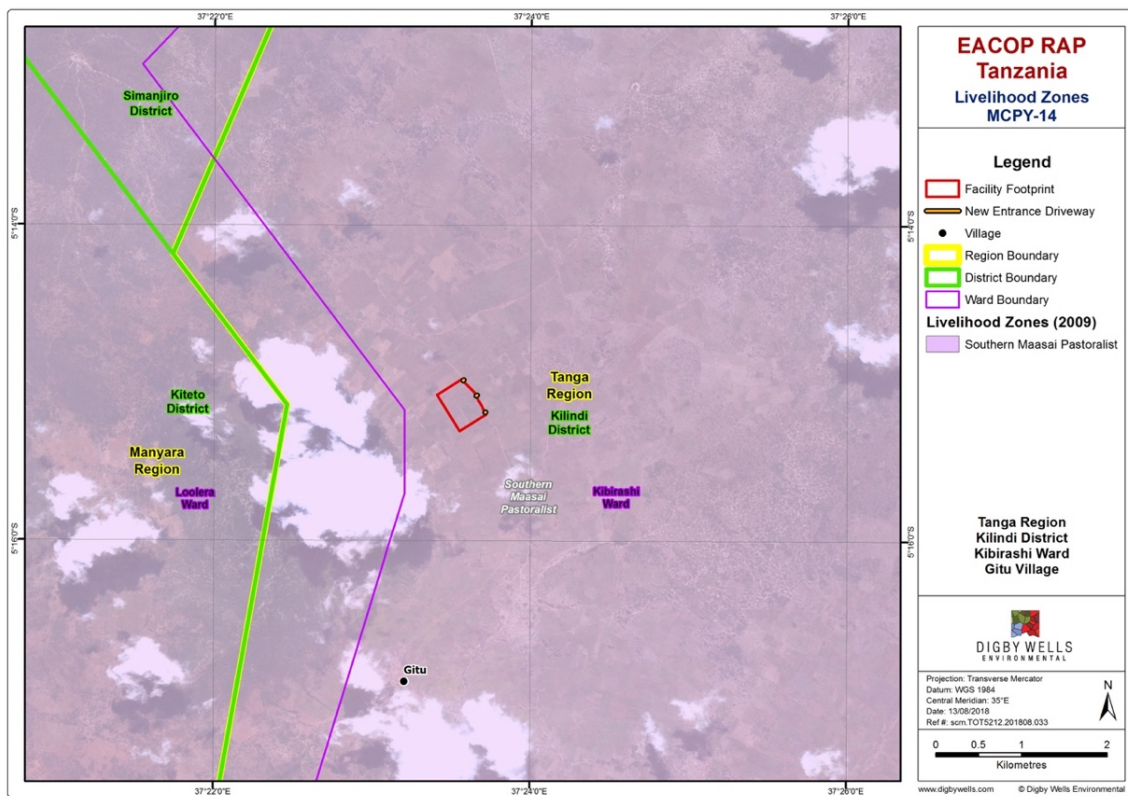


Figure 7-14: Livelihood Zone MCPY-14

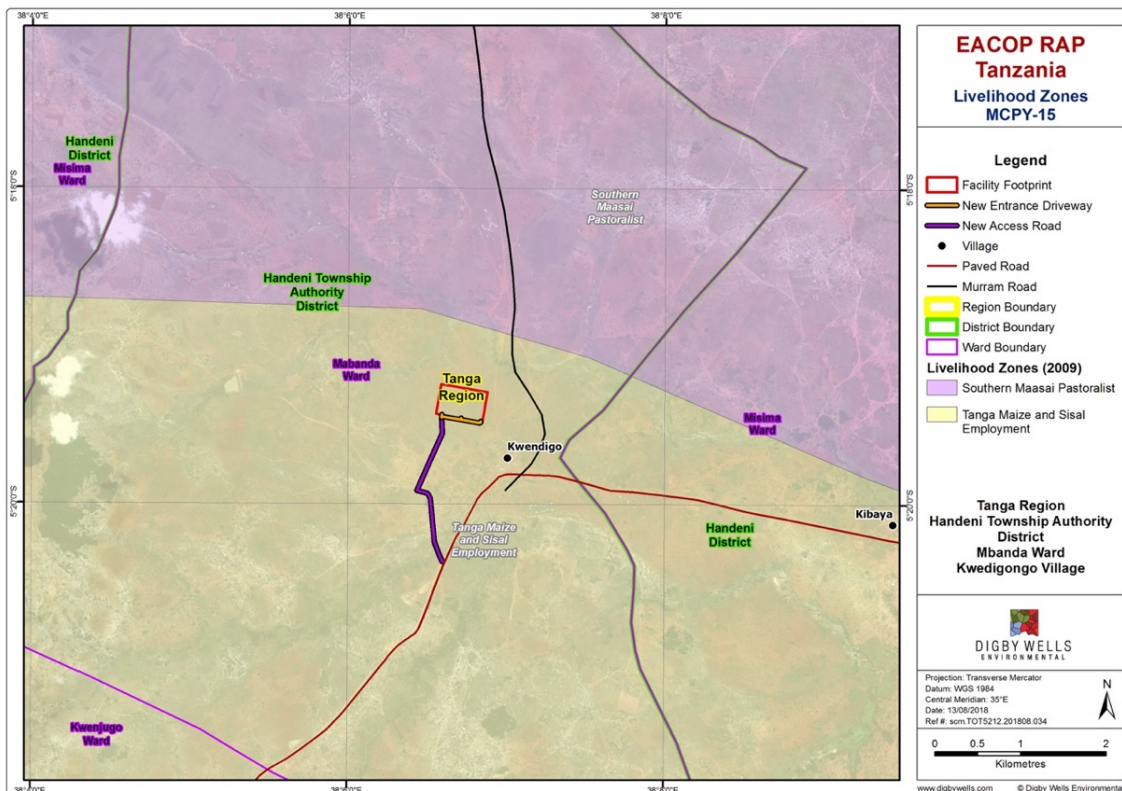


Figure 7-15: Livelihood Zone MCPY-15

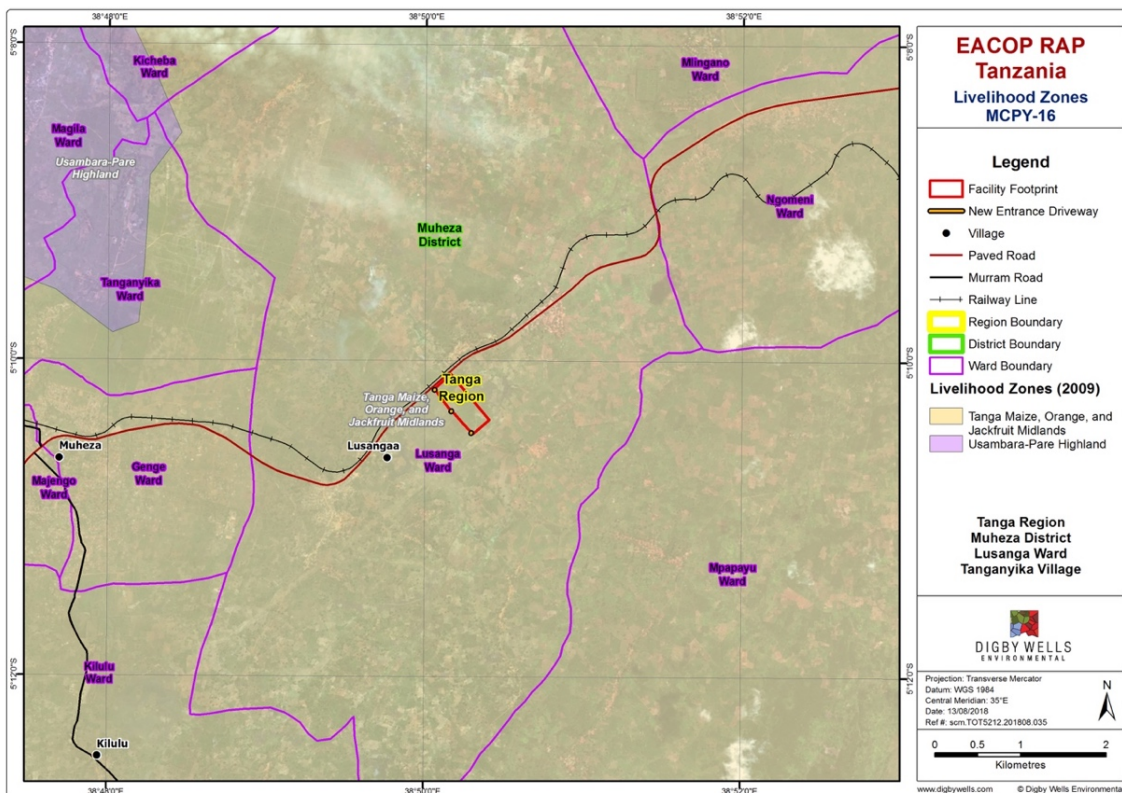


Figure 7-16: Livelihood Zone MCPY-16

8 VULNERABLE PEOPLES PLAN

The Vulnerable Peoples Plan (VPP) is described in this chapter and addresses how the Project intends to confirm the vulnerability of potentially vulnerable PAPs, as identified during the survey process, and address the vulnerabilities noted. This includes ensuring that such PAPs are properly informed of project activities and suitably assisted to address any additional vulnerabilities resulting from Project activities.

The objectives of the VPP are to:

- Ensure that actual and potentially vulnerable people and households are identified and monitored during and after the resettlement process, so as to track their standard of living and effectiveness of resettlement compensation, assistance, and livelihood restoration;
- Provide appropriate assistance to households identified as vulnerable to re-establish their livelihoods (including those physically resettled). Members of vulnerable households may require special or supplementary resettlement assistance because they are less able to cope with the displacement effects than the general population;
- Identify compensation and restoration packages for vulnerable people that include additional forms of support, and favor the lowest risk mitigation options whenever possible;
- Assist persons identified as vulnerable to fully understand their options for resettlement and compensation, and encourage them to choose the option(s) with the lowest risk;
- Carefully consider social networks relating to families and tribal and how these can be re-created at resettlement locations, especially regarding vulnerable peoples; i.e. ensure support structures in replacement sites are considered; and
- Identify additional measures for vulnerable groups to cope with Project-induced impacts during physical relocation, particularly paying attention to pregnant women, children, the elderly and the physically disabled.

Within the context of resettlement and land acquisition the term “vulnerable groups” is given to individuals, households, or groups of people that may be disproportionately affected by the resettlement process based on their gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status within their community.

For the purposes of this RAP, vulnerability is defined as¹³⁰:

- Lack of capacity of a person or group to anticipate, cope with, resist and recover from impacts;

¹³⁰ IFC PS5 Guidance Note 5.

- Vulnerable people who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status may be more adversely affected by resettlement than others;
- Reduced ability to cope with the change and, if not provided with additional assistance, may be disproportionately affected by displacement; and
- Limited ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits.

In line with the above definition, the EACOP Project has developed Project-specific criteria to support identification of potentially vulnerable individuals and households amongst those that are being physically and economically displaced by the PA sites. These criteria have been developed in accordance with the GoT's Vulnerable Groups Planning Framework used for the Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) program¹³¹ and the requirements of IFC Performance Standard 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement.

In accordance with the vulnerability criteria discussed in Section 4.3, a household (or individual within a household) will be categorized as potentially vulnerable if at least one of the following criteria is applicable:

- The household is female-headed;
- The household is elderly-headed (60 years and older);
- The household's primary livelihood activity is agriculture and the household's total agricultural landholding size, after displacement, is equal to or less than 2.5 acres; and
- The household has one or more physically and / or mentally disabled household members.

To identify likely vulnerable individuals and households directly affected by resettlement required for the PA sites, the criteria were applied to data gathered in the socio-economic baseline, census, asset and land surveys, and through semi-structured interviews.

From the information collected, a Register of Vulnerable Individuals and Households was developed, organized by PA site. This Register will be used throughout the resettlement process to plan and implement the specific activities that have been designed to support potentially vulnerable groups, as summarized in the VPP.

The households and individuals recorded in the Register will be treated as 'potentially' vulnerable in the resettlement program. This categorization is considered in the eligibility

¹³¹ Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) Vulnerable Groups Planning Framework: www.tasaf.go.tz/index.php/media1/all-downloads/publications-1/257-tasaf-iii-vulnerable-groups-planning-framework/file.

criteria for both compensation options and livelihood restoration as is appropriate and commensurate to their loss of physical and economic assets. This approach is considered to be a precautionary approach for the PAs and provides a further safety net for PAPs affected by the PAs given these are the first areas of land the Project needs to access in a shorter timeframe than for other Project components¹³².

This categorization then triggers additional efforts to be made with regard to these PAPs during the next stages of RAP implementation. During the entitlement briefing process and through additional engagements with these PAPs more information on their specific circumstances will be gathered. This will be considered alongside their specific displacement impacts to confirm whether or not they require additional resettlement support and discuss with them (if relevant) support options available. This process will also be used to help structure their final entitlements and compensation options. The livelihood strategies of these PAPs will be looked at in more detail to ensure access to and delivery of livelihood restoration programs are structured appropriately.

These vulnerability criteria are presented in Section 4.3 and described in more detail below as part of this VPP.

It is expected that additional individuals may present themselves to the Project as being vulnerable, as the Project moves into the RAP implementation phase and / or as peoples' individual circumstances change (e.g. through death in a family, development of a health issue, climate related impacts etc.). Each person or household will be assessed in the same manner as those identified earlier in the RAP planning process and added to the Register as relevant.

It is important to note that different levels of vulnerability may be present within a vulnerable group or across different PA sites as individual circumstances vary, e.g. all women or all poor households are not homogenous and are therefore not equally vulnerable.

It may be confirmed during further engagement with these PAPs that the vulnerability factors (or criteria) on which their vulnerability has been assessed may not affect their resilience to restore livelihoods and impacts on them from land acquisition will not necessarily be disproportionate on them.

The Project has used an approach for the PAs to take the vulnerability criteria discussed above as a set of 'screening' criteria and used this to identify potentially vulnerable PAPs that may require additional levels of support.

The level of vulnerability of the identified potentially vulnerable households will be confirmed during the initial stages of RAP Implementation.

¹³² For the pipeline and AGIs learning from the Priority Area RAP planning and given additional time the Project is reviewing the consideration of these vulnerability factors in determining refined criteria for these future Project components.

The specific support that will be provided to each confirmed vulnerable individual and household will be assessed on a case by case basis and vary according to specific needs.

8.1 Vulnerability Assessment of Women

The Tanzanian legal framework establishes land rights for women in the following pieces of legislation:

- Village Land Act of 1999 : *“The right of every woman to acquire, hold, use and deal with, land shall to the same extent and subject to the same restrictions be treated as a right of any man” (Part II 3(2)); and*
- Law of Marriage Act of 1971 as amended by Act 23/73, Act 15/80 and Act 9/96: *“married women have the right to acquire, hold and dispose of property, movable or immovable, during the course of the marriage, and the right to distribution of property earned jointly when the relationship is dissolved. Property and other matrimonial assets that a woman has acquired individually belong to her. When there are two or more wives, they have equal rights and liabilities as spouses”.*

Given these legal provisions it is therefore expected that at least in most cases, it will be possible to ensure land rights exist for female-headed households. Thus, at least ensuring their basic entitlements as PAPs to compensation and other entitlements.

However, it is recognized that women’s access to resources and opportunities is often limited by discrimination and cultural norms whereby they commonly experience greater financial, work and time burdens from unpaid responsibilities such as those related to child care, or household duties such as preparing food, fetching water and firewood etc. In addition, women who are tied to their domestic duties are frequently less able to leave their house or land to find alternative livelihoods.

Where a woman is also the household head, her responsibilities increase further and, given traditional village and cultural structures, she and her family may be marginalized or excluded from village decision making as well as from engagement structures with which the Project and other organizations interact. Instead, women are more likely to rely on informal networks of support, such as neighbors or relatives, that may be disrupted by the resettlement process.

Women in general, while not identified as a vulnerable group, are the focus of specific, targeted engagement measures, and some specific mitigations, to ensure they receive equitable benefits from the PA resettlement program. This is the basis for the inclusion of female-headed households as one of the criteria.

8.1.1 Female-Headed Households on the PAs

The number of female headed households per PA site is summarized in Table 8-1. No female headed households were identified at MCPY-07, MCPY-12, MC-13 or MCPY-16. The highest number of females headed households have been identified at MCPY-08 (19); CY-KP 701 (12) and MCPY-15 (14). The criteria that a female headed household (34 PAHs)

only, does not necessarily indicate a vulnerability and this will be considered on a case by case basis to determine whether this factor affects a PAP's ability to cope with the PA displacement impacts on them and their resilience to restore livelihoods.

However, the Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis shows that female-headed households that have one or more additional vulnerabilities, such as a disabled household member; insufficient (i.e. <2.5 acres) access to land or old age, are more likely to be food insecure and vulnerable. Fifty-two percent (37) of the female-headed households identified in the PA socio-economic survey fall into this category.

Particular attention needs to be given to female-headed households (18) that will have <2.5 acres of remaining land after land has been acquired by the Project. These households can be found at MCPY-05 (3), MCPY-06 (1), MCPY-08 (3), CY-KP701 (4), MCPY-11 (1) and MCPY-15 (6), and will need to be monitored closely to ensure they have access to sufficient food and that food baskets are provided where necessary. Additional assistance may also be required to re-establish livelihood activities. Particular attention needs to be given to facilitating access to income generating activities (such as poultry production) that are less labor intensive and more likely to provide income to the women in the household.

Table 8-1: Female Headed Households identified across the PAs

Priority Area	MCPY-5	MCPY-6	MCPY-7	MCPY-8	MCPY-9	CY KP 701	MCPY-10	MCPY-11	MCPY-12	MC-13	PY-13	MCPY-14	MCPY-15	MCPY-16	Total
Female-headed household	1	3		11		5	6	4			1	1	2		34
Female-headed household, and disabled household member				3		2		1					3		9
Female-headed household, and farming is main livelihood, and remaining land after land loss is ≤ 2.5 acres	3			1		1					1	1	2		9
Female-headed household, and household head 60 years or older	1			2		1		1					2		7
Female-headed household, and disabled household member, and farming is main livelihood, and remaining land after land loss is ≤ 2.5 acres													3		3
Female-headed household, and household head 60 years or older, and, disabled household member				1			1						1		3
Female-headed household, and household head 60 years or older, and disabled household member, and farming is main livelihood, and remaining land after land loss is ≤ 2.5 acres				1									1		2

Priority Area	MCPY-5	MCPY-6	MCPY-7	MCPY-8	MCPY-9	CY KP 701	MCPY-10	MCPY-11	MCPY-12	MC-13	PY-13	MCPY-14	MCPY-15	MCPY-16	Total
Female-headed household, and household head 60 years or older, and farming is main livelihood, and remaining land after land loss is ≤ 2.5 acres		1				3									4
TOTAL	5	4	-	19	0	12	7	6	-	-	2	2	14	-	71

8.2 Vulnerability Assessment of Elderly Households

Elderly households may become vulnerable for a number of reasons:

- Poverty, or lack of cash income to support their day to day subsistence requirements;
- Physical or mental impairments may make it difficult for them to care for themselves;
- Sickness may make it difficult for elderly households to tend to their fields that provide either cash crops or subsistence food;
- The elderly may be less socially integrated and need to rely heavily on the day to day support of children, relatives or neighbors; and
- Lack of access to transportation may be an issue, for example to enable access to alternative livelihood sites or village services (shops, banks, government agencies, etc.), especially if household members are unable to walk long distances.

Any of these factors may make it difficult for an elderly individual or household to adapt to significant change to their asset base and the structure of their livelihood(s).

For the purposes of identification of vulnerability in this PA RAP, an elderly household has been defined as one where the household head is older than 60.

In addition to the 14 elderly-female headed households, 55 of the vulnerable households identified are headed by elderly men, totaling 69 (36 %) of the potentially vulnerable PAHs identified. The number of elderly households per PA site, which will be considered on a case by case basis to determine whether this factor affects a PAP's ability to cope with the PA displacement impacts on them and their resilience to restore livelihoods, is summarized in Table 8-2 and Table 8-4.

Table 8-2: Elderly Headed Households identified across the PAs

Priority Area	MCPY-5	MCPY-6	MCPY-7	MCPY-8	MCPY-9	CY KP 701	MCPY-10	MCPY-11	MCPY-12	MC-13	PY-13	MCPY-14	MCPY-15	MCPY-16	Total
Household head 60 years or older	3	2	1	4	1	2	1	4	1		1	1	3	1	25
Household head 60 years or older, and disabled household member	2		1	3		1	1	2			1		7	1	19

Priority Area	MCPY-5	MCPY-6	MCPY-7	MCPY-8	MCPY-9	CY KP 701	MCPY-10	MCPY-11	MCPY-12	MC-13	PY-13	MCPY-14	MCPY-15	MCPY-16	Total
Household head 60 years or older, and farming is main livelihood, and remaining land after land loss is ≤ 2.5 acres		3		1				1							5
Household head 60 years or older, and disabled household member, and farming is main livelihood, and remaining land after land loss is ≤ 2.5 acres								2			1		3		6
TOTAL	5	5	2	8	1	3	2	9	1	-	3	1	13	2	55

8.3 Households inclusive of Disabled Family Members

Chronic, frequent illness or disabilities amongst household members threatens livelihood security, reduces income and mobility, and increases required expenditure on health. Households with persons with disabilities or chronic illness are likely to be more vulnerable than households that do not have these characteristics.

One-third of PAHs reported during the socio-economic survey that they have one or more disabled household member. Impaired lack of physical mobility accounts for more than half of all reported instances of disability. However, it is possible that the concept of impaired physical mobility may have been misunderstood (e.g. a child younger than normal walking age) or its incidence over reported, and this will need to be verified on a case by case basis as households are offered participation in appropriate livelihoods restoration or social programs.

For the purposes of PA resettlement activities, a household has been defined as vulnerable if one or more members between the age of 18 and 65 years suffer from a disability or chronic illness.

The number of households with one or more members reported to suffer from a disability (including impaired mobility) or chronic illness is summarized in Table 8-4. This will be considered on a case by case basis to determine whether this factor affects a PAP's ability to cope with the PA displacement impacts on his / her and his / her resilience to restore livelihoods.

8.4 Livelihoods Strategies for Vulnerable Households

Most of the households within the PA area rely on their land for both household subsistence and for cash income (see Chapter 5). Household support which is derived from a single source is more vulnerable to shocks, including those that may be as a result of participation in a resettlement process.

For the purposes of this PA RAP, a household has also been identified as potentially vulnerable if the household's primary livelihood activity is agriculture and its total agricultural landholding size, after displacement, is equal to or less than 2.5 acres¹³³.

The number of households identified as having potentially vulnerable livelihoods per PA site due to the area of remaining land after acquisition is summarized in Table 8-3 and Table 8-4. This affects 51 (27%) of vulnerable PAPs across all but three (3) PA sites.

¹³³ Households farming more than 1 ha of land had food consumption scores 2.4 points higher on average than those who farmed less than 1 ha (2.5 acres) – World Food Program (WFP) Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM), 2010. United Republic of Tanzania 2009/10 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA)

Table 8-3: Households identified across the PAPs with <2,5 acres of land remaining

Priority Area	MCPY-5	MCPY-6	MCPY-7	MCPY-8	MCPY-9	CY KP 701	MCPY-10	MCPY-11	MCPY-12	MC-13	PY-13	MCPY-14	MCPY-15	MCPY-16	Total
Farming is main livelihood, and remaining land after land loss is ≤ 2.5 acres	1	2	1		1	3			6				2		16
Female-headed household, and farming is main livelihood, and remaining land after land loss is ≤ 2.5 acres	3			1		1					1	1	2		9
Disabled household member, and farming is main livelihood, and remaining land after land loss is ≤ 2.5 acres		2				2		1					1		6
Household head 60 years or older, and farming is main livelihood, and remaining land after land loss is ≤ 2.5 acres		3		1				1							5
Female-headed household, and disabled household member, and farming is main livelihood, and remaining land after land loss is ≤ 2.5 acres													3		3
Female-headed household, and household head 60 years or older, and disabled household member, and farming is main livelihood, and remaining land after land loss is ≤ 2.5 acres				1									1		2
Female-headed household, and household head 60 years or older, and farming is main livelihood, and remaining land after land loss is ≤ 2.5 acres		1				3									4
Household head 60 years or older, and disabled household member, and farming is main livelihood, and remaining land after land loss is ≤ 2.5 acres								2			1		3		6
TOTAL	4	8	1	3	1	9	-	4	6	-	2	1	12	-	51

Assistance to PAPs with <2.5 acres remaining will include:

- Crop improvement program;
- Livestock improvement programs, especially poultry which can be done intensively in a smaller area and produce greater returns; and
- Non land-based programs, such as enterprise and skill developments.

One reason vulnerability can arise is through the failure of crop production for a season (or two) post-displacement (due to climatic and other natural shocks). In addition, sometimes it may be that alternative land identified for agricultural activities / livestock does not have the carrying capacity of the land that was lost and / or PAPs need additional support to practice alternative farming practices to utilize alternative land better. The same applies to lack of access to alternative areas to source firewood, building materials (thatch) and medicinal

plants. The RAP has identified the following measures to prevent PAPs from emerging as vulnerable due to impacts on livelihoods post-displacement:

- Training to help PAPs manage their finances / cash received during compensation;
- Support and capacity building in improved methods of land, preparation, and crop and livestock production;
- Assistance to vulnerable PAHs where they are unable to re-establish their crop lands due to limited access to labor;
- Alternative sources of fuel and all building materials, where access to these have been limited by the Project; and
- Food parcels and preferential employment on the Project.

The Project will also undertake ongoing monitoring and engagement to ensure any emerging vulnerability issues are picked up and actioned appropriately.

While every effort has been made in the Livelihood Restoration Plan (Chapter 7) and in the eligibility criteria to ensure that PAPs are resettled in a way at a minimum re-establishes their current level of livelihoods and in the case of vulnerable PAHs provides for additional assistance, a few PAP households may emerge as vulnerable after resettlement for a variety of reasons, not within the Projects control. Therefore, all PAPs will be monitored carefully to pick up any emerging vulnerability issues.

8.5 Summary of Potentially Vulnerable Households

Table 8-4 summarizes the total number of potentially vulnerable households within the PA sites. It is important to note that for some households' multiple factors apply.

Table 8-4: Total Number of Potentially Vulnerable Households Identified in the PA sites

Priority Area	MCPY-5	MCPY-6	MCPY-7	MCPY-8	MCPY-9	CY KP 701	MCPY-10	MCPY-11	MCPY-12	MC-13	PY-13	MCPY-14	MCPY-15	MCPY-16	Total
No of PAH(>1 PAP in some households results in fewer PAH)	31	45	13	47	6	28	17	26	15	3	16	9	70	5	342
No of PAPs	33	52	14	47	6	38	17	27	15	3	16	9	71	6	354
No. PAPs who are Not at PA RAP stage identified to be potentially vulnerable	21	23	10	17	3	16	7	8	7	3	6	6	34	3	164
Total no. of PAPs identified to be potentially vulnerable:	12	29	4	30	3	22	10	19	8		10	3	37	3	190
<i>PAPs who meet one criteria:</i>															
Disabled household member	1	16	1	3	1	2	1	3	1		5		7	1	42
Female-headed household	1	3		11		5	6	4			1	1	2		34
Household head 60 years or older	3	2	1	4	1	2	1	4	1		1	1	3	1	25
Farming is main livelihood, and remaining land after land loss is ≤ 2.5 acres	1	2	1		1	3			6				2		16
<i>PAPs who meet two criteria:</i>															
Household head 60 years or older, and disabled household member	2		1	3		1	1	2			1		7	1	19
Female-headed household, and disabled household member				3		2		1					3		9
Female-headed household, and farming is main livelihood, and remaining land after land loss is ≤ 2.5 acres	3			1		1					1	1	2		9
Female-headed household, and household head 60 years or older	1			2		1		1					2		7
Disabled household member, and farming is main livelihood, and remaining land after land loss is ≤ 2.5 acres		2				2		1					1		6
Household head 60 years or older, and farming is main livelihood, and remaining land after land loss is ≤ 2.5 acres		3		1				1							5
<i>PAHs who meet three criteria:</i>															
Female-headed household, and disabled household member, and farming is main livelihood, and remaining land after land loss is ≤ 2.5 acres													3		3
Female-headed household, and household head 60 years or older, and, disabled household member				1			1						1		3

Priority Area	MCPY-5	MCPY-6	MCPY-7	MCPY-8	MCPY-9	CY KP 701	MCPY-10	MCPY-11	MCPY-12	MC-13	PY-13	MCPY-14	MCPY-15	MCPY-16	Total
Female-headed household, and household head 60 years or older, and disabled household member, and farming is main livelihood, and remaining land after land loss is \leq 2.5 acres				1									1		2
Female-headed household, and household head 60 years or older, and farming is main livelihood, and remaining land after land loss is \leq 2.5 acres		1				3									4
Household head 60 years or older, and disabled household member, and farming is main livelihood, and remaining land after land loss is \leq 2.5 acres								2			1		3		6

8.6 Engagement Processes for Vulnerable Groups

A key element of supporting vulnerable groups is ensuring that they have access to engagement processes so that they: a) are provided with sufficient information about the Project, including the potential impacts and opportunities relevant to them; and b) can respond and provide feedback to help shape processes and activities they are involved in.

8.6.1 Engaging with Women

In coordination with the GoT, the Project aims to facilitate women's access to information by providing additional opportunities to receive information and raise concerns / ask questions in what they consider to be a safe environment.

Methods used to date have included:

- Individual or small group women-only discussions to allow participants time and space to share their views; and
- Intra-household meetings, including male and female household members.

During RAP planning, specific focus was made regarding encouraging the involvement of spouses (many of which are women):

- During the community sensitization for the land surveys to inform landholders of their need to be present during the surveys they were informed to be accompanied by their spouses;
- During land delineation, and the asset inventory and socio-economic household surveys, spouses were encouraged to be present as far as possible and, if necessary, surveys were delayed until the particular spouse was present; and
- During the disclosure of compensation schedules, PAPs were given individual and private access to their compensation schedules, entitlements, and amounts. PAPs signed an acknowledgement letter to confirm that they had seen their individual schedule. Spouses were encouraged to be present during this disclosure and time was allowed for them to finish any activities they were busy with to give them the opportunity to attend.

Care has been and will be taken to prevent division between male and female partners, to respect cultural sensitivities and not appear to support a view that men should not partake in livelihoods and family support activities.

Going forward, methods to engage with women will continue to be utilized. In addition, PAPs will be informed that spouses should be present for the entitlement briefings and that Compensation Agreements will be structured to include a spousal consent form. Where appropriate, the Project will seek joint bank accounts for PAPs and spouses are opened for payment of compensation. Spouses will have access to the LRP.

8.6.2 Other Vulnerable Minority and / or Ethnic Groups

Other potentially vulnerable groups were identified in terms of their vulnerability to land acquisition and livelihoods changes and / or their membership of vulnerable ethnic groups that may self-identify as IPs (namely at MCPY 12, MC-13 and PY-13 – refer to Section 4.3.6). Consultation with such groups is an integral part of the Project's overall approach to engagement which has the objective to build trust and broader community support for the Project. This is done by ensuring that ICP takes place and through understanding and monitoring of the way that impacts are being managed and international standards are being applied.

Such a comprehensive approach, as set out in the Project's Stakeholder Engagement Framework, Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Stakeholder Engagement Guidelines and Community Grievance Mechanism, is important for all directly and indirectly affected stakeholders and communities, including vulnerable groups or IPs. This approach allows for vulnerable ethnic groups or IPs with additional consultation rights, including FPIC, to have their consultation needs met without creating any tensions with the expectation of ICP for all project stakeholders.

In order to ensure the meaningful participation of all stakeholders, and particularly of vulnerable minority and / or ethnic groups, the following steps were implemented:

- Where there were groups that spoke minority languages and with a limited understanding of the KiSwahili language, resettlement-related stakeholder engagement teams included persons who speak the relevant minority languages;
- Where required, assistance were provided to transport vulnerable persons to stakeholder engagement meetings;
- In addition to interpreters, a team member familiar with the culture of the potentially vulnerable group was included in resettlement-related stakeholder engagement teams where necessary. This person guided the team on the protocol and cultural context of the group. For example, a Maasai representative assisted with resettlement engagement in Ndaleta and Njoro villages in Njoro Ward, Manyara Region (i.e. where MC-13 and PY-13 are located);
- During stakeholder consultation, a standing item on the agenda was the discussion of any specific measures required to fulfil the needs of potentially vulnerable groups;
- Additional engagement meetings led by the EACOP field team aimed to reach villages whose residents include vulnerable ethnic groups in an inclusive manner to ensure access to information and opportunity for dialogue about the Project;
- Focus group discussions in identified villages aimed to reach female members of vulnerable ethnic groups taking into consideration their specific engagement and information needs;

- Mapping of communities in which vulnerable ethnic groups reside to better understand potential indirect impacts from the Project, particularly during construction;
- Translation of disclosure materials into relevant languages, and translation of compensation agreements where relevant; and
- Tracking systems and keeping of records of engagement meetings.

Allowance was made for separate and confidential consultation with groups, households or individuals if this was deemed necessary to ensure their comments were received (e.g. women, disabled PAP).

8.7 Implementation Support for Vulnerable Groups

Different individuals and households will need different levels of support and assistance during resettlement implementation dependent on their specific area of vulnerability.

Specific initiatives to protect and support vulnerable groups which may be considered include:

- Ensuring compensation agreements contain a spousal consent;
- Identifying ways to help reduce women's workload and improve family services;
- Improving financial stability through a money management program, e.g. by supporting credit groups, providing skills training, supporting access to markets;
- Supporting education development, particularly numeracy and literacy;
- Strengthening the participation of vulnerable groups in decision making processes;
- Promoting equal opportunities for employment on the Project;
- Prioritising the needs of vulnerable individuals and groups during site selection for replacement housing / replacement land where possible;
- Providing assistance to vulnerable groups and individuals in dismantling and moving assets;
- Providing support (not just monetary compensation) to vulnerable groups where the re-building of structures is required; and
- Ensuring vulnerable individuals have priority access to LRPs.

8.8 Implementation and Responsibilities

The VPP runs parallel to the wider RAP implementation and will only conclude when the livelihoods of vulnerable people have been restored to at least pre-Project levels. The VPP may be updated during the RAP implementation program.

All activities to support vulnerable groups are documented and tracked within the Register of Vulnerable Individuals and Households. Tracking activities may include:

- Ongoing engagement with the Village Development Committee (VDC) (where operational) as part of the monitoring of vulnerable households;
- Identifying and recording information about vulnerable individuals and households in the Register of Vulnerable Individuals and Households;
- Monitoring all measures developed to support vulnerable individuals and households through the compensation process and livelihoods restoration activities; and
- Monitoring livelihoods restoration.

The stakeholder engagement teams will be responsible for ensuring that additional engagement methods are used to facilitate the participation of vulnerable groups.

The EACOP social investment team will be responsible for managing the participation of vulnerable individuals in appropriate social investment projects.

Responsibility for coordinating and monitoring the status of vulnerable people and the associated support activities falls within the scope of the Livelihood's Restoration Implementation Team with an independent bi-annual review.

9 CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE

The EACOP Project is committed to meaningful engagement with all of its stakeholders based on the principles of participation, respect for human rights, non-discrimination, empowerment, transparency and accountability. Stakeholder engagement will therefore be conducted in order to: understand and respect all stakeholders; establish lasting, positive relationships with stakeholders; provide project information to enable stakeholders to contribute meaningfully all along the process; work co-operatively with stakeholders to understand their concerns and seek solutions; commit towards the addressing of stakeholder concerns in a fair and effective manner; and inform stakeholders about the Project Community Grievance Mechanism so that they can use it, if necessary, to raise any grievances they have about unplanned impacts of the project.

Stakeholder consultation is an integral part of the PA resettlement planning, disclosure and implementation processes. Consultation is important to ensure opportunities at each stage, for affected communities as well as interested stakeholders, to provide input into the RAP process and help shape priorities, process and outcomes.

This Chapter summarizes:

- The EACOP Project engagement principles and objectives;
- Identification of affected and interested stakeholders for the PA land acquisition and resettlement program;
- The engagement structures the EACOP Project has established at PA RAP stage and will continue to develop during the RAP implementation. These engagement structures include the LARWG comprising the EACOP PPT and representatives of GoT;
- The Project engagement methods applicable for the PA sites RAP program;
- Specific engagement support and measures adopted for specific stakeholder groups, including women and vulnerable ethnic groups;
- The PA related consultation activities during the PA RAP planning phase, including the disclosure of the RPF and the plan for PA RAP disclosure;
- Planned engagement activities during the PA land acquisition and RAP implementation phase; and
- The EACOP Project Grievance management procedure and summary of grievance management and findings during the RAP planning phase.

This Chapter is supported by a series of more detailed tables (listed below) in Appendix D recording: identified stakeholders (with their interest in the PA land acquisition and RAP planning); PA related land acquisition and RAP engagement activities undertaken during the PA RAP planning phase; and a summary of issues raised by PAPs and local authorities during engagements. The tables are:

- Table D-1: Key National-Level GoT Stakeholders;
- Table D-2: Key Regional and District GoT Stakeholders;
- Table D-3: Key Village Level Stakeholder;
- Table D-4: International, Umbrella National and Local NGOs (*with focus on land and livelihoods matters*);
- Table D-5: Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and NGOs Active in PAs (*with focus on land and livelihoods matters*);
- Table D-6: Summary of LARWG Discussions Relevant to PA Sites;
- Table D-7: Summary of meetings with National and Regional GoT Stakeholders;
- Table D-8: Overview of District, Ward, Village and PAP Meetings – RAP Consultation and Engagement; and
- Table D-9: Summary of Issues Raised at District, Ward, Village and PAP Meetings.

9.1 Engagement Principles and Objectives

The Project is committed to openness, dialogue and engagement as it views long-term, transparent relationships with stakeholders across all levels as essential to its success.

In its Stakeholder Engagement Framework¹³⁴, the EACOP Project outlines stakeholder engagement principles and objectives that guide its engagement activities,

based on international standards, national regulations and partner company guidelines.

The Project's objectives for meaningful stakeholder engagement are to:

- Ensure that local stakeholders are informed as early as possible about Project activities;
- Build trust and broader community support for future operations, including through understanding and monitoring of the way that impacts are being managed and international standards are being applied;
- Ensure that engagement is undertaken in a coordinated fashion using the same principles, standards, messages, etc.;
- Gain access to civil society expertise, skills or resources to assist with, for example, social investment, livelihood restoration project development and implementation, achieving national content targets, and implementing the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights (VPSHR);

¹³⁴ EACOP Project Stakeholder Engagement Framework. Document Number: UT-MID-60-0120-200055, Revision 00, 14-03- 2017.

- Facilitate the creation of partnerships to the mutual benefit of the Project and stakeholders including CSOs and enhance reputation;
- Identify opportunities and risks related to activities early in order to intervene and avoid escalation in the case of risks; and
- Ensure that stakeholder queries are handled in time through continuous engagements.

9.2 Stakeholder Identification

The EACOP Project's Stakeholder Engagement Framework defines stakeholders as:

“persons or groups external to the core operations of the Project who may be affected by the Project or have an interest in it or may have influence over it. This may include individuals, businesses, communities, local government authorities, local non-governmental and other institutions. Local communities potentially impacted by the project and their local and traditional authorities are regarded as key stakeholders”¹³⁵.

The following paragraphs summarize specific groups of stakeholders relevant to the preparation and implementation of the PA RAP.

9.2.1 Affected Stakeholders

The table below describes three distinct categories of affected stakeholders (*who it assumes are interested in the Project*) identified in relation to RAP engagement activities. Within these categories, distinct sub-groups are present such as vulnerable groups, including vulnerable ethnic groups.

Table 9-1: Summary of Project Affected Stakeholders and Resettlement Impacts

Stakeholder Group	Resettlement Related Impacts may include:	Interest in the RAP
<p>Project Affected Persons (PAPs): This group is directly affected by land acquisition for the PAs and has to be resettled as a result of physical and economic displacement. This group may include individuals, households and villages with affected village land. This group is prioritized for engagement. These people are identified and recorded within the detailed surveys and valuations activities undertaken.</p>	<p>Physical displacement due to loss of structures.</p> <p>Economic displacement due to loss of land / access to land / resources / access to resources.</p> <p>Economic impact due to loss of access to areas on which form part of their livelihood strategies (e.g. fishing ponds).</p> <p>Impact on community relations and livelihoods due to changes in access to communities and livelihoods.</p>	<p>Project impact on PAPs' land and structures.</p> <p>Validity of verification.</p> <p>Compensation rates and processes.</p> <p>Replacement of assets.</p> <p>Livelihood restoration options.</p> <p>Assistance during resettlement process.</p> <p>Construction timelines and activities.</p> <p>Employment opportunities</p> <p>Benefits to local communities.</p>

¹³⁵ Ibid.

Stakeholder Group	Resettlement Related Impacts may include:	Interest in the RAP
Project Affected Communities (PACs): This group comprises communities within which resettlement will take place and host communities that PAPs will be moved to. These communities are described further in Chapter 5.	Physical splintering (e.g. community divided in two by an access road). Social disintegration / conflict (e.g. new community members' culture differs from host communities').	Project progress. Resettlement process. Construction timelines and activities. Employment opportunities. Benefits to local communities.

9.2.2 Other Interested Stakeholders

Interested stakeholders are defined as those groups who may not be directly affected by the PA land acquisition displacement impacts but who, by their position, knowledge and / or experience, are able to influence the outcome of the Project. These include the Government, CSOs and NGOs, the media, and businesses / industry. Amongst these, the role of Government and CSO / NGO stakeholders is summarized below.

9.2.2.1 The Government of Tanzania

The GoT, along with the GoU, is a partner in the Project, as per the IGA. Engagement activities between EACOP PPT and the GoT are wide ranging, across the national, regional, district and ward level as well as across a range of technical areas, including resettlement.

As described in the RPF, land matters are the responsibility of MLHHSD, in collaboration with local authorities. The ME is the lead ministry managing development and delivery of the Project.

The Project requires cooperation from a wide range of Government organizations at national, regional, district, and ward levels, and also from village-level authorities. These stakeholders play key roles in land acquisition, compensation and resettlement. Such roles are documented in the RPF and summarised in Tables **D-1** to **D-3** within **Appendix D**.

9.2.2.2 Civil Society Organizations including Non-Governmental Organizations and other Community Based Organizations

CSOs and NGOs are a diverse stakeholder group that, collectively, play an important role in resettlement planning and implementation for projects such as the EACOP Project. They can act as an independent third party to facilitate community engagement with the Project; particularly at key points in the Project schedule, such as during payment of compensation. They can also contribute, as implementation partners, to livelihood restoration activities. Tables D-4 and D-5 within Appendix D summarise key NGOs and CBOs currently identified as having an interest in and / or potential ability to support implementation of the PA RAP. This list will be updated on an ongoing basis.

9.2.3 International Financial Institutions

Financing for the Project is being sought IFIs and the Project is being implemented to relevant IFC standards.

Regarding consultation and engagement, the key applicable IFC Performance Standards (PS) are PS1 *Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts*

and PS7 *Indigenous Peoples*, in cases where this applies. The table below summarises key requirements.

Table 9-2: Key Consultation and Engagement Requirements with IFI Standards

IFC PS	Summary of Key Precepts relevant to Consultation and Engagement
Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts (PS1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - start during early scoping (especially for projects with significant impacts), - be free of external manipulation, interference, coercion or intimidation, - be inclusive of all segments of the affected communities (including women, children, the elderly, etc.), - be informed by preliminary stakeholder analysis, - entail both open (public) community meetings and discussions with community leaders, - clearly communicate potential project-related risks and impacts, - be based on timely, relevant, understandable and accessible information – this requires information to be provided in the languages and methods preferred by the affected communities, - allow time and opportunities for collective decision-making (especially for indigenous peoples) and for contextually appropriate feedback mechanisms, - lead to 'broad community support' defined as 'a collection of expressions by the affected communities, through individuals and their recognised representatives, in support of the project' - accompany all significant changes to project planning, scope and execution.
Indigenous Peoples (PS7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ensure free, prior and informed consultation with Indigenous Peoples; - facilitate informed participation by Indigenous Peoples; - <u>under certain circumstances</u> ensure Free, Prior and Informed Consent; - be culturally appropriate and accessible; - involve Indigenous People's representative bodies; - facilitate the expression of views, concerns and proposals by Indigenous Peoples in the language of their choice; - rely on existing traditional or customary institutions and decision-making processes utilised by Indigenous Peoples; and - consider the implementation of capacity building programs to promote informed participation.

9.3 Project Engagement Structures

EACOP Project engagement, particularly at the local level, is designed and undertaken by Project engagement teams, in consultation with key GoT and community stakeholders. These teams use a variety of structures and processes to ensure accurate and effective communication is tailored to the needs of different stakeholder groups.

9.3.1 Project Land and Resettlement Engagement Teams

The Project has three teams that take part in engagement and consultation on land acquisition and resettlement: the EACOP Project RAP planning and implementation team; EACOP Project stakeholder engagement team; and DWC RAP planning team (which includes stakeholder engagement resources). All activities are guided by the EACOP Project's Stakeholder Engagement Framework and coordinated in alignment with this.

The EACOP Project RAP planning and implementation team leads PA land acquisition and resettlement activities and comprises sub-teams responsible for both RAP planning and RAP implementation. Team members are based in Dar es Salaam and travel regularly to PA sites. This team works in close coordination with the EACOP Project stakeholder

engagement team and also the DWC RAP planning team, which is responsible for resettlement planning-related engagement.

Led by the Stakeholder Engagement and Social Studies Coordinator based in Dar es Salaam, the EACOP Project stakeholder engagement team has two Stakeholder Engagement Coordinators based in Dar es Salaam and 24 Community Relations Coordinators (CRCs) and Community Liaison Officers (CLOs), across the Pipeline route. Each CRC / CLO pair is responsible for between 2-5 districts. These CRCs / CLOs have been recruited progressively since June 2017. Dedicated CLOs have been recruited into the EACOP Project RAP planning and implementation team, to support compensation agreements and payments for the PA sites.

Both EACOP Project teams report to the EACOP Project Land and Social Manager, who leads the Project's Land and Social Management Department.

During the conduct of field activities related to resettlement planning, the DWC RAP planning team included 27 stakeholder engagement personnel that supported stakeholder engagement activities by DWC land delineation, asset valuation and socio-economic teams. These activities were undertaken in consultation with EACOP Project CRCs / CLOs. The primary responsibilities of the DWC RAP planning team were to:

- Liaise with EACOP Project CRCs / CLOs to arrange and conduct meetings at district, ward and village level such as sensitization, verification and disclosure meetings;
- Ensure PAPs are informed and understand the land acquisition process, the displacement impacts on their households and their rights to compensation;
- Ensure engagement methods are adapted to the PAP and that any identified vulnerable PAPs receive additional engagement as necessary;
- Ensure that women participate during the land acquisition process including being present during land delineation and other surveys and initial disclosure discussions;
- Maintain clear and concise engagement records particularly in the case of vulnerable groups and transfer these to the EACOP Project upon completion;
- Record questions and concerns raised by PAPs and PACs, respond accordingly and also report on these to the EACOP project team for their follow up; and
- Assist in receiving, recording and addressing resettlement and land-related grievances in accordance with the EACOP Project's Grievance Management Procedure. This included use of EACOP Project Grievance Books to register grievances, ongoing engagement with the EACOP Project's stakeholder engagement team to inform them of grievances raised in relation to DWC's activities, and implementation of agreed actions, in consultation with the EACOP Project, to address these.

9.3.2 Land and Resettlement Working Group

The Land and Resettlement Working Group (LARWG) is a committee comprising EACOP Project and GoT representatives.

It was established in March 2018, during the early stages of the EACOP Project resettlement planning process and meets regularly to receive updates on the land acquisition and resettlement process, discuss issues and provide input into planning.

It is chaired by the ME's EACOP Project Coordinator. The EACOP Project Land and Social team provides secretariat support together with the LARWG Representative from TPDC.

Core LARWG members are TPDC, TPA, ME, MLHSD and the EACOP Project. Other relevant government agencies attend meetings where required. These include: TANROADS; TARURA; TANESCO; and the Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC).

Broadly, LARWG meets to:

- Review the progress of planning and implementation of the land acquisition and resettlement process;
- Identify arising issues and process that require discussion between the Project and the GoT in order to advance the land acquisition process;
- Identify risks to the Project schedule and land access requirements, and seek solutions to drive the process; and
- Advise on resolving any disputes, complaints and concerns related to resettlement and compensation raised by communities / individuals as needed.

9.4 Engagement Methods

Not all stakeholder groups require the same type or depth of information and therefore the Project has used a range of engagement strategies, methods and frequency for specific stakeholder groups, dependent on the objective of the engagement activities.

9.4.1 Language of Engagement

The official languages in Tanzania are KiSwahili and English. Engagement materials for the Project are developed and usually shared in both KiSwahili and English. Where the understanding of KiSwahili and English is limited, the Project commits to making information available in the preferred language and / or to have interpreters available.

9.4.2 Community Engagement Materials

Supporting materials have been developed to support resettlement-related engagement activities, particularly with community stakeholders. Examples of engagement materials developed include: presentations; storyboards; and frequently asked questions (FAQs).

These engagement materials have been updated on an ongoing basis to address additional questions identified through analysis of engagement records, review of grievances submitted, and feedback from DWC and EACOP Project engagement teams.

EACOP Project communications materials in KiSwahili have been extensively used during resettlement engagement activities, including the Project's general presentation flyer, Grievance Management Procedure flyer and FAQs booklet.

9.4.3 Engagement Methods

Various engagement methods have been used to support resettlement-related engagement. These have included:

- LARWG meetings and other Government meetings / meetings with specific government departments;
- Community meetings / meetings with specific groups;
- Group meetings / interviews with NGOs;
- Focus group meetings / small group meetings with small / minority / vulnerable ethnic groups;
- Formal one on one discussions with PAHs / PAPs; and
- Display/provision of printed information.

A summary of engagement methods, their application, tools / materials and process is provided in Table 9-33.

Table 9-3: Summary of RAP Engagement Methods and Information Dissemination Tools

No.	Method	Application	Tools / Materials	Deliverables
1	Community meetings / meetings with specific groups	Community meetings have been used to provide information and to consult regarding processes such as valuation methods.	Posters Presentations Flyers / brochures FAQs Maps Storyboards	Agendas Attendance registers Meeting invitations Meeting notes
2	Government meetings / meetings with specific government departments	Government meetings have been used to provide information and to consult. At District level, Project team members new to the District have been introduced.	Posters Presentations Flyers / brochures FAQs Maps Storyboards	Agendas Attendance registers Meeting invitations Meeting notes
3	Meetings with the LARWG	Meetings to discuss progress, plans, challenges, issues related to the RAP.	Presentations Technical information documents / summaries	Agendas Attendance registers Meeting invitations Meeting notes
4	Group meetings / interviews with NGOs	Discuss issues/livelihoods restoration.	Technical information documents / summaries	Agendas Attendance registers Meeting invitations Meeting notes
5	Focus group meetings / small group meetings for small / minority / vulnerable / unique stakeholder groups	Focus group meetings have been used to discuss specific issues such as valuation methods, livelihoods restoration activities with specific groups of people and to specifically focus on the issues concerns / context of these groups.	Posters Presentations Forms Flyers / brochures FAQs Maps Storyboards	Agendas Attendance registers Meeting invitations Meeting notes

No.	Method	Application	Tools / Materials	Deliverables
6	Formal one on one discussions with PAP / PAH	Discussion of sensitive information such as valuation results, vulnerable families.	Forms FAQs Maps Storyboards	Summary of discussions signed by parties present
7	Informal discussions	Unplanned / ad hoc discussions with individuals/groups.	Flyers / brochures FAQs Storyboards	Summary of discussions
8	Display / provision of printed information	Provision of printed materials at information desks/village offices and to PAP/stakeholders.	Forms Flyers/brochures Posters Maps	Distribution of materials is recorded to keep track of the type and number of materials and area of distribution.
9	Village notice boards.	Short notices / posters.	Short information snaps	Record of distribution

9.5 Engaging Specific Stakeholder Groups

Stakeholder groups identified as potentially requiring specific additional engagement support include women, vulnerable and minority groups, as relevant, and distinct cultural groups.

9.5.1 Engaging Women

Female-headed households have been identified as a potentially vulnerable group for both land acquisition and livelihoods restoration. There has been particular focus on facilitating women's equal access to information by providing additional opportunities to receive information and raise concerns/ask questions in what they consider to be a safe environment.

Methods used to date have included:

- Individual or small group women-only discussions to allow participants time and space to share their views; and
- Intra-household meetings including male and female household members.

Care has been taken to not create division between male and female partners and not appear to support a view that men should not partake in livelihoods and family support activities.

9.5.2 Other Vulnerable Minority and / or Ethnic Groups

Other potentially vulnerable groups have been identified in terms of their vulnerability to land acquisition and livelihoods changes and / or their membership of vulnerable ethnic groups including those that may self-identify as IPs (namely at MCPY 12, MC-13 and PY-13, see Section 4.3.6). Consultation with such groups is an integral part of the Project's overall approach to engagement which has the objective of building trust and broader community support for the Project, by ensuring ICP takes place and through raising community awareness of the way that impacts are being managed and international standards are being applied.

Such a comprehensive approach, as set out in the Project's Stakeholder Engagement Framework, Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Stakeholder Engagement Guidelines and Grievance Management Procedure is important for all directly and indirectly affected stakeholders and communities including vulnerable minority and / or ethnic groups. This approach allows for those vulnerable ethnic groups or IPs who have additional consultation rights including FPIC to have their consultation needs met without creating the expectation of ICP for all project stakeholders.

In order to ensure the meaningful participation of all stakeholders and particularly of vulnerable ethnic groups the Project is implementing the following steps:

- Where there are groups who speak minority languages, and do not sufficiently understand KiSwahili, resettlement-related stakeholder engagement teams have included persons who speak relevant minority languages;

- Where required, assistance has been provided to transport vulnerable persons to stakeholder engagement meetings;
- In addition to interpreters, a member familiar with the culture of the potentially vulnerable group has been included in resettlement-related stakeholder engagement teams where necessary, to guide the team on the protocol and cultural context of the relevant group, for example: a Maasai representative has assisted with resettlement engagement in Ndaleta and Njoro villages in Njoro Ward, Manyara Region (i.e. where MC-13 and PY-13 are located);
- During stakeholder consultation, a standing item on the agenda has been to discuss any specific measures required to fulfil the needs of potentially vulnerable groups;
- Additional engagement meetings led by the EACOP Project stakeholder engagement team have aimed to reach villages whose residents include vulnerable ethnic groups in an inclusive manner to ensure access to information and opportunity for dialogue about the Project;
- Focus Group discussions in identified villages aiming to reach female members of vulnerable ethnic groups in recognition of their specific engagement and information needs;
- Mapping of communities in which vulnerable ethnic groups reside to better understand potential indirect impacts from the Project particularly during construction;
- Translation of disclosure materials into relevant languages, including translation of compensation agreements where relevant; and
- Tracking system and keeping of records of engagement meetings.

9.6 Consultation during the Resettlement Planning Phase

This section broadly describes both completed and planned resettlement-related engagement activities for the PAs.

9.6.1 LARWG Meeting

LARWG meetings have been held since 29 March 2018 to guide development of the RAP strategy and provide input into RAP planning. A summary of LARWG meetings held during March – September 2018 including participants and key discussion points can be found in Table D-6 within **Appendix D**.

9.6.2 Government Entities and Regional Meetings

The DWC RAP engagement team has met intermittently with the PA-affected regions affected by the EACOP Project and government ministries to discuss specific resettlement-related topics.

To date, five sets of regional meetings have been held:

- i) Sensitization meetings in August and September 2017;
- ii) Regional update meetings in July and August 2018; and
- iii) Meetings in September and October 2018 to discuss the plan for disclosure of PAP compensation schedules.
- iv) Meetings in December 2018 which included disclosure of the RPF to regional and district stakeholders.
- v) Meetings in March 2019 which included an overview of PA RAP contents.

Table **D-7** within **Appendix D** contains a summary of meetings prior to end November 2018 with national and regional level government entities. These were the last meetings held prior to providing the PA RAP to the GoT in December 2018 for a 30-day comments period.

9.6.3 Engagement at District, Ward and Village Levels

To date, engagement has been held at district, ward and village levels, as follows:

- **Sensitization meetings** at all three (3) levels to:
 - Provide information on the survey process and discuss GoT oversight and support during the PA surveys;
 - Provide notice to complete asset registration and delineation of lands;
 - Inform stakeholders of assets to be recorded and the recording mechanism;
 - Inform stakeholders of the purpose of valuation, procedures involved, duration of the valuation exercise, applicable compensation rates and legal rights and obligations of PAPs;
 - Inform landowners of their need to be present during the surveys accompanied by their spouses; and
 - Disclose and discuss the grievance procedure.
- **Survey processes** (land delineation, asset inventory and socio-economic household survey), involving one on one discussions with PAHs / PAPs. Whenever possible spouses have been encouraged to be present and, if necessary, surveys have been delayed until the spouse was present. The process included:
 - **Disclosure of the specific cut-off date** for each village at Village Assembly sensitization meetings;
 - **Undertaking of a land delineation survey** to map the Project-affected area and identify PAPs whose land and assets are in the mapped area;
 - **Inspection of property / asset inventory** to record where the type and number of assets (e.g. structures, land, crops, etc.) are located on land

earmarked for the PA sites. This was then reflected on Valuation Form No. 1¹³⁶, signed by the PAP, valuer, and village leader (one copy of the document remains with the PAP); and

- **Socio-economic household survey** to assist the study team in assessing how the loss of land, crops and / or structural assets will affect each household and how livelihood restoration can be effectively implemented.
- **Public disclosure of land and assets records compiled during the survey:** The land and assets recorded (schedule) were posted on the village notice board. PAPs were required to confirm the content of the asset inventory appearing in their Valuation Form No. 1 against this schedule, which was subsequently used to determine compensation;
- **Validation of land and assets:** Each village was visited again not less than 14 days later to (a) inform PAPs about any modification in land requirements resulting from the internal assessment of provisional survey findings, and (b) determine if any queries or grievances had been lodged in respect of the information that was recorded;
- **Disclosure of Compensation Schedules:** PAPs were given individual and private access to their compensation schedules, entitlements, and amounts. PAPs signed an acknowledgement letter to confirm that they had seen their individual schedule. Spouses were encouraged to be present during this disclosure and time was allowed for them to finish any activities they had underway and attend;
- **Cadastral survey:** Village assembly meetings were held to facilitate cadastral survey activities at PA sites to proceed, as requested by the MLHSD; and
- **Qualitative data** was collected through focus group discussions and interviews to understand the constraints, challenges and opportunities PAPs at PA sites face and to develop a more nuanced understanding of the likely impacts of displacement and resettlement. This information informed the development of this RAP, as well as RAP planning and implementation activities more generally.

Table D-8 in Appendix D provides further details of these engagement activities and **Table D-9 in Appendix D** provides an overview of issues raised. DWC collated an issues and comments register during RAP planning, which will continue to be maintained during RAP implementation by the Project and is part of the Project stakeholder engagement records. Issues raised were used to update and inform the FAQs and agenda items at future consultations and / or meetings.

¹³⁶ Now referred to as Valuation Form No. 3.

9.6.4 Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and RAP Disclosure Meetings

International requirements stipulate that a Project's RPF and RAP are publicly disclosed.

The RPF has been publicly disclosed and RPF documentation is available on the Project website in both English and KiSwahili¹³⁷. Hard copy RPF documents in English and Kiswahili language have been provided to the ME to enable circulation to the eight regions and 27 District Councils / Town Councils / City Councils affected by the Project. Commencing December 2018, follow-up briefing sessions for regional and district-level stakeholders will be integrated with the education and awareness sessions related to RAP implementation.

The PA RAP was provided to the GoT in December 2018 for a 30-day comments period and is planned to be disclosed publicly from March to July 2019.

Key points of the RAP will be summarized and translated into KiSwahili for a non-technical summary for provision to the WDCs and VDCs and a poster will be displayed at key meeting points at the local level (e.g. regional, district and ward offices). A simplified version of the updated Entitlements Framework included in the RAP will also be translated into KiSwahili. This documentation will be provided to each Project-affected District. Copies of the RAP (in English) will be available at the EACOP Project head office in Dar es Salaam, the regional CRC / CLO hubs and on the Project website. A pamphlet outlining the process going forward will be distributed along with the executive summary.

9.7 Overview of Consultation: RAP Implementation Phase

This section consists of a broad description of the stakeholder engagement activities that will take place during the land acquisition and RAP implementation phase, once RAP disclosure has been completed.

The objectives of stakeholder engagement during this phase are to:

- Provide feedback to regional, district, ward and village government levels and gain insights into how implementation is progressing;
- Provide feedback to and gain insights from the LARWG;
- Introduce PAPs to the processes and activities planned to be undertaken as part of the RAP implementation to PAPs;
- Explain and ensure that every individual affected household understands their compensation and resettlement options and agreements;
- Ensure that PAPs understand the household relocation process and associated timing, as relevant;

¹³⁷ The specific documentation available on the Project website is: i) the full RPF document in English language; and ii) a summary RPF document in Kiswahili language (this comprises the Executive Summary and Chapter 6 Eligibility and Entitlements/Compensation Framework).

-
- Ensure that meetings and information are accessible, specifically for affected stakeholders;
 - Ensure the identification and participation of vulnerable groups in information disclosure and consultation activities; and
 - Ensure that all resettlement activities proceed smoothly and in a way that minimizes and / or avoids difficulties for PAPs and PAHs.

Following the disclosure of the RAP, all RAP engagement activities will transition to management by the EACOP Project RAP planning and implementation team, who will build on the structures and processes set up by the DWC RAP planning team during the RAP planning phase. During the transition, the EACOP Project RAP planning and implementation team will:

- Undertake land acquisition and resettlement engagement to support implementation of the PA resettlement and livelihood restoration activities. This will align within the overarching EACOP Project Stakeholder Engagement Framework and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (as appropriate);
- Set up daily management structures and continue training and mentoring of office and field-based members of the EACOP Project RAP planning and implementation team; and
- Develop any required additional management tools to provide quality assurance of engagement-related records including meeting notes, stakeholder records, commitments, concerns and grievances.

The stakeholder engagement execution plan for RAP implementation is summarised in Table 9-4 This aligns with the stakeholder engagement approach and activities during RAP planning.

In summary, during resettlement implementation, engagement will be required for:

- Entitlement briefings for each PAP with the support of district, ward and village authorities;
- Agreement and signing of compensation agreements;
- Payment of compensation processes;
- Implementation of livelihood restoration and assistance programs at regional, district, ward and village level (e.g. to ensure coordination and integration with existing livelihood support initiatives);
- Relocation activities such as serving notices to PAPs and communicating notice periods;
- Provision of an ongoing cycle of updates and feedback on implementation progress to affected stakeholders, including on modifications to the RAP process, as needed; and

- Monitoring the process and outcomes of RAP implementation.

Vulnerable PAPs and PAHs will receive specific, targeted support to enable their equitable participation in engagement activities and awareness of additional support options available.

Table 9-4: Stakeholder Engagement Execution Plan for RAP Implementation

Stakeholder Group	Task Description	Deliverables
Engagement with regional and district authorities	Regular feedback and guidance meetings with regional and district authorities to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide updates on activities completed; • Discuss upcoming activities; • Seek guidance on regulatory requirements; • Provide feedback on grievances received and resolved; and • Solicit feedback and adapt plans accordingly. 	Minutes of meetings Attendance registers Meeting invitations
Engagement with the LARWG	Regular feedback and guidance meetings with the LARWG to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide updates on activities completed; • Discuss upcoming activities; • Seek guidance on regulatory requirements; • Provide feedback on grievances received and resolved; and • Solicit feedback and adapt plans accordingly. 	Minutes of meetings Attendance registers Meeting invitations
Engagement with PAP	Engagement will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disclosure of resettlement agreement information and notification to PAP of resettlement options; • Regular community meetings to disclose relevant information and provide guidance to PAPs on resettlement options as well as provide updates on the progress of the resettlement process; • Notification to PAPs of key activities such as in relation to payment of compensation and commencement of the construction of replacement housing; • Accompanying PAPs to the site(s) where replacement housing is being constructed (as per agreed schedule of visits); • One-to-one engagement with PAPs to support understanding of an agreement on compensation / support packages; • Management of complaints and grievances process; • Ongoing monitoring and evaluation related engagement with PAPs, RAP implementation partners and other related stakeholders; and • Discussions and activities related to livelihoods restoration. 	Notes / minutes of discussions / meetings Notifications of meetings Signed agreements

9.8 Grievances and Grievance Mechanism

Even with the implementation of a proactive stakeholder engagement system, from time to time, unexpected issues and complaints will arise. To ensure consistency and coherency across the Project, the EACOP Project and DWC teams use the standard EACOP Project Grievance Management Procedure and associated documentation.

9.8.1 Overview of the EACOP Grievance Management Procedure

Grievances / complaints can be reported through the following channels:

-
- EACOP Project CRCs / CLOs;
 - Toll-free line: 0800 780 068;
 - EACOP Project offices;
 - EACOP Project staff and contractors in the field; including the DWC RAP planning contractor (for land and resettlement related grievances); and
 - Local leaders.

The current Grievance Management Procedure is open to all stakeholders who regard themselves as affected by the EACOP Project's activities, whether received by the EACOP Project directly or via one of its contractors. Occasionally, regional and district officials receive Project-related grievances directly. In such cases, these are communicated to the Project to take action.

Within the EACOP Project Grievance Management Procedure, resettlement-related grievances are managed as follows:

- Project-related grievance received from stakeholder (orally or written) by the EACOP Project or DWC team member, or by a District officer: If received by a District officer or DWC it is forwarded to the EACOP Project CRCs / CLOs for recording in the centralized EACOP Project grievance management database;
- Recorded grievances are categorized so that those related to resettlement / land acquisition / compensation are separated from those dealing with other aspects of the Project (e.g. environmental impacts, contractor conduct, employment, etc.);
- During the resettlement planning phase, the DWC RAP planning team works with the EACOP Project to address any grievances related to resettlement / land acquisition / compensation that have been recorded in the EACOP Project grievance management database;
- The standard EACOP Project Grievance Management Procedure is used for addressing and resolving these grievances; and
- Feedback is provided to district officials on resettlement-related grievances that have been recorded in the EACOP Project grievance database, as well as on progress in addressing or resolving these.

Where the Project and a complainant cannot agree the resolution of a grievance, the complainant is advised of alternative channels they may take to seek redress. This grievance mechanism process is summarized in Figure 9-1 below.

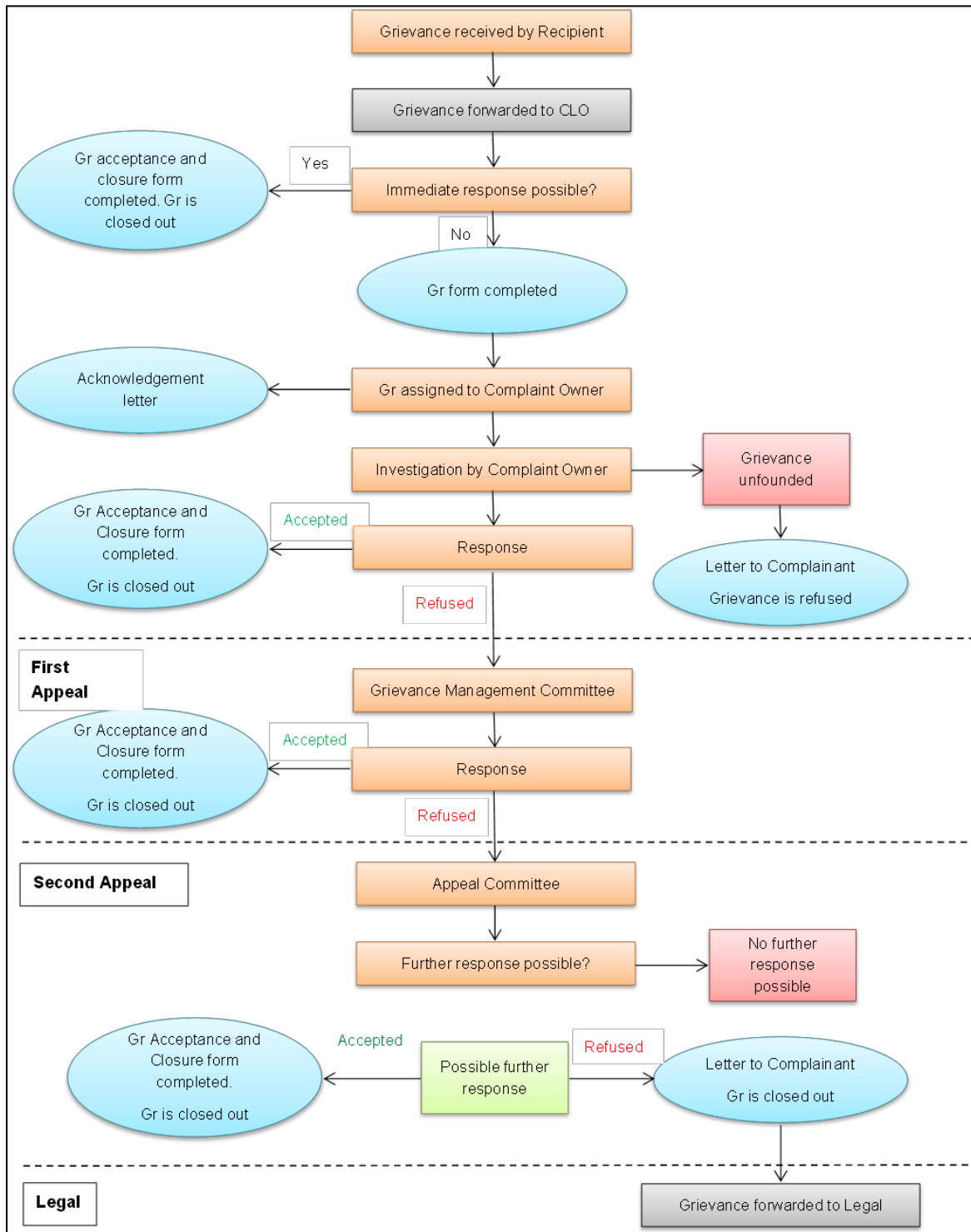


Figure 9-1: Grievance Management Flowchart

9.8.2 Summary of Grievances

Resettlement planning-related grievances received up to October 2018 were recorded during active engagement periods. Grievances during disclosure mostly revolved around discrepancies between the Valuation Form No. 1 and the compensation schedule. Other

issues were addressed during the engagement process. Management of any resettlement related grievances is ongoing during the RAP finalization.

9.8.3 Ongoing Resettlement-related Grievance Management

The current EACOP Project Grievance Management Procedure will continue for the resettlement process during RAP implementation. RAP planning contractor DWC continues to work in accordance with this and remains involved in the resolution of resettlement planning and land related grievances.

10 IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

10.1 Institutional Arrangements for Implementation

As set out in Chapter 4, particularly Figure 4-1 on the Land Acquisition Process, the implementation phase will involve inputs from the EACOP Project Pipeline Team (PPT), as well as GoT (particularly TPDC, TPA, MLHSD, TARURA and TANROADS, Regional and District Authorities). The roles and responsibilities for the Priority Areas RAP Implementation phase are summarized in Table 10-1 below.

Table 10-1: Roles and Responsibilities for the PA RAP Implementation Phase

Activity	Project Company / PPT (Project) Role	Government of Tanzania Role
Step 5: Public Purpose and Conversion of Land to General Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide maps and information (including list of affected villages) of required Project land per section. Review gazettement area and any orders and / or notices prior to publication in the Gazette. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepares, issues and publishes necessary orders and / or notices in Gazette required under the LAA. GoT shall provide relevant written documentation to the Project of confirmation of public purpose. Undertakes all necessary steps and actions to meet the provisions of the LAA, including for the gazettement and acquisition of land and for the conversion of certain land (at timing agreed with Project) to General Land as agreed with the Project¹³⁸.
Step 6: Compensation Agreements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide timing to the GoT and agree to wording of notices of intention to acquire. Lead the engagement with PAPs and communities to reach compensation agreements. Project to be a party, alongside the GoT, to agreement for provision of compensation and other entitlements. Compensation and additional entitlements under the international standards will be provided. Determine cases where the GoT's further compulsory acquisition powers need to be engaged and, as applicable, facilitate process of applying such compulsory acquisition powers by providing relevant information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepares in agreement with the Project Co. / PPT, issues at the precise time requested by the Project Co. / PPT, and publishes notices of intention to acquire to PAPs (and affected villages, as required under the LAA); and Party to the tripartite compensation agreement as Acquiring Authority.

¹³⁸ This is expected to include, but not be limited to: all required approvals from Village/*Mtaa*, Ward, District, Regional and National authorities; resolution of any related planning matters; necessary surveys and reports; and notices as prescribed under the legal framework and the publishing of these, as required, in the Government Gazette. Gazettement of the land for the public purpose and conversion of Village and Reserved Land to General Land is to occur simultaneously.

Activity	Project Company / PPT (Project) Role	Government of Tanzania Role
Step 7: Payment of Compensation, Relocation and Implementation of Livelihood Restoration and Assistance Programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payment of compensation and delivery of in-kind entitlements and livelihood restoration and assistance measures. • Provide precise timing and agree wording of notices to yield possession. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepares in agreement with the Project Co. / PPT, issues at the precise time requested by the Project Co. / PPT and publishes notices to yield possession to PAPs (and affected villages, as required under the LAA). • Oversight of compensation payments and relocation process.
Step 8: Right of Occupancy/Title Granted to the GoT	The State will undertake all necessary steps to grant to the relevant authority, including, as applicable, TPDC, a "Compliant Right of Occupancy" on PA required land (i.e. such right of occupancy in such a manner as will enable the State to grant to the Project land rights which are compliant with the IGA principles (see Step 9)).	
Step 9: Compliant Lease to the Project	The relevant Authority (namely, TPDC for the PA land) to then provide a lease to the Project for the required duration (for the PA sites an initial term of five (5) years, unless the Project specifies otherwise) which grants land rights to the Project which comply with the principles set out in the IGA (and relevant other agreements in place at that time between State and the PPT).	

10.2 Budget and Implementation Schedule

10.2.1 Budget Estimate

A detailed budget for RAP implementation has been developed on the basis of the displacement metrics reported in Chapter 5 and the entitlements set out in Table 6-1 in Chapter 6. The main components of this budget are set out in Table 10-2 below. All cash compensation contained in Part (I) and (II) of the Valuation Reports and Compensation Schedules (see Chapters 4 and 6) has been included in the budget. In-kind and other entitlements (e.g. Replacement Housing and Livelihood Restoration) have been monetarized and included in the budget.

Table 10-2: Summary of RAP Implementation Budget Components

Budget Main Components	Summary Description
Land	The cost of land is a function of the area of land to be acquired by the Project (Chapters 1 and 2). For permanently-acquired land, market rates as determined during professional valuation apply. These rates are dependent on location and on the category of land (residential land, bare farm land, community land, etc.). The budget uses the CV approved rates (see Chapter 6). When estimating the cost of land, allowance has been made for orphaned land that has been identified in the valuation reports and is presented in the maps in Chapter 5 per PA site. Transaction costs (10%) have been included in the cost of land.
Residential and Other Structures	<p>Owners of Project-affected occupied and complete residential dwellings will have a choice between cash compensation and the provision of replacement structures. The RAP implementation budget has adopted a conservative approach – i.e. it has assumed that all PAPs will choose replacement housing rather than cash compensation.</p> <p>Replacement of adequate housing is required under the international standards, and costs for provision of 'adequate housing' have been included in the budget.</p> <p>Owners of ancillary structures will also be eligible for cash compensation for these affected structures, with this also included in the RAP implementation budget. The compensation cost of structures has been determined on the basis of replacement value (not including depreciation).</p>

Budget Main Components	Summary Description
Crops and Economic Trees	<p>During asset valuation surveys all affected crops and economic trees have been recorded, valued, and owners of these are eligible for cash compensation which has been included in the budget.</p> <p>IFC PS5 " requires loss of assets to be compensated at Replacement Cost". IFC PS5 defines replacement cost as the Market Value of the assets plus transaction costs. Market value is the value required to allow affected communities and persons to replace lost assets with assets of similar value. In order to meet this standard and provide for replacement cost for loss of crops and trees, the approved 2012 crop compensation values have been increased using compounded inflation rates from 2013 to the first half of 2018. The compounded or cumulative inflation rate for the years (2013-2018) is 44.78%.</p>
Allowances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disturbance Allowance: Physically and economically displaced households are eligible for a disturbance allowance, which is defined in the Valuation and Valuers Registration Act, 2018, Section 13 (this Act is also described as The Valuation and Valuers (General) Regulations, 2018). Physically-displaced persons are also eligible for the following allowances as defined under the regulations, which have been included in the budget: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accommodation allowance: based on the rent that the affected property would command, multiplied by the number of months provided in the law – i.e. 36 months; and • Transport allowance : i.e. the amount equivalent to transporting 12 tons either by rail/road for 20 kilometers from the point of displacement.
Graves and Ritual Sites	<p>In terms of Tanzanian legislation, compensation for relocation of graves comprises two components, which have been allowed for in the budget:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation to relatives of the deceased for reasonable expenses associated with rituals involved in exhumation of graves; and • Costs involved in the removal, transportation, reinstatement and re-interment of the grave or dead body, as defined in the Graveyard Removal Act (No. 9 of 1969). <p>The budget includes the costs for moving the 33 affected graves and the compensation payments to relatives required under the legal framework.</p>
Businesses	<p>No business structures were present during the valuation of the PA sites. The only commercial land and asset affected is the sisal plantation at MCPY-16. The owner / PAP for this business was made aware they were eligible for loss of profit and that to claim this they were required to submit the necessary accounts and / or tax records to calculate the loss of profit entitlement (see Chapter 6). However, the business indicated they would not claim a loss of profit and has recently submitted a claim for loss of livelihood in respect of loss of an area of sisal cultivation. TEAM B.V. has reviewed this claim and proposes to provide under Part II (Additional Entitlements under International Standards) a specific entitlement for this business. Further discussions will be undertaken by the Project to reach agreement on this Part II entitlement for livelihood loss. Therefore, the budget includes a 'livelihoods' related component for this loss as opposed to a loss of profit payment.</p>
Livelihood Restoration and Transitional Support	<p>The budget for livelihood restoration measures includes three main components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Costs associated with temporary accommodation, transitional support and / or food security measures to accommodate the physically and / or economically displaced individuals prior to replacement land and / or housing being available. • Costs associated with individual- and household-level livelihood restoration measures: budget based on the number of PAHs and PAPs multiplied by a standard amount per household that incorporates the cost of typical elements of livelihood restoration programs (agricultural improvement training, food packages, seed capital for alternative enterprises, skills training, money management training, etc.). This standard cost per household considers normal estimates from service providers typically involved in provision of such programs. Livelihood restoration programs are scaled in terms of the intensity of livelihood impacts that affected households will experience; where a household will lose only a small proportion of its land, the impact on the livelihoods of its members is unlikely to be significant; and • Costs associated with community or village-level livelihood restoration measures: budget allowance is based on the number of villages affected by the PA and impacts on communal land etc.

Budget Main Components	Summary Description
Vulnerable Persons and Households	Additional assistance required by vulnerable persons or households will be assessed on a case-by-case basis during resettlement implementation, building from a list of potentially vulnerable PAHs developed during the RAP planning phase. An allowance has been made in the RAP implementation budget for this additional assistance, and will be monitored closely.
RAP Implementation	Implementation resources will be required to undertake RAP and LRP implementation activities. EACOP has committed to maximizing national content in the composition of these teams. Budget for the implementation resources is based on the estimated level of effort associated with each task (in terms of man-days) multiplied by the average daily cost of the resources required to perform those tasks. The level of effort involved in each task is in turn based on the number of affected households and villages that the implementation will need to cover.

10.2.2 RAP / LRP Program for Implementation Phase

Table 10-3 and Table 10-4 below present high-level timetables for the PA RAP Planning Phase and envisaged Implementation Phase, respectively. The schedule represents the 12 month period required to undertake the main implementation phase. There are a number of activities listed that will continue beyond the 12 month period stipulated. These include but are not limited to:

- Stakeholder Engagement;
- Livelihood Restoration and Assistance Programs; and
- Monitoring and Evaluation Programs.

To facilitate contractor land access to the PAs, temporary accommodation will be arranged for physically displaced PAPs with additional transitional livelihood assistance provided between the process of PAPs signing resettlement agreements / receiving payment, and moving into new homes or onto new land. The implementation schedule for the PAs takes into consideration that access to the CY-KP701, MCPY-08 and MCPY-16 sites remains critical for the Project with compensation payments for PAs planned to commence as soon as possible, likely to be during April/May 2019.

During further community sensitization meetings, PAP entitlement briefings and ongoing EACOP CLO engagements, updates will be provided to PAPs and relevant stakeholders on the RAP implementation schedule.

Table 10-4: High-level Timetable for RAP Implementation for Priority Areas

		Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	Nov-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19	Jul-19	Aug-19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20
Legend	All Priority Areas																																			
	Critical Priority Areas - CY-KP701, MCPY-08 and MCPY-16 -will be done in this sequence																																			
	Other Priority Areas																																			
Activity																																				
RAP Implementation Activities	Step 5: Gazettement of Public Purpose & Transfer of Land to General Land																																			
	Confirmation by GoT of Public Purpose																																			
	Necessary Surveys/Documentation for Gazettement & Notice of Intention to Acquire																																			
	Conversion of Village Land & Reserved Land to General Land (inc. Required Notices)																																			
	Step 6: Compensation Agreements																																			
	Serving of Notice to Acquire Land																																			
	Additional identification & securing of Temp. Accom. for Physically Displaced PAPs																																			
	Entitlement Briefings																																			
	PAP Compensation Agreements																																			
	Notice to Vacate/Yield Possession (PAPs will not be required to vacate until compensation paid)																																			
	Step 7: Payment of Compensation, Relocation & Implementation of Livelihood Restoration & Assistance Programmes																																			
	Payment of Compensation																																			
	Confirm replacement land requirements & replacement land requirements																																			
	Secure & prepare Replacement Land and commence Rep. Housing construction																																			
	Construction of Replacement Housing																																			
	Implementation of Livelihood Restoration and Assistance Programmes *																																			
	Relocation - Economically Displaced PAPs (with transitional support where replacement land still under preparation and until first season)																																			
	Move - Physically Displaced PAPs to Temporary Accommodation (with additional transitional support)																																			
	Replacement Houses Construction Complete																																			
	Complete relocation of Physically Displaced PAPs to Replacement Housing (with transitional support for period after relocation)																																			
	Monitoring & Evaluation																																			
	Step 8: Rights of Occupancy/Title Granted to Government of Tanzania																																			
	Step 9: Lease of Land provided to the Project																																			
	* Priority Areas Livelihoods Programmes will continue as pipeline programmes are implemented.																																			

10.3 Monitoring and Evaluation Procedure

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is an essential part of the resettlement process and should be applied throughout the implementation of the RAP, as well as at regular intervals post-implementation. The objective of monitoring is to provide feedback to the developer as well as to relevant stakeholders on RAP implementation, and to identify problems and successes as early as possible to allow timely adjustment of implementation arrangements. M&E is also critical to confirming the success of sustainable livelihood restoration of the affected people, as detailed in the LRP.

It is critical to note that resettlement M&E cannot be done in isolation to environmental or quality of life monitoring. Issues related to dust and noise, health, safety, and security, can be covered by resettlement M&E, but must feed into a broader social and environmental monitoring program, including through which licensed contractors would undertake air and noise monitoring, as well as water monitoring. The section below sets out the monitoring and evaluation framework that will be used to set up the resettlement M&E procedures.

10.3.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

One of the most important objectives of monitoring is to ensure that the land acquisition activities with respect to all Project components that are not covered by this RAP, especially those that emerge during Project implementation, are implemented in accordance with the principles outlined in the PA RAP. In the course of construction some of the owners of affected assets may change, new parcels may be needed / affected for access to the PAs, standing crops planted between valuation and compensation may not be recognized, and construction activities may have unintended and more widespread impacts than on acquired land only. Thus, a continuous process of monitoring will be launched simultaneously with RAP implementation activities.

The purposes of resettlement monitoring is to verify that:

- Actions and commitments described in the RAP are implemented fully and on time;
- Eligible people receive their full compensation within agreed timeframes;
- PAPs who are physically displaced and / or require specific transitional support, especially where replacement housing and / or land is not available at the point of displacement, will be individually monitored until settled in to their replacement house (where this option is selected). This will include the monitoring of their restoration of livelihoods;
- Commitment to livelihood restoration / improvement is recognized, monitored, and documented;
- RAP actions and compensation measures are effective in enhancing or restoring livelihoods (both in the form of living standards and income levels);

- Every effort is made to ensure that PAPs identified as vulnerable are able to attend meetings or consulted separately if required and provided with additional assistance (as per their vulnerability) in reestablishing their livelihoods;
- Community level impacts are recognized, and mitigation measures are implemented;
- Changes in RAP procedures are made during implementation (so that compensation measures are effective in restoring livelihoods);
- Construction activities are closely followed and all additional land acquisition and crop compensation, and construction damage issues are identified and addressed; and
- Complaints and grievances lodged by PAPs are followed-up and appropriate corrective actions are implemented.

In effect, this M&E stage will ensure legal compliance of the RAP in that correct procedures are followed, and will assess whether the goals of the RAP and associated compensation are being met. The M&E system and program will be established to assess the quality, progress and impact of RAP implementation. In particular, the program will track progress with physical resettlement, compensation payments, livelihood restoration and the status of vulnerable households. Monitoring will be linked to the socio-economic household and asset surveys undertaken for the development of the RAP, which will provide the baseline and indicators against which to monitor progress.

The purpose of evaluation programs, in contrast to monitoring, is to provide focused, independent, assessment of the overall success of the land acquisition, at regular intervals. Evaluation programs will include the following aspects:

- Evaluation of monitoring results, and actions taken as a result;
- Determination of compliance with the VPP / LRP / RAP, Company policies, Tanzanian requirements, and international standards;
- Evaluation of emergent, mid- and long-term development indicators, including the key performance indicators defined as part of the monitoring program;
- Identification of any unforeseen, or inadequately addressed risks or problems; and
- Recommendations designed to correct identified problems and / or enhance the achievement of resettlement goals and objectives.

Ongoing meetings of the LARWG will serve as opportunities to collectively evaluate progress towards achievement of LRP / RAP objectives. An annual external evaluation will also be conducted of the livelihood restoration and resettlement program. A completion audit will constitute the final step in the evaluation program.

A system for data collection is to be established, including resources needed to carry out the monitoring. The data collected is to be fed into a database, which will allow for comparison between the monitoring events.

If feasible, RAP implementation will be subject to an external evaluation prior to a completion audit. This audit would take place once critical milestones have been reached, or if monitoring results show that essential corrective actions are necessary. This will be established during the course of the implementation process.

The Project will be responsible for providing the human resources, training, funds and facilities for implementing the monitoring program, as well as any external evaluations. Monitoring programs will typically be designed and implemented by the RAP Implementation Team in collaboration with those affected, and with other stakeholders

The monitoring activities will be considered to be complete when all construction activities are completed, and the adverse impacts of resettlement have been addressed in a manner consistent with the objectives stated in the RAP and resulting resettlement agreements.

10.3.1.1 Monitoring Framework

The monitoring framework is developed here to define the scope and methods for monitoring, both in terms of the extent and the significance of adverse impacts and the effectiveness of measures intended to restore and improve the livelihoods and living standards of affected people.

There are several components of the monitoring framework:

- Internal monitoring of planned and budgeted inputs and outputs;
- Internal monitoring of inputs and outputs of land acquisition requirements that emerge in the process of construction and the monitoring of construction related to compensation of crops and other immovable assets;
- Internal monitoring of grievances;
- Opportunities for appropriate participatory monitoring whereby the affected people and communities of the PAs themselves help identify monitoring indicators that matter to them and their inputs are part of the assessment of relative success / failure of the land acquisition activities;
- External monitoring by independent experts of inputs, outputs, processes, and especially outcomes;
- External monitoring of livelihood restoration and social investment activities and effectiveness of community-based initiatives that fall within these programs or frameworks; and
- RAP completion audit by an external party based on internal monitoring data and reports.

In order to address the components of the framework listed above the following four main types of monitoring will be undertaken:

- **Process monitoring**, which is an internal monitoring activity with the aim of tracking the impact of the resettlement implementation process on the PAPs, their

households and host communities. It ensures efficient resettlement implementation management through identification and timeous implementation of corrective actions. It provides an opportunity for those involved in the programs to take stock by evaluating the work honestly, and to formulate improvements. Those involved in the implementation have first-hand experience and are often acutely aware of the weaknesses, and therefore can identify them quickly;

- **Compliance monitoring**, which is aimed at establishing whether resettlement implementation is meeting the key objectives as defined in the RAPs / LRPs: that PAPs received due compensation in line with the entitlement framework; and that they were able to restore their livelihoods upon resettlement. Compliance monitoring is usually conducted by a qualified party, at regular intervals during the implementation process. The socio-economic baseline developed during Step 4 will provide a point of reference in terms of the livelihoods and social dynamics of PAPs, households and communities before the Project intervention occurred, and will thus form the basis for monitoring re-establishment or improvement of livelihoods;
- A **completion audit** upon completion of RAP / LRP implementation. This will be conducted by an independent and qualified external party determined by the Project Co. / PPT in conjunction with key stakeholders. The main purpose of the completion audit is to verify whether PAPs have been able to restore their livelihoods or whether there are corrective measures to be taken; and
- An **Ex-post evaluation** (or post-project evaluation), to be undertaken three to five years after implementation of resettlement. The objective of this audit is to assess the long-term impact that resettlement has had on PAPs and host communities, and whether compensation and livelihood restoration initiatives achieved the intended benefits in a sustainable manner.

10.3.1.2 Monitoring Criteria and Procedures

10.3.1.2.1 Process Monitoring

This form of monitoring commences with the dissemination of land acquisition notices and is only completed when the construction of the Project has finished, and all grievances have been resolved. This process involves producing periodic reports. The Project in conjunction with the RAP implementation team will be responsible for such reports. These reports will be disseminated amongst the relevant teams in order for appropriate actions to be taken should potential issues arise, and to avoid the same issues reappearing throughout the implementation process.

Internal monitoring shall be undertaken on a quarterly basis during implementation at each of the PAs, in order for the relevant managers involved to take stock and to rapidly formulate improvements. Internal monitoring will review and measure progress against a baseline of what was planned, and will review the quality of services and construction, and deliverables achieved. On the basis of the information gleaned through this evaluation the relevant managers will then be able to determine what the problems are, what corrective action is

required, who is responsible for resolving the problem and can then set timeframes for resolving the problems.

Such process monitoring will include (at a minimum) monitoring of the following components at each PA:

- Community consultations implemented and on-going;
- Grievance procedures in place and functioning (claims addressed);
- Transfer of entitlements and compensation payments disbursed;
- Temporary Accommodation and Transitional Support program monitoring;
- PAPs identified as vulnerable;
- RAP implemented in line with RAP principles, procedures and timeframes;
- RAP funding for livelihood restoration is implemented fairly and transparently;
- Progress with income restoration and development activities; and
- Monitoring and evaluation reports submitted.

Indicators associated with the Process Monitoring are set out in Table 10-5.

A monitoring plan will be established by the RAP implementation team per PA site which will refine relevant elements in the PA RAP.

Table 10-5: Monitoring Matrix

Compliance Issue and Component Activity	Indicators	Information source	Monitoring	Frequency
Physical resettlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of households physically resettled. PAH relocated to temporary accommodation. Number of households physically resettled to replacement houses (where selected). Number of households physically resettled who selected cash compensation. 	Implementation Management Records generated by the Project and / or RAP Implementing Agent	Process Monitoring Compliance Monitoring Completion Audit	Monthly for Process Monitoring, Bi- Annual for Compliance Monitoring and once off for Completion Audit.
Economic Resettlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of households economically resettled. 	Implementation Management Records generated by the Project and / or RAP Implementing Agent	Process Monitoring Compliance Monitoring Completion Audit	Monthly for Process Monitoring, Bi- Annual for Compliance Monitoring and once off for Completion Audit.
Compensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of PAPs to whom the compensation packages have been disclosed. Number of households that have signed compensation agreement to their compensation packages. Number of households that have received their cash compensation payments and other entitlements (required pre-displacement). Number of households allocated replacement houses if applicable. 	Implementation Management Records generated by the Project and / or RAP Implementing Agent	Process Monitoring Compliance Monitoring Completion Audit	Monthly for Process Monitoring, Bi- Annual for Compliance Monitoring.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation has been delivered to all as per entitlements and can be demonstrated to have achieved replacement. Has community infrastructure been replaced. 	PAP specific qualitative and quantitative compared to baseline information and GIS records / house number / plot number / stall number, valuation reports, direct site observation, photos, interviews – generated by Completion Audit	Compliance Monitoring Completion Audit	Annual for Compliance Monitoring and Once Off for Completion Audit.

Compliance Issue and Component Activity	Indicators	Information source	Monitoring	Frequency
Demographic Changes to PAPs esp. impacted households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household demographic profile. Educational status of household members. Health Status of household members. Food Security. Asset ownership. Access to Services. Land Holding. Income (<i>or indicators thereof</i>) and Expenditure. 	Baseline Survey	Monitoring survey conducted by Compliance Monitor	Annual Compliance Monitoring
Replacement Land and plots	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of households allocated replacement land. Number of new plots of land legally transferred and registered. Number of residual titles processed and handed over to owners. 	Implementation Management Records generated by the Project and / or RAP Implementing Agent	Process Monitoring Compliance Monitoring Completion Audit	Quarterly for Process Monitoring, Bi- Annual for Compliance Monitoring and once off for Completion Audit.
Livelihood Restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of households enrolled for the livelihood restoration program. Status on on-going income restoration activities. Food security of PAPs from handover to 6-months Number of households allocated temporary accommodation 	Implementation Management Records generated by the Project and / or RAP Implementing Agent	Process Monitoring Compliance Monitoring Completion Audit	Quarterly for Process Monitoring, Bi- Annual for Compliance Monitoring and once off for Completion Audit.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have livelihoods been restored. 	PAP specific qualitative and quantitative compared to baseline information and GIS records / house number / plot number / stall number., direct site observation, photos, interviews	Compliance Monitoring Completion Audit	Annual for Compliance Monitoring and Once Off for Completion Audit.
Vulnerability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of vulnerable households supported during the transition period. Type of support given to vulnerable households. 	Implementation Management Records generated by the Project and / or RAP Implementing Agent	Process Monitoring Compliance Monitoring Completion Audit	Monthly for Process Monitoring, Bi- Annual for Compliance Monitoring and once off for Completion Audit.

Compliance Issue and Component Activity	Indicators	Information source	Monitoring	Frequency
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluation of assistance given to vulnerable categories. 	PAP specific qualitative and quantitative compared to baseline information direct site observation, photos, interviews – generated by Compliance Monitoring and Completion Audit.	Compliance Monitoring Completion Audit	Annual for Compliance Monitoring and Once Off for Completion Audit.
Grievances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of grievances received. Number of grievances resolved. Number of grievances pending resolution. Number of Project grievances forwarded to the High Court. Number of Project grievances resolved at the District Land and Housing Tribunal. 	Implementation Management Records generated by the Project and / or RAP Implementing Agent.	Process Monitoring Compliance Monitoring Completion Audit	Monthly for Process Monitoring, Bi- Annual for Compliance Monitoring and once off for Completion Audit.
RAP Completion Schedule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RAP Entitlement delivered in timely fashion to works contractor and to budget. 	Implementation Management Records.	Process Monitoring	Monthly for Process Monitoring.
Data Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of Data and logical storage. Accessibility of files and security. Completeness of records. 	the Project and / or RAP Implementing Agent records, Analysis and interviews – generated by Compliance Monitoring and Completion Audit	Compliance Monitoring Completion Audit	Annual for Compliance Monitoring and Once Off for Completion Audit.
Lesson Learned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overview of Lessons Learned. 	Analysis and interviews – generated by Compliance Monitoring and Completion Audit.	Compliance Monitoring Completion Audit	Annual for Compliance Monitoring and Once Off for Completion Audit.

10.3.1.2.2 Compliance Monitoring

Compliance monitoring will be on-going during RAP implementation. The purpose of this monitoring is to:

- Provide the Project with an assessment of socio-economic and other impacts arising from the resettlement process;
- Determine the impact of, and responses to, livelihood restoration activities;
- Monitor the adaptability of households, vulnerable households; vulnerable ethnic groups; and
- Identify adjustments in the implementation of the RAP, and the need for corrective action plans.

Compliance monitoring will comprise both quantitative monitoring (in the form of follow-up socio-economic surveys to compare changes in household characteristics relative to baseline conditions reported in Chapter 5) and qualitative (or participative) monitoring involving consultation with stakeholders to elicit their views and inputs.

The following tasks will be undertaken:

- Review of the RAP, Environmental and Social Management Plan, and other project related documents that are relevant for the monitoring, including internal monitoring reports and addenda to social and environmental impact assessments;
- Review of the grievance list and actions taken in response to grievances;
- Detailed discussions with Project, including the implementation team, social investment team, CLOs, and contractors;
- Consultations with all households, and eventually a stratified sample, of households who were resettled;
- Consultations with a sample of people who have registered grievances;
- Consultations with a small sample of land users who are on the periphery of each of the PAs (initially a baseline set of interviews will need to be done with neighbors, in order to provide a control sample against which to monitor);
- Discussions (in the form of key informant interviews or focus group discussions) with district, ward, and village leaders; and
- Discussions with any civil society groups who are involved in livelihood restoration activities, or who have established or presented themselves during the implementation process.

One of the main challenges with meaningful M&E is timing of when the audits, or monitoring incidences, should be undertaken within the program / project cycle. Often, they occur too late to be of any use in bringing about improvements. Thus, of critical importance is the scope and methodology of the M&E, and its timing. Previous project experience indicates

that a number of focused “mini” monitoring events has more value-add than large scale evaluations which tend to be “too big too late”.

Compliance monitoring shall be undertaken quarterly during implementation and for two years following resettlement, after which it should be undertaken bi-annually, with key compliance audits to be done at the five and ten year post-implementation marks. Quantitative surveys should be a sample sufficient to achieve at least a level of 90% confidence with 10% margin of error.

Specific engagement activities to be undertaken as part of ongoing qualitative impact and compliance monitoring are outlined in Table 10-6.

10.3.1.2.3 Completion Audit

An external evaluation (Completion Audit) will be undertaken approximately one year after the livelihood restoration program is initiated and the last households have been physically relocated to their replacement houses. Indicators to be evaluated will include (but are not limited to):

- Changes in livelihood strategies and sources of income;
- Changes in status of vulnerable households (adaptability);
- Changes in agricultural yield / produce (quantity / quality) and income from farming;
- Changes in small business activities / economic activities other than agriculture;
- Changes in household income and expenditure patterns;
- Changes in household structure (size and composition);
- Changes in health patterns / incidence of diseases;
- Community cohesion / social stability (including for resettlement host communities); and
- Management / maintenance of replacement houses and community facilities.

The completion audit will also set out the terms of reference for the Ex-post Evaluation.

10.3.1.2.4 Ex-post Evaluation

An Ex-post evaluation is generally conducted three years after the project completion with the emphasis on the effectiveness and sustainability of the project. This evaluation aims at deriving lessons learned and recommendations to improve the project as well as to help plan and implement more effective and efficient projects. The terms of reference for the Ex-post Evaluation will be determined by the Completion Audit team in conjunction with the Project, and if deemed necessary, in consultation with key additional stakeholders. Issues and associated indicators to be examined will be determined by the results of the Completion Audit. The Ex-post Evaluation will be undertaken by a qualified independent party.

Table 10-6: Stakeholder Engagement as Part of Monitoring and Evaluation during Resettlement Implementation

No	Tasks	Stakeholder Engagement Activities	Stakeholders	Medium
1	Monitoring performance of RAP implementation ¹⁴⁰	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide periodic feedback using a structured report to authorities; and • Develop monitoring database (this will form part of the social performance monitoring carried over from the construction phase). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CLOs; • PAPs; • PACs; • Village and Ward Councils; and • NGOs and CBOs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular village-level meetings to ensure information provided is considered as part of the monitoring process; and • Monitoring database to track progress against set criteria and objectives.
2	Monitor vulnerable groups' ability to adapt to their new environment ¹⁴¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish and manage feedback structures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village and Ward Councils; and • Vulnerable groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus group meetings; • CLOs who will return periodically to vulnerable households to determine how well they are able to re-establish themselves; • Suggestion boxes; • Grievance records; and • Capacity building initiatives.
3	Ongoing consultation with resettled households and host communities (monitoring period to be determined by Project)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a schedule for setting up regular meetings; • Determine important aspects to discuss with PACs, NGOs, etc. based on trends observed in the grievances received; and • Develop printed materials and reports for distribution that provides updates on post-implementation RAP activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PACs; • PAPs; • Regional and district authorities; and • Relevant NGOs and CBOs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus group meetings; • Posters / notice boards; • Pamphlets; • CLOs; and • Grievance records.

¹⁴⁰ Monitoring during this phase will be guided by the grievance mechanism, suggestion boxes and the village leadership who will be able to provide information on how PACs and PAPs experience the process.

¹⁴¹ The IFC provides guidelines for monitoring vulnerable groups, which include identifying key individuals and groups within the vulnerable persons group, ensuring rightful representation and creating a safe environment for discussions to take place.

10.3.1.3 Reporting

Monitoring reports will be prepared. Reporting is likely to include, but is not limited to, (per monitoring type):

- **Process monitoring:** monthly internal reports on project progress and issues. These reports will be for project management and technical team use and will be accompanied by any suggested resolutions and mitigation measures, to pre-empt larger issues. As part of ongoing monitoring relevant feedback will be provided to PAPs, e.g. via the EACOP CLOs;
- **Compliance monitoring:** an independent monitor will review the performance of the RAP implementation bi-annually for up to two years following resettlement, after which it should be undertaken at least annually, with a key compliance audit to be done after three years and then possibly (if appropriate) at the point the PAs site lease ends. As part of ongoing monitoring relevant feedback will be provided to PAPs, e.g. via the EACOP CLOs; and monitoring results required for any regulatory purposes will be provided to the relevant Government authorities;
- **Completion audit:** this will be completed post-implementation (approximately 36 months after relocation of PAPs). A suitably experienced, independent third party will conduct the completion audit. Once the completion audit has been concluded, and any corrective actions arising therefrom undertaken, the resettlement program shall be deemed complete. At this point, the Project will end its PA resettlement monitoring program, but may decide to undertake a post-project evaluation; and
- **Ex-post evaluation** (or post-project evaluation): a third-party audit to be completed at an interval to be determined in consultation with the relevant project team.

In terms of ongoing monitoring, the project team will arrange for all necessary provisions to assure stakeholder engagement during the monitoring phase. Thereby, the Project will endeavor to involve independent third parties or to facilitate community to participate in monitoring, where practical and acceptable by the communities concerned.

In terms of reporting, the Project will establish regular communication and reporting channels back to the communities and individuals impacted and concerned, whether through non-technical summaries of progress updates, engagement activities, public meetings, or targeted issue-based hearings.

Appendix A: Assessment of Priority Area Layouts

Table 1: Assessment of Temporary Sites to Minimize Physical and / or Economic Displacement and to Reduce Potential Health and Safety Impacts in and around MCPY-05

PA	August 2017: EACOP and DWC's recommended modifications to June 2017 site layouts	August 2017: EACOP and DWC's recommended modifications to June 2017 access roads layouts	September 2017: Engineering team's responses to EACOP and DWC's suggested modifications	April 2018: DWC's recommended modifications to revised site and access road layouts
MCPY-05	<p>Approximately five households were identified within the boundaries of the site, and an estimated four in close proximity to the boundaries of the site. It was recommended to move the site location to the west of the main road to avoid the displacement of these households. It was noted that the proposed alternative would impact agricultural fields and grazing land only but would require the construction of a new access road from the main road. The proposed alternative site (blue boundary) is illustrated in Figure 1.</p>	<p>Access to the current site (Refer to Figure 1): The section of the access road from the main road would displace some agricultural fields and probably one household. It was recommended to shorten the road in order to avoid the household.</p> <p>Access to proposed alternative location: Should the site be moved to the west as recommended, the new access road would result in the displacement of several agricultural fields.</p>	<p>The proposed alternative had been considered; however, it was avoided due to its significance in the Uganda / Tanzania War.</p>	<p>The July 2017 site layout moved slightly due to technical reasons. The change to the layout is illustrated in Figure 2.</p> <p>No changes to the adapted site location / position were suggested.</p>

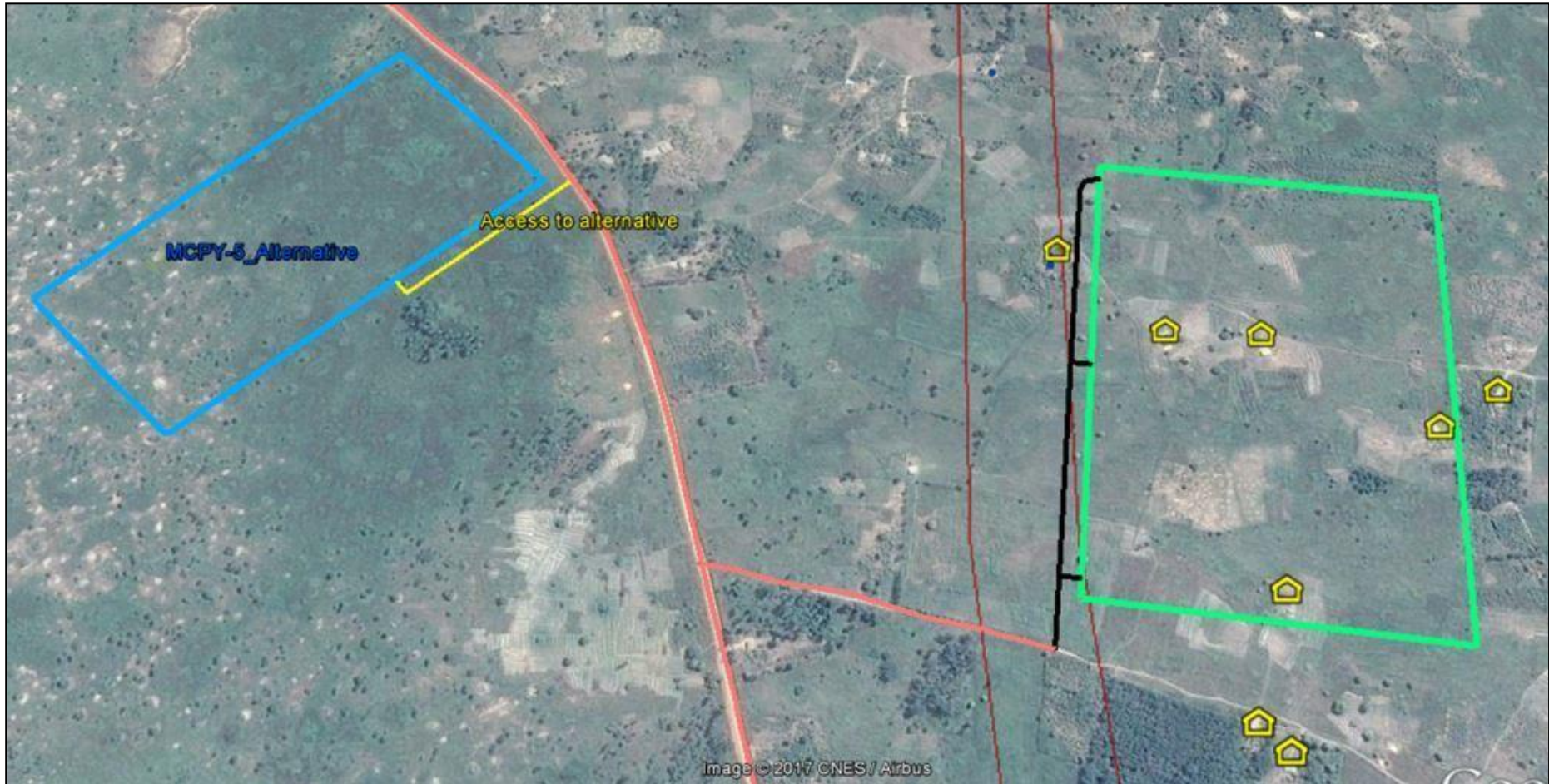


Figure 1: MCPY-5 Current and Proposed Site Locations 2017



Red: layouts July 2017
Yellow: layouts September 2017
Green: layouts April 2018

Figure 2: MCPY-5 Site Modifications 2018

Table 2: Assessment of Temporary Sites to Minimize Physical and / or Economic Displacement and to Reduce Potential Health and Safety Impacts in and around MCPY-06

PA	August 2017: EACOP and DWC's recommended modifications to June 2017 site layouts	August 2017: EACOP and DWC's recommended modifications to June 2017 access roads layouts	September 2017: Engineering team's responses to EACOP and DWC's suggested modifications	April 2018: DWC's recommended modifications to revised site and access road layouts
MCPY-06	It was recommended to avoid the household within the site boundaries, near the western boundary, by revising the site layout to make it slightly thinner in width east-west and elongated north-south. The proposed alternative (blue boundary) is illustrated in Figure 3.	Of the two options, Option 2 was preferred (Refer to Figure 3). Option 1 required the construction of a new road, whilst Option 2 followed an existing road thereby minimizing potential displacement.	The camp and pipe yard moved in the meantime and accommodated these suggestions.	The 2017 site location moved 10 km south-west due to technical reasons. The change to the layout is illustrated in Figure 4.

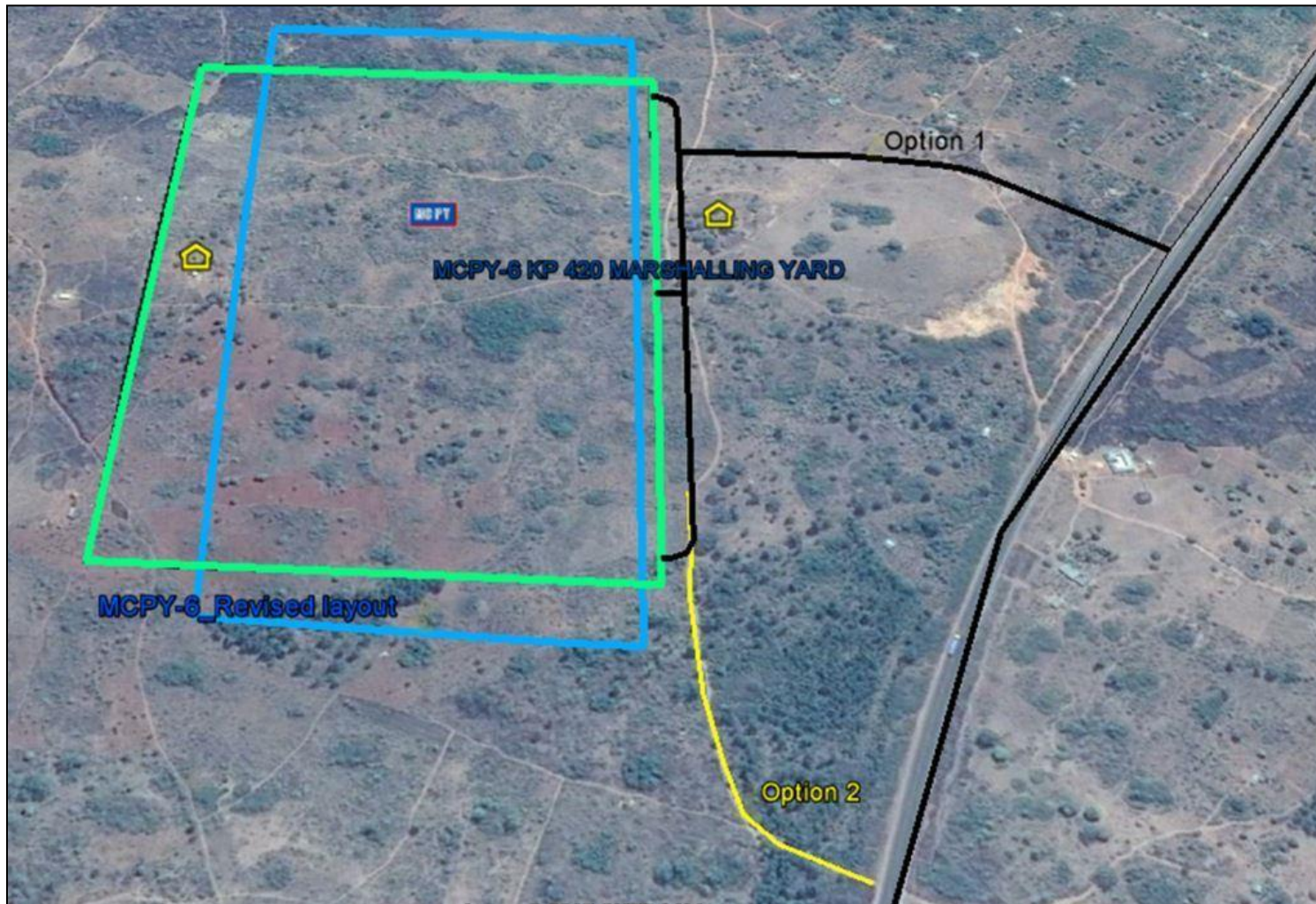


Figure 3: MCPY-6 Current and Proposed Site Locations 2017



Red: layouts July 2017
Yellow: layouts September 2017
Green: layouts April 2018

Figure 4: MCPY-6 Site Modifications 2018

Table 3: Assessment of Temporary Sites to Minimize Physical and / or Economic Displacement and to Reduce Potential Health and Safety Impacts in and around MCPY-07

PA	August 2017: EACOP and DWC's recommended modifications to June 2017 site layouts	August 2017: EACOP and DWC's recommended modifications to June 2017 access roads layouts	September 2017: Engineering team's responses to EACOP and DWC's suggested modifications	April 2018: DWC's recommended modifications to revised site and access road layouts
MCPY-07	No suggestions to change the site location / position were made.	It was recommended to follow an existing gravel road (Option 2) to shorten the road and to avoid the displacement of agricultural fields (Option 1). Refer to Figure 5 for an illustration of the options.	Option 2 was accepted.	The July 2017 site layout moved slightly due to technical reasons. The change to the layout is illustrated in Figure 6. No suggestions to change the site location / position were made.

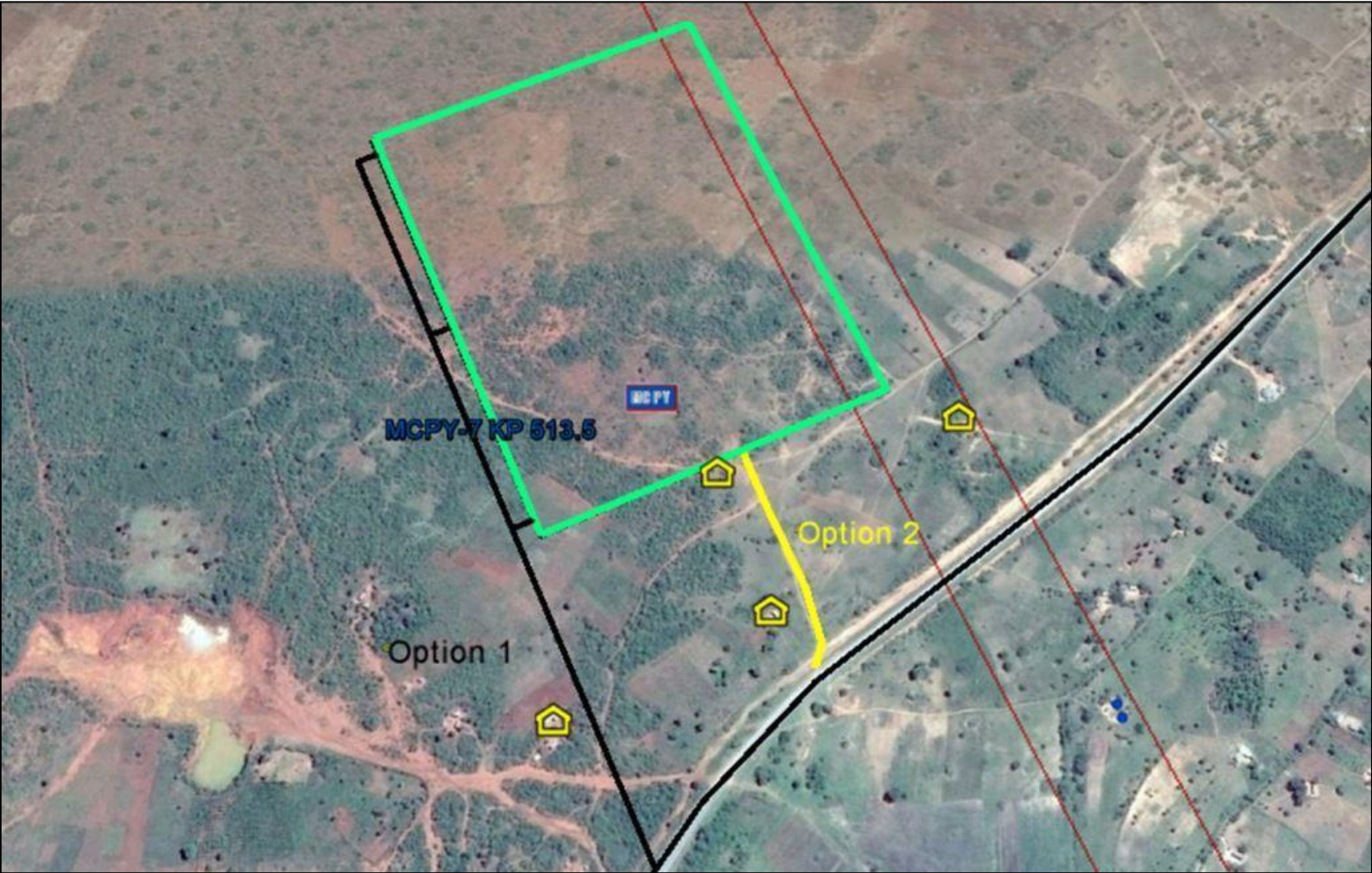


Figure 5: MCPY-7 Current and Proposed Site Locations 2017



Red: layouts July 2017
Yellow: layouts September 2017
Green: layouts April 2018

Figure 6: MCPY-7 Site Modifications 2018

Table 4: Assessment of Temporary Sites to Minimize Physical and / or Economic Displacement and to Reduce Potential Health and Safety Impacts in and around MCPY-08

PA	August 2017: EACOP and DWC's recommended modifications to June 2017 site layouts	August 2017: EACOP and DWC's recommended modifications to June 2017 access roads layouts	September 2017: Engineering team's responses to EACOP and DWC's suggested modifications	April 2018: DWC's recommended modifications to revised site and access road layouts
MCPY-08	<p>High density agricultural fields and related water storage ponds / dips were identified to the west of the site. To the east an urban area and watercourse route were identified near the site. Three households were identified within the site boundaries. The recommendation was made to elongate the site footprint and to move the site 200m east (parallel to the road) to avoid the high density agricultural area and to avoid the displacement of one household.</p> <p>The proposed alternative (blue boundary) is illustrated in Figure 7.</p>	<p>It was noted that the proposed new road alignment crossed several agricultural fields (Option 1, Refer to Figure 7). It was recommended that access to the site be revised to follow an old construction road (Option 2, Refer to Figure 7) to shorten the length of the access road and to avoid displacement of agricultural fields.</p>	<p>The site was moved as recommended, but the shape of the site remained the same.</p>	<p>The July 2017 site location was moved slightly in September 2017 and again in February 2018 due to technical reasons. The change to the layout is illustrated in Figure 8.</p> <p>No suggestions to change the site location / position were made.</p>

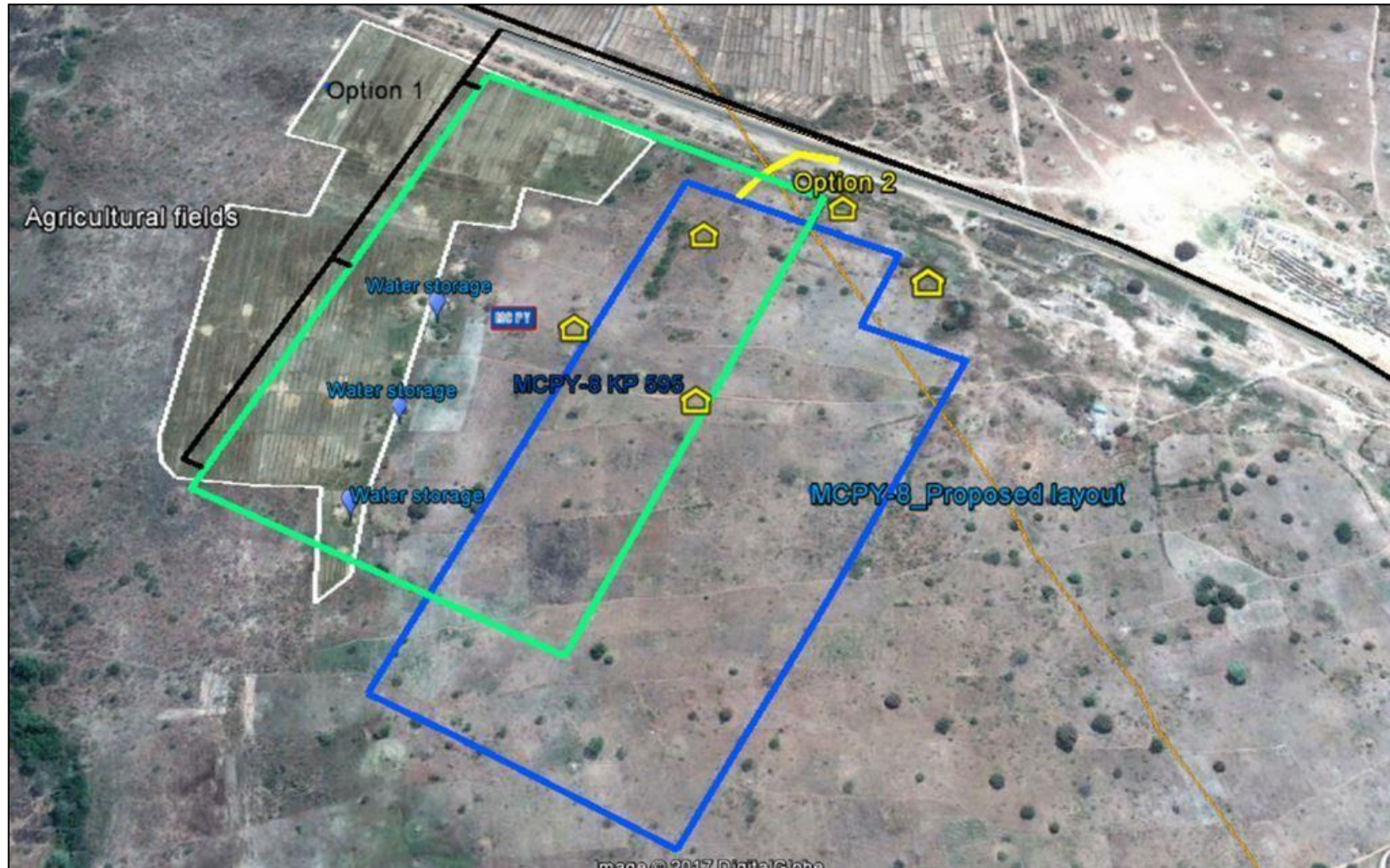


Figure 7: MCPY-8 Current and Proposed Site Locations 2017



Red: layouts July 2017
Yellow: layouts September 2017
Green: layouts April 2018

Figure 8: MCPY-8 Site Modifications 2018

Table 5: Assessment of Temporary Sites to Minimize Physical and / or Economic Displacement and to Reduce Potential Health and Safety Impacts in and around MCPY-09

PA	August 2017: EACOP and DWC's recommended modifications to June 2017 site layouts	August 2017: EACOP and DWC's recommended modifications to June 2017 access roads layouts	September 2017: Engineering team's responses to EACOP and DWC's suggested modifications	April 2018: DWC's recommended modifications to revised site and access road layouts
MCPY-09	<p>The recommendation was made to minimize physical displacement through changing the layout of the site to a rectangular shape running parallel to the tar road.</p> <p>The proposed alternative (blue boundary) is illustrated in Figure 9.</p>	<p>It was noted that the proposed road alignment crossed several agricultural fields and would run very close to a household. It was recommended to follow an existing road (Option 2) to avoid displacement of agricultural fields. This option would likely be feasible irrespective of the preferred layout (Refer to Figure 9).</p>	<p>The proposed layout change was rejected as the shape would have been too narrow for safe management of the pipe yard.</p>	<p>As at February 2018, the July 2017 site layout had changed due to technical reasons. The change to the layout is illustrated in Figure 10.</p> <p>Upon DWC's recommendation, a number of structures located within very close proximity to the footprint boundary were included as part of compounds within the footprint.</p>

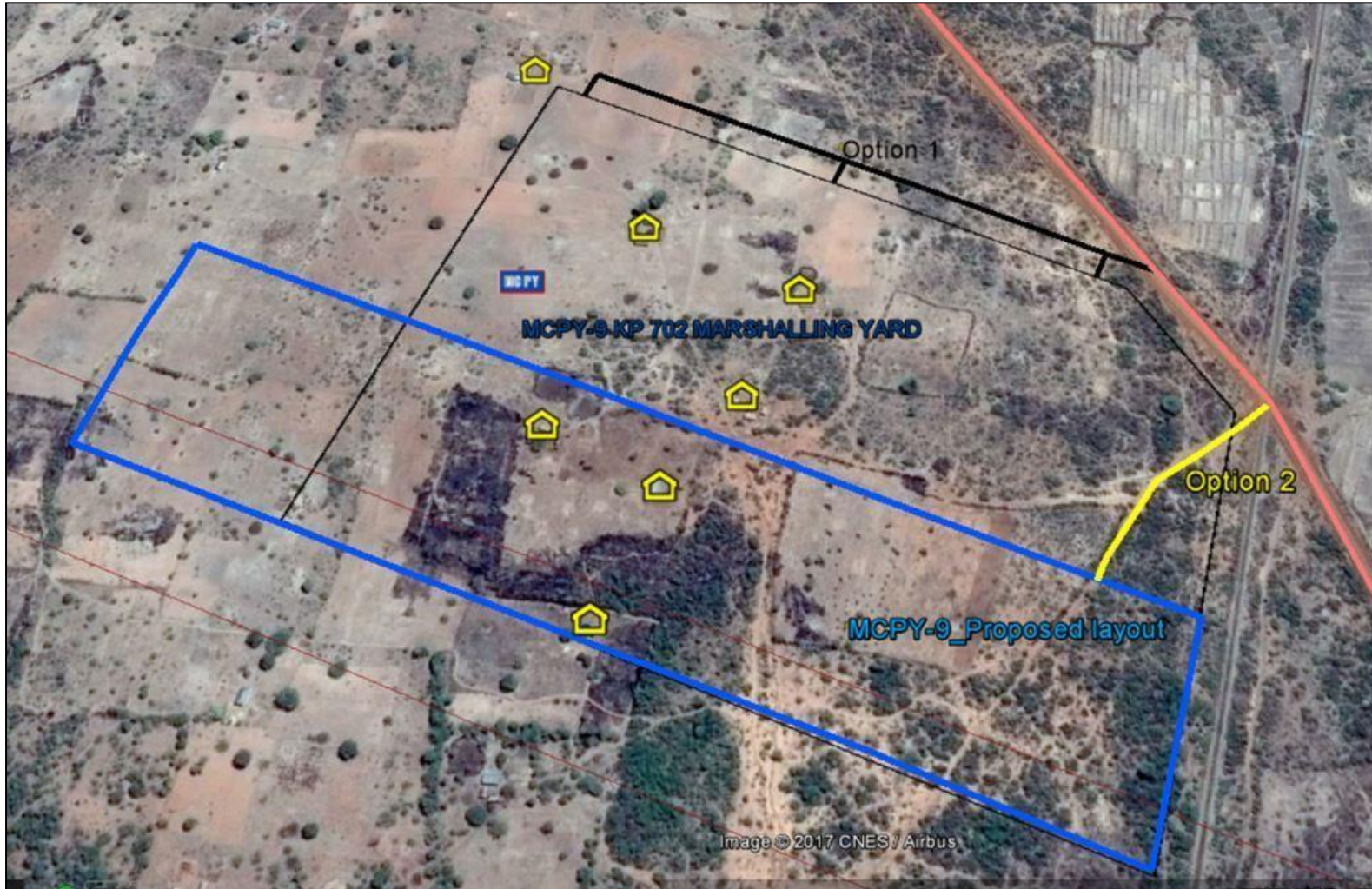
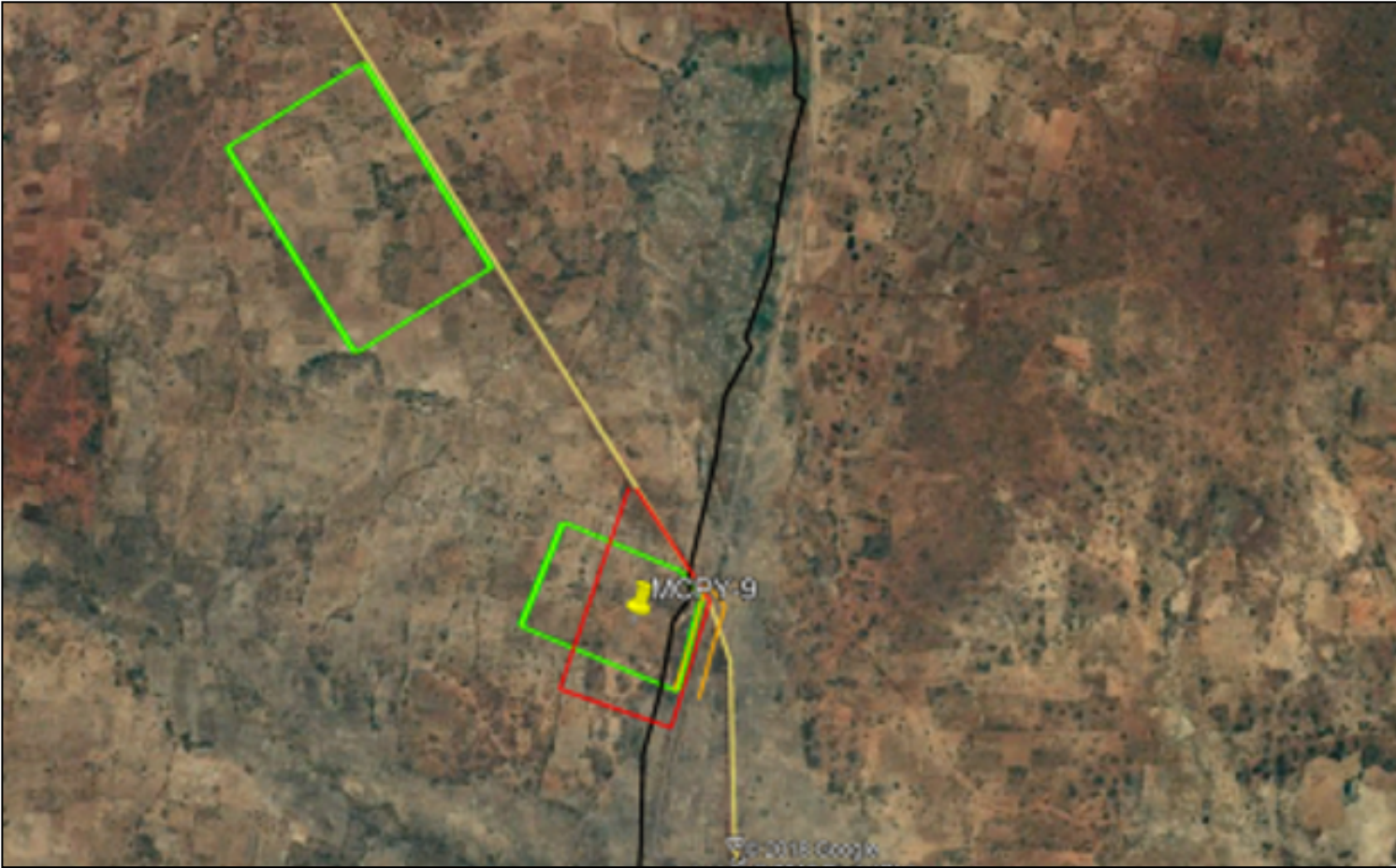


Figure 9: MCPY-9 Current and Proposed Locations 2017



Red: layouts July 2017
Yellow: layouts September 2017
Green: layouts April 2018

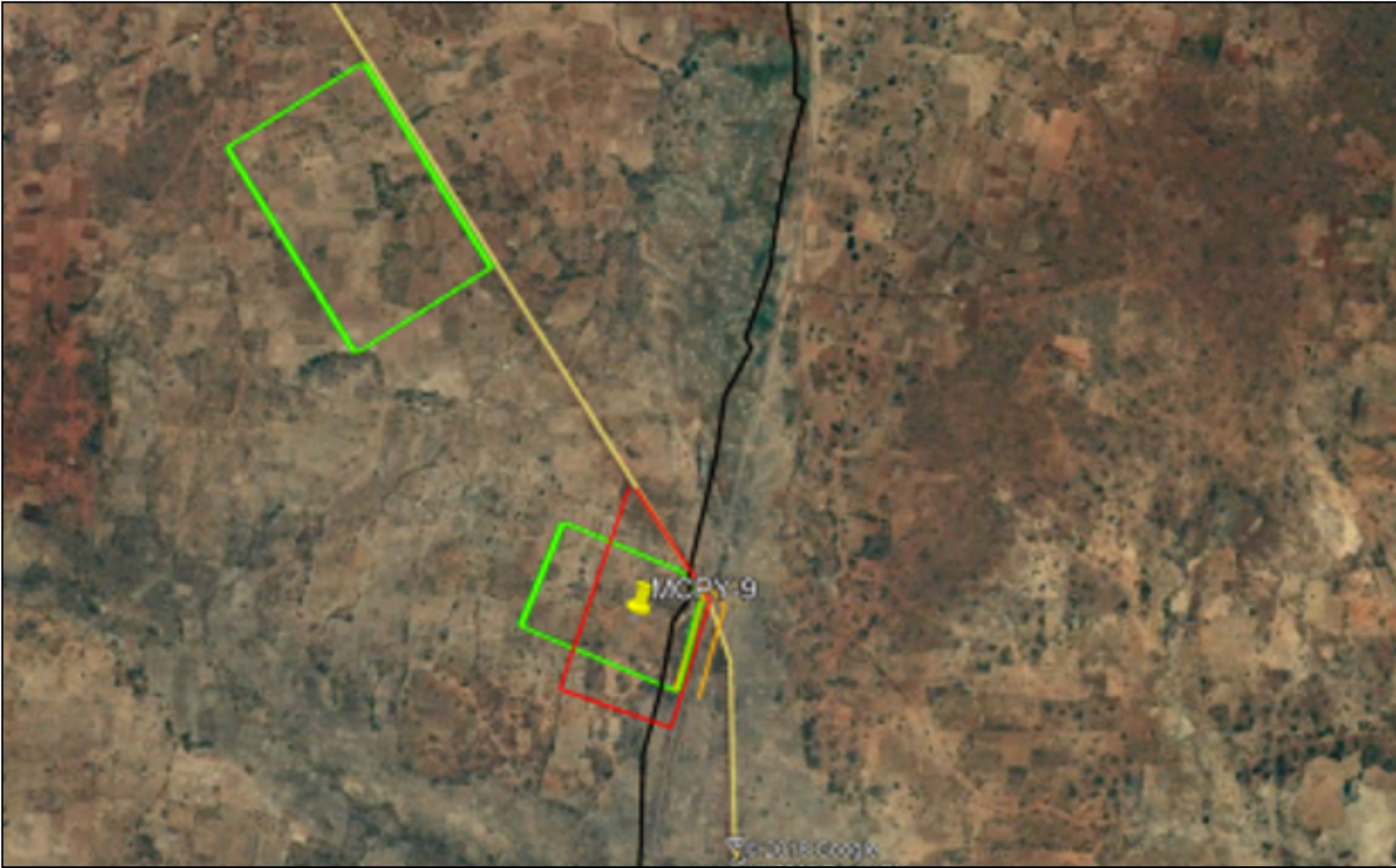
Figure 10: MCPY-9 Modifications 2018

Table 6: Assessment of Temporary Sites to Minimize Physical and / or Economic Displacement and to Reduce Potential Health and Safety Impacts in and around CY-KP701

PA	August 2017: EACOP and DWC's recommended modifications to June 2017 site layouts	August 2017: EACOP and DWC's recommended modifications to June 2017 access roads layouts	September 2017: Engineering team's responses to EACOP and DWC's suggested modifications	April 2018: DWC's recommended modifications to revised site and access road layouts
CY-KP701	<p>It was recommended that displacement of at least two households be avoided by contracting the southern (50m) and western boundaries (150m) of the site.</p> <p>The proposed alternative (blue boundary) is illustrated in Figure 11.</p> <p>MCPY-9 and CY KP 701 were approximately 700 meters apart.</p>	<p>It was noted that the site was in close proximity to the main road, and that the appropriate safety precautions needed to be taken.</p> <p>No suggestions to change the site location / position were made.</p>	<p>Site location was reviewed but houses would be too close to CY which effectively will be an industrial facility so impacts could potentially mean they would need to be acquired anyway.</p>	<p>The site layout is illustrated in Figure 10, and its proximity to MCPY-9 is illustrated in Figure 11 (Unmarked green rectangle).</p> <p>No suggestions to change the site location / position were made.</p>



Figure 11: CY KP 701 Current and Proposed Site Locations 2017



Red: layouts July 2017
Yellow: layouts September 2017
Green: layouts April 2018

Figure 12: CY KP 701 Site Modifications 2018

Table 7: Assessment of Temporary Sites to Minimize Physical and / or Economic Displacement and to Reduce Potential Health and Safety Impacts in and around MCPY-10

PA	August 2017: EACOP and DWC's recommended modifications to June 2017 site layouts	August 2017: EACOP and DWC's recommended modifications to June 2017 access roads layouts	September 2017: Engineering team's responses to EACOP and DWC's suggested modifications	April 2018: DWC's recommended modifications to revised site and access road layouts
MCPY-10	<p>To avoid the displacement of three households, the recommendation was to revise the layout of the site to a rectangular shape and move it slightly toward the south-east.</p> <p>The proposed alternative (blue boundary) is illustrated in Figure 13.</p>	<p>It was noted that the widening of the existing road (Option 2) could displace several fields. To minimize the displacement of agricultural fields, an option to combine the first section of Option 2 and the latter half of Option 1 was recommended (Refer to Figure 13).</p> <p>It was requested that the width of the access road be confirmed to ascertain the extent of potential physical displacement.</p>	<p>The camp was moved, but the shape was unchanged. Option 2 for the access road was accepted.</p>	<p>As at February 2018, the July 2017 site location had been moved north-west due to technical reasons.</p> <p>The change to the layout is illustrated in Figure 14.</p> <p>No suggestions to change the site location / position were made.</p>



Figure 13: MCPY-10 Current and Proposed Locations 2017



Red: layouts July 2017
Yellow: layouts September 2017
Green: layouts April 2018

Figure 14: MCPY-10 Modifications 2018

Table 8: Assessment of Temporary Sites to Minimize Physical and / or Economic Displacement and to Reduce Potential Health and Safety Impacts in and around MCPY-11

PA	August 2017: EACOP and DWC's recommended modifications to June 2017 site layouts	August 2017: EACOP and DWC's recommended modifications to June 2017 access roads layouts	September 2017: Engineering team's responses to EACOP and DWC's suggested modifications	April 2018: DWC's recommended modifications to revised site and access road layouts
MCPY-11	To avoid three to four households identified within the site boundaries, the recommendation was to move the site slightly east and revise the layout to a rectangular shape. It was noted, however, that this could move the site towards the ravine. The proposed alternative (blue boundary) is illustrated in Figure 15.	It was noted that the necessary safety arrangements would have to be made due to the site's proximity to the main road. It was requested that the width of the access road be confirmed to ascertain the extent of potential physical displacement.	The proposed changes were not accepted as not appropriate for safety reasons to have houses between site and road..	The site layout and position of July 2017 was verified. The change to the layout is illustrated in Figure 16. No suggestions to change the site location / position were made.

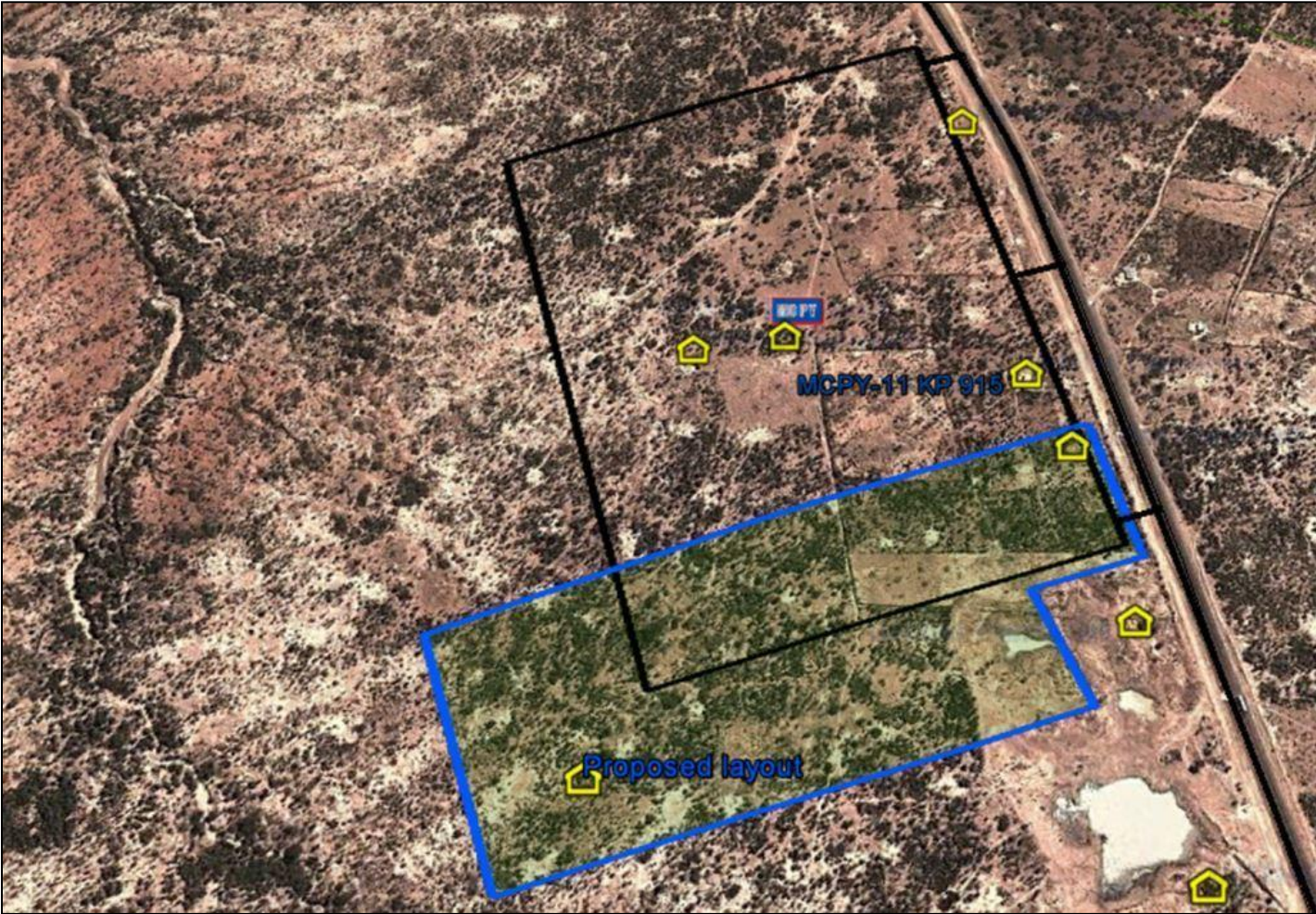


Figure 15: MCPY-11 Current and Proposed Locations 2017



Red: layouts July 2017
Yellow: layouts September 2017
Green: layouts April 2018

Figure 16: MCPY-11 Modifications 2018

Table 9: Assessment of Temporary Sites to Minimize Physical and / or Economic Displacement and to Reduce Potential Health and Safety Impacts in and around MCPY-12

PA	August 2017: EACOP and DWC's recommended modifications to June 2017 site layouts	August 2017: EACOP and DWC's recommended modifications to June 2017 access roads layouts	September 2017: Engineering team's responses to EACOP and DWC's suggested modifications	April 2018: DWC's recommended modifications to revised site and access road layouts
MCPY-12	No suggestions to change the site location / position were made.	Depending on the width of the proposed access road and associated health and safety risks, several residential structures within the last section of the access road reserve might have to be relocated. It was requested that the width of the access road be confirmed to ascertain the extent of potential physical displacement.	DWC were informed the reserved should not run into the existing road so structures would not be affected.	The July 2017 site layout and position of was verified. The change to the layout is illustrated in Figure 18. No suggestions to change the site location / position were made.



Figure 17: MCPY-12 Site Location 2017



Red: layouts July 2017
Yellow: layouts September 2017
Green: layouts April 2018

Figure 18: MCPY-12 Site Modifications 2018

Table 10: Assessment of Temporary Sites to Minimize Physical and / or Economic Displacement and to Reduce Potential Health and Safety Impacts in and around MC-13 and PY-13

PA	August 2017: EACOP and DWC's recommended modifications to June 2017 site layouts	August 2017: EACOP and DWC's recommended modifications to June 2017 access roads layouts	September 2017: Engineering team's responses to EACOP and DWC's suggested modifications	April 2018: DWC's recommended modifications to revised site and access road layouts
MC-13	The June 2017 layout had MC-13 and Py-13 combined as one site, i.e. MCPY-13. No suggestions to change the site location / position were made.	Depending on the width of the proposed access road, some agricultural fields might be partially affected, and these should be avoided if possible. It was requested that the width of the access road be confirmed to ascertain the extent of potential physical displacement.	No response to suggested changes. As at February 2018, the July 2017 MCPY-13 had been separated. MC-13 moved 50 km to the east to space PAs more evenly along the pipeline route. MC-13 moved 13 km to the north.	The change to the layout is illustrated in Figure 19. No suggestions to change the site location / position were made.
PY-13	See MC-13 above. No suggestions to change the site location / position were made.	See MC-13 above.	See MC-13 above.	See MC-13 above. The change to the layout is illustrated in Figure 20. No suggestions to change the site location / position were made.



Figure 19: MC-13 Site Modifications 2018



Figure 20: PY-13 Site Modifications 2018

Table 11: Assessment of Temporary Sites to Minimize Physical and / or Economic Displacement and to Reduce Potential Health and Safety Impacts in and around MCPY-14

PA	August 2017: EACOP and DWC's recommended modifications to June 2017 site layouts	August 2017: EACOP and DWC's recommended modifications to June 2017 access roads layouts	September 2017: Engineering team's responses to EACOP and DWC's suggested modifications	April 2018: DWC's recommended modifications to revised site and access road layouts
MCPY-14	No suggestions to change the site location/position were made.	The alignment of the proposed access road had been diverted to bypass Gitu but it would still have displaced several structures and ran adjacent to a primary school (Option 1, refer to Figure 21). To further avoid physical displacement, it was recommended to move the road back to its original alignment (Option 2, Refer to Figure 21).	The alternative route (Option 2) was accepted. It was also mentioned that it was likely that the camp would be smaller, with the pipe yard moved to near the turnoff.	As at February 2018, the July 2017 site layout had changed slightly but then moved back to the original July 2017. The February 2018 layout resulted in a slight increase in the facility footprint, resulting in the identification of one additional land parcel and three new impacted structures. The reversion back to the July 2017 site layout subsequently excluded the additional land parcel and the structures. The change to the layout is illustrated in Figure 22. No suggestions to change the site location / position were made.

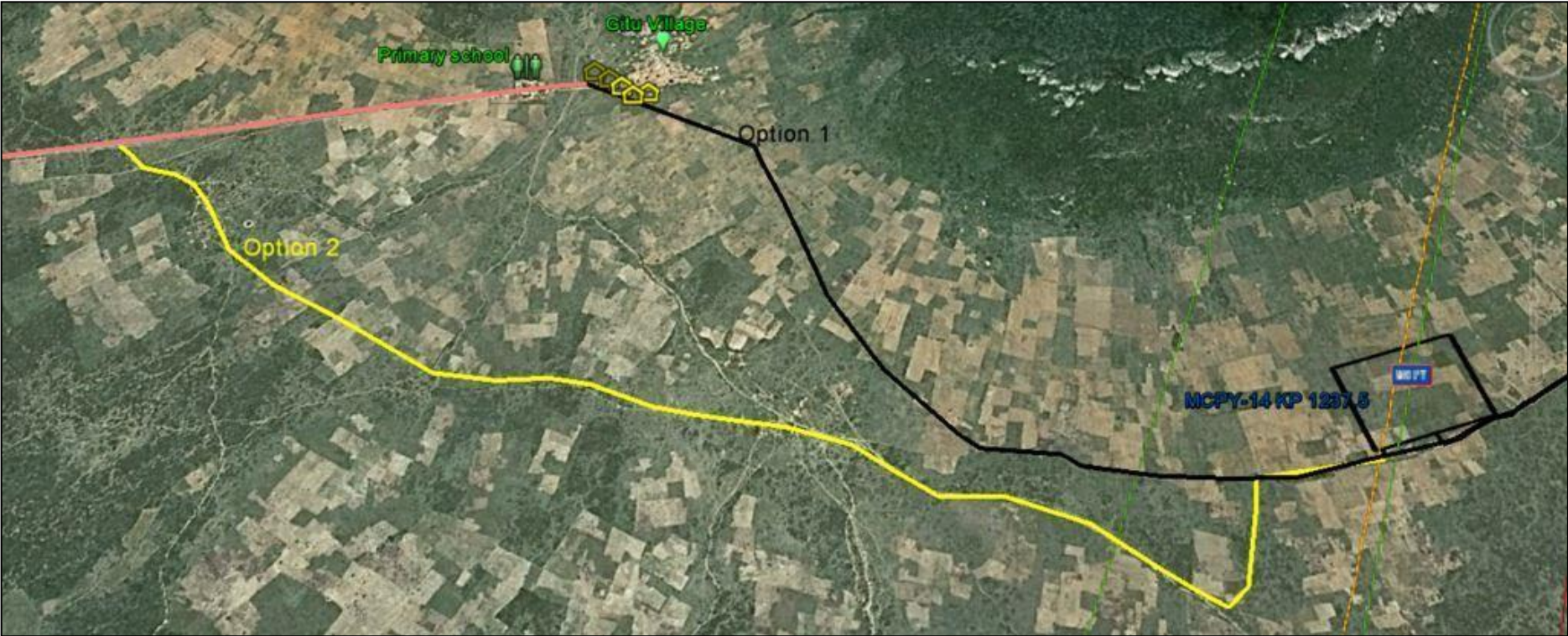


Figure 21: MCPY-14 Site Location 2017



Red: layouts July 2017
Yellow: layouts September 2017
Green: layouts April 2018

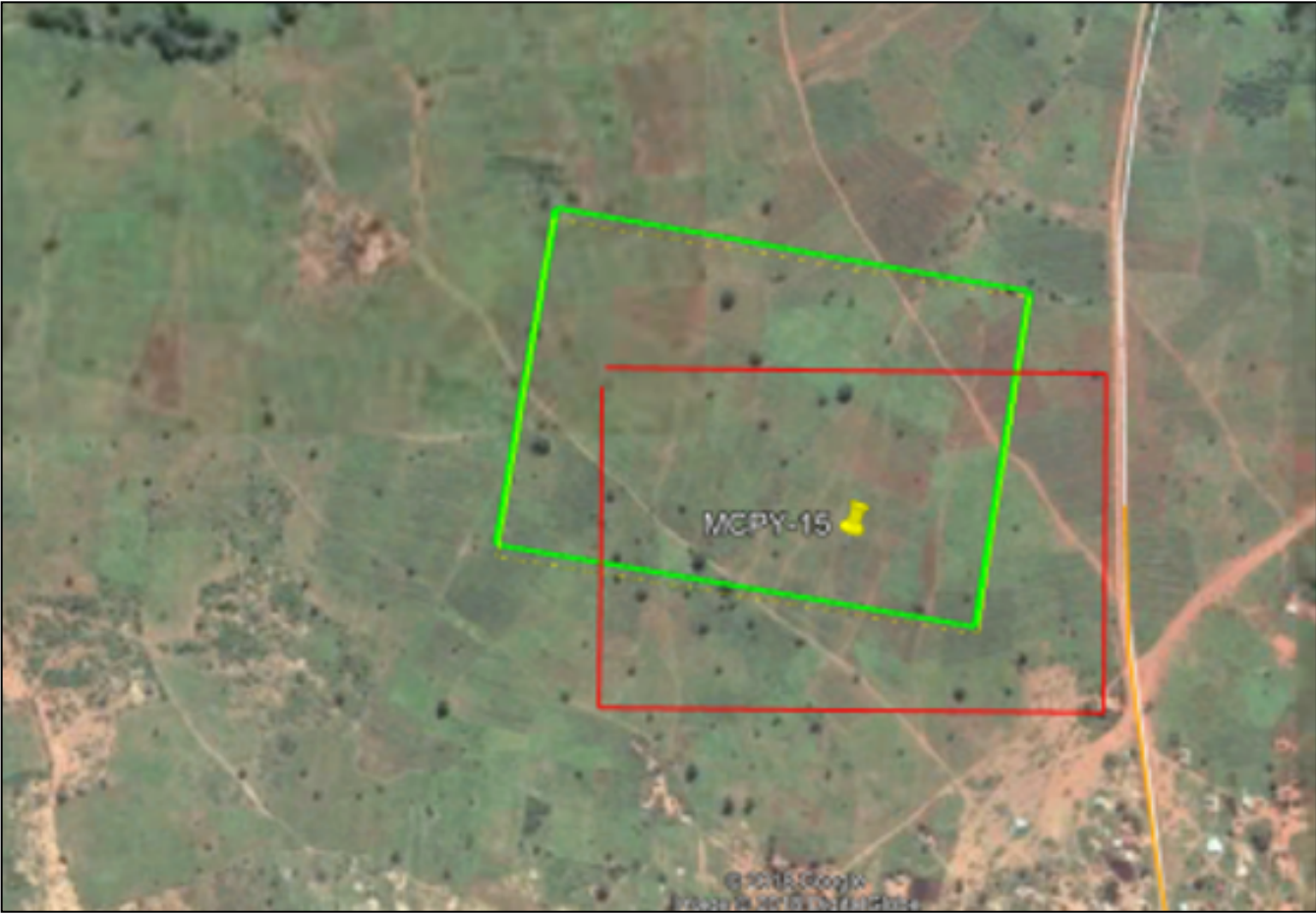
Figure 22: MCPY-14 Site Modifications 2018

Table 12: Assessment of Temporary Sites to Minimize Physical and / or Economic Displacement and to Reduce Potential Health and Safety Impacts in and around MCPY-15

PA	August 2017: EACOP and DWC's recommended modifications to June 2017 site layouts	August 2017: EACOP and DWC's recommended modifications to June 2017 access roads layouts	September 2017: Engineering team's responses to EACOP and DWC's suggested modifications	April 2018: DWC's recommended modifications to revised site and access road layouts
MCPY-15	No suggestions to change the site location / position were made.	To minimize physical displacement, it was recommended to use an existing road reserve (Refer to Figure 23, yellow alternative). It was requested that the width of the access road be confirmed to ascertain the extent of potential physical displacement.	The alternative access route was accepted.	As at February 2018, the July 2017 site layout had changed slightly due to technical reasons. The change to the layout is illustrated in Figure 24. To minimize physical displacement, it was recommended that the access road be slightly re-aligned to avoid households. This was accepted,



Figure 23: MCPY-15 Site Location 2017



Red: layouts July 2017
Yellow: layouts September 2017
Green: layouts April 2018

Figure 24: MCPY-15 Site Modifications 2018

Table 13: Assessment of Temporary Sites to Minimize Physical and / or Economic Displacement and to Reduce Potential Health and Safety Impacts in and around MCPY-16

PA	August 2017: EACOP and DWC's recommended modifications to June 2017 site layouts	August 2017: EACOP and DWC's recommended modifications to June 2017 access roads layouts	September 2017: Engineering team's responses to EACOP and DWC's suggested modifications	April 2018: DWC's recommended modifications to revised site and access road layouts
MCPY-16	No suggestions to change the site location / position were made.	<p>The recommendation was to consider an alternative road for the public due to health and safety concerns should they have to share the road with the Project, although it might result in secondary displacement (Refer to Figure 25).</p> <p>It was requested that the width of the access road be confirmed to ascertain the extent of potential physical displacement.</p>	<p>The recommendations to consider an alternative road or to close the road were not taken forward as the site is to be used only during construction by the Project. Plus, the CY site at this located was not taken forward so the existing road will not run between the two sites.</p>	<p>As at February 2018, the July 2017 site layout had changed slightly due to technical reasons. The coating yard was selected to be at Nzega (CY701).</p> <p>The remainder of the site showed a slight reduction in size in 2018 in comparison to the July 2017 footprint. The change to the layout is illustrated in Figure 26.</p> <p>No suggestions to change the site location / position were made.</p>



Figure 25: MCPY-16 Site Location 2017



Red: layouts July 2017
Yellow: layouts September 2017
Green: layouts April 2018

Figure 26: MCPY-16 Site Modifications 2018 (original site included a CY option)

Appendix B: Survey Questionnaire

Part A: Data Collection Information

- 1 PAP Identification (property identifier):
- 2 Date:
- 3 Village:
- 4 Ward:
- 5 Full name of PAP (land owner/user):
- 6 Mobile number:
- 7 Full name of spouse:
- 8 Mobile number:
- 9 If not the landowner, provide full name of the landowner/community/entity:

Part B: Absenteeism and Refusals

- 10 If PAP refuses to participate in land adjudication (recording property boundary), provide reason?
- 11 In case the PAP is absent schedule an alternate date for adjudication?
- 12 If PAP refuses to participate in boundary demarcation on basis of principle, will mediation be possible? Y/N
- 13 If yes, provide date for mediation?

- 14 Was mediation successful? Y/N
- 15 If mediation is unsuccessful, describe the reason why?
- 16 If mediation is unsuccessful:
 - (a) Dates of official notice to compulsory acquire land:
 - (b) Photographic record of notice:
 - (c) Dates of the first, second and third opportunity to reconsider whether compulsory process needs to be followed:

Part C: Land Details

- 17 Directly affected area (size of the land inside the delineated area, in acres):
- 18 Will the portion/s of the farm outside the delineated area be orphaned? Y/N (Based on outcome of orphan land criteria)
- 19 If yes, total size of the orphan land (acres):
- 20 Total size of the land including orphaned land (acres):
- 21 Land tenure on affected property:
- 22 Land uses practiced by the PAP on property:

Part D: Sketch of surveyed land and neighboring properties

#	Names	Signature
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

Part E: Identification of other structures and/or PAPs dependent on affected property (assigning numbers to be used in valuation & socio-economic survey)

23	Description of assets on property	24	Asset Ownership (Landowning or non-landowning)	25	PAP number (issue new number for non-landowning land user)	26	Asset number / GPS Location	27	Name of non-landowning PAPs	28	Contact details	29	Tenure status

Part F: Declaration and Acknowledgement of PAPs and Neighbors

Land Owner Declaration:

I, and my spouse hereby confirm that the boundaries of my land affected have been well captured, we have visually seen the extents of the portion affected by the project and we have no reservations to the survey exercise that has been undertaken..

Signature:

Date:

Certificate of Attestation:

I, of do hereby confirm that I have duly explained to the said all the information contained in this form in dialect / language that he / she / they understand and that he / she / they fully understood all the information contained in this form before he / she / they signed or made his / her / their thumb mar.

Signature:

Date:

Acknowledgement and Signature:

I agree with the survey of the contractor and hereby sign as evidence that I was present during the survey exercise.

Full Name of Land Owner:

Signature or Right Thumb Print

Full Name of Spouse:

Signature or Right Thumb Print

Full Name of Land User (where the land owner is not the current land user):

Signature or Right Thumb Print

Full Name of Neighbour 1:

Signature or Right Thumb Print

Full Name of Neighbour 2:

Signature or Right Thumb Print

Full Name of authorised land officer:

Signature:

Full Name of Surveyor:

Signature:

Ward

Lusanga	1
Misima.....	2
Kijungu	3
Partimbo.....	4
Suruke.....	5
Msisi.....	6
Naga	7
Igusule	8
Bukombe	9
Bukome.....	10
Kasharunga.....	11
Kyaka	12
Saunyi	13
Njoro	14
Other (specify)	15

Village

Momboleyo	
Misima.....	1
Gita	2
Kwavijana.....	3
Ilala	4
Mwabib.....	5
Busonge.....	6
Bumkombe town.....	7
Bukome.....	8
Runazi.....	9
Bulifani	10
Kushaba.....	11
Bulyang'ombe.....	12
Mnyemfu	13
Other (specify)	14

Refusal reason

Absence of property and/or asset owner	1
Need to consult with other family members or third-parties	2
In-principle refusal to participate in Project processes	3

Land tenure and ownership

Customary land tenure un-registered	1
Customary land tenure registered	2
Leasehold/Renting.....	3
Freehold based on agreement of use with landowner	4
Freehold no agreement with landowner	5
Communal land	6
No tenure - Public land	7

Land use

Residential	1
Grazing.....	2
Agriculture	3
Fallow.....	4
Vacant.....	5
Business.....	6
Public	7

Asset

Multifunctional residential used less than 6 months a year	1
Multifunctional residential used more than 6 months a year	1
Sleeping only.....	2
Kitchen	3
Toilet	4
Shower	5
Business only	6
Recreation / meeting.....	8
Grain storage.....	9
Livestock kraal.....	10
Poultry coop	11
Grazing area.....	12
Crops	13
Grave	14
Cultural site	15
Other (specify)	16

Part A: Data Collection Information

- 1 PAP Identification/ Valuation Number:
- 2 Date:
- 3 Ward:
- 4 Village:
- 5 Full name of asset owner:
- 6 Contact number:
- 7 Full name of spouse:
- 8 Contact number:

Part B: Absenteeism and Refusals

- 9 PAP refuses to participate in Valuation. Provide reason for refusal
- 10 In case the PAP is absent or requires time to consult with facility, provide alternate date for valuation?
- 11 If PAP refuses to participate in valuation on basis of principle, will mediation possible? Y/N
- 12 If yes, provide date for mediation?
- 13 Was mediation successful? Y/N
- 14 If mediation is unsuccessful, describe the reason why?

- 15 Is inspection/valuation of property possible without consent of PAP (e.g. can it be done remotely without physical access to land)? Y/N
- 16 If inspection/valuation is not possible without consent and/or physical access:
 - (a) Date of official notice to acquire land through compulsory process:
 - (b) Photographic record of notice:
 - (c) Dates of the first, second and third opportunity to reconsider whether compulsory process needs to be followed:

Part C: Land Details

- 17 Total affected land area (acres):
- 18 Land tenure relevant to affected property and/or asset:
- 19 Full name of the landowner, if occupant/asset owner is not the land owner:
- 20 PAP Identification/valuation number of land owner:
- 21 Land uses practiced by the PAP on affected property:

Part D: Structures and improvements

- 22 Number of structures **OWNED** on affected property

Structures/improvements on affected property

23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Structure/ GPS no. (Extension of PAP & Property number)	Photo	Use	Occupancy status	Walls	Roof	Number of rooms	Max No of people sharing	se n r Ceiling	Window frame	No. of windows	Door	No. of doors	Floor	Structure Condition	Dimension main building	Dimensions veranda	Sketch
VAL/Vil/ 001/L/S1																	
VAL/ Vil/001/L/S2																	

41 Are any of the structures used or occupied/rented by someone other than the PAPs household? **If YES, specify in the table below:**

42	43	44	45	46	47	48
Structure/ GPS Number	Name/s of occupant / user	Relationship to structure owner	Contact details of occupant /user	Tenure status	If rented monthly amount	New PAP number
VAL/ Vil/ 001/ L / S1						e.g. VAL/VIL/001/L/S1/O
VAL/ Vil/ 001/ L / S2						e.g. VAL/ Vil/ 001/L/S2/O

Part E: Graves and sites of cultural significance

49 Are there any graves or sites of cultural significance located within the affected land area? Y / N

Graves/cultural significant site/s:

GPS/Track no.	50 Description	51 Name of deceased	52 Name of custodian
VAL/ Vii/ 001/ L / G1			
VAL/ Vii/ 001/ L /G2			

Cultural significant site/s:

GPS no.	53 Description	54 Name of custodian
VAL/ Vii/ 001/ L / C1		
VAL/ Vii/ 001/ L / C2		

Part F: Trees of economic value

55 Tree name	56 Trees and maturity ~ Quantity or Area (acres)					
	30%	60%	100%	15%	Total	Track
Mikorosho	12	21	-	2	35	
Migomba	2 acres	-	-	-	2 acres	VAL/Vii/001/L/ Tr1

Part G: Grazing land

57 Area name	58 Size	59 Tenure	60 Type of Grazing	61 Proximity to Water Source
VAL/Viii/001/T/Gr1	0,75acres	Rented		

Part H: Seasonal crops

62 Crop name	63 Crop ~ Area (acres) or Quantity					
	30%	60%	100%	15%	Total	Track
Vanilla	0,75acres				0,75acres	VAL/Vii/001/L/ Cr1

Part I: Any other claims/ disturbances as per National valuation guidelines

a.	
b.	
c.	

Section H: Certificate of Translation:

I, of do hereby confirm that I have duly explained to the said all the information contained in this form in dialect / language that he / she / they understand and that he / she / they fully understood all the information contained in this form before he / she / they signed or made his / her / their thumb mark.

Signature:**Date:****Section I: Acknowledgement and Signature:**

I agree with the assessment of the Valuer and hereby sign as evidence that I was present during the survey exercise.

Full Name of PAP:		Signature:	Right Thumb Finger Print:
Full Name of Spouse:		Signature:	Right Thumb Finger Print:
Full Name of Witness: (tick appropriate box)	Neighbour: <input type="checkbox"/> Relative: <input type="checkbox"/> Village leader: <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	Signature:	Right Thumb Finger Print:
Full Name of Village Chairperson:		Signature:	Right Thumb Finger Print:
Full Name of Valuer:		Signature:	
Full Name of GoT Representative:		Signature:	

Ward:

Lusanga	1
Misima.....	2
Kijungu	3
Partimbo.....	4
Suruke.....	5
Msisi.....	6
Naga	7
Igusule	8
Bukombe.....	9
Bukome.....	10
Kasharunga.....	11
Kyaka	12
Saunyi	13
Njoro	14
Other (specify).....	15

Village

Momboleyo	
Misima.....	1
Gita	2
Kwavijana	3
Ilala	4
Mwabib.....	5
Busonge.....	6
Bumkombe town.....	7
Bukome.....	8
Runazi.....	9
Bulifani	10
Kushaba	11
Bulyang'ombe.....	12
Mnyemfu	13
Other (specify).....	14

Refusal reason

Absence of property and/or asset owner.....	1
Need to consult with other family members or third-parties	2
In-principle refusal to participate in Project processes.....	3

Land tenure and ownership

Customary land tenure un-registered.....	1
Customary land tenure registered.....	2
Leasehold/Renting.....	3
Freehold based on agreement of use with landowner	4
Freehold no agreement with landowner	5
Communal land	6
No tenure - Public land	7

Land use

Residential	1
Grazing.....	2
Agriculture	3
Fallow.....	4
Vacant.....	5
Business.....	6
Public	7

Use of structure

Multifunctional residential used less than 6 months a year.....	1
Multifunctional residential used more than 6 months a year	1
Sleeping only.....	2
Kitchen	3
Toilet	4
Shower.....	5
Business only	6
Combined multifunctional residential & business	7
Recreation / meeting	8
Grain storage.....	9
Livestock kraal.....	10
Poultry coop	11
Other (specify).....	12

Occupancy status

Occupied by members of the PAPs household.....	1
Occupied by tenants paying rent to the PAP.....	2
Occupied by occupants not paying rent (e.g. workers).....	3
Not occupied	4
Business structure.....	5
Institutional/government structure	6

Relation with head of household

Household head.....	1
Spouse of household head.....	2
Son/ daughter of household head.....	3
Son-in-law/ daughter-in-law of household head	4
Grandchild of household head.....	5
Parent of household head	6
Parent-in-law of household head	7
Brother/ sister of household head.....	8
Cousin of household head.....	9
Grandparent of household head.....	10
Not related but dependent.....	11
Other (specify)	12

Demarcation Material

Trees	1
Fencing wire	2
Wall	3
Bushes.....	4
Sisal.....	5
Road/Pathway	6
Other (specify).....	7

Walls

Mud blocks only	1
Mud blocks & plasters	2
Concrete blocks	3
Clay bricks	4
Plastic sheet	5
Mud and sticks.....	6
Tin / iron sheet	7
Other (specify)	8

Roof

Thatch	1
Tin / iron sheet	2
Plastic sheet	3
Wooden planks	4
Tiles.....	5
None.....	6
Other (specify)	7

Window frame

Steel	1
Wood.....	2
None.....	3
Other (specify)	4

Door

Steel	1
Wood	2
None.....	3
Other (specify)	4

Floor

Cement	1
Tiles.....	2
Plastic tiles.....	3
Mud / earth.....	4
Other (specify)	5

Structure Condition

Complete	1
Partially constructed.....	2
Dilapidated.....	3
Other (specify)	4

Fence

Wooden sticks	1
Wire	2
Combination of sticks and wire.....	3
Bush / shrubs.....	4
None.....	5
Other (specify)	6

Crops

Cassava.....	1
Rice	2
Yam	3

Corn	4	Mikaratus	49
White sorghum	5	Mwarobaini/Neem	50
Red sorghum	6	Mng'ong'o/King'ong'o	51
Peanuts/groundnuts	7	Mpira/Rubber	52
Cowpea	8	Mkrismasi/Christmas	53
Cotton	9	Mpilipili-Mti /Pepper	54
Onion	10	Lucina trees	55
Tomato	11	Ashok trees	56
Lettuce	12	Misonobari/Pine	57
Carrots	13	Gravelia	58
Cotton	14	Karanga Miti/Macademia nuts	59
Coffee	15	Gundi/Gum	60
Beans	16	Mitiki/Tiki	61
Potato	17	Mitopetope/Sweetsop	62
Pumpkin	18	Michongoma/Thorn tree	63
Maize	19	Mjohoro/Acacia	64
Pimento	20	Mnyaa	65
Aubergine	21	Mfolosadi	66
Green legume	22	Mti maua/Flower tree	67
Watermelon	23	Mlonge/Moringa	68
Melon	24	Mkama/	69
Okra	25	Castor Nyonyo	70
Mango	26	Cashew trees	71
Banana	27	Cassava	72
Orange	28	Maize	73
Citrus	29	Sorghum	74
Papaya	30	Rice	75
Sisal	31	Peas	76
Other (specify)	32	Groundnuts	77
Economic trees		Sesame	78
Minazi/Coconut	1	Sugar cane	79
Mikorosho/Cashewnuts	2	Plantain	80
Michikichi/Oil palm	3	Bananas	81
Miwa/Sugar cane	4	Mangoes	82
Mikarafuu/Cloves	5	Coconuts	83
Msufi/Msufi	6	Oil palm	84
Mikonge/katani/Sisal	7	Paw-paw	86
Kokoa/Cocoa	8	Natural forest	87
kahawa Arabica/Coffee Arabica	9	Other (specify)	88
kahawa Robusta/Coffee Robusta	10		
Mparachichi/Ovacado	11		
Mparachichi (improved)/Ovacado improved	12		
Mchenza/Tangarine	13		
Michungwa/Oranges	14		
Michungwa improved/Oranges improved	15		
Ndimu/Lemon	16		
Mlimau improved/Lemon improved	17		
Miembe/Mango	18		
Miembe kisassa/Mango improved	19		
Miembe Dodo/Mango dodo	20		
Mipera/Guava	21		
Mifenesi/Jackfruit	22		
Migomba/Bananas	23		
Minanasi/Pineapples	24		
Mipapai/Pawpaw	25		
Mikweme /Oyster nuts	26		
Komamanga/Pomegranate	27		
Mistafeli /Custard apple	28		
Mitende/Date palm	29		
Mipension/Passion fruit	30		
Pears	31		
Apples	32		
Peaches	33		
Mlozi /Almond	34		
Walnuts	35		
Chestnuts	36		
Lime Tree	37		
Mibuyu/Boabab	38		
Mzambarau/Plum tree	39		
Mikwaju/Tamrind tree	40		
Mzeituni/Olive tree	41		
Mzabibu /Grape	42		
Mkungumanga /Nutmeg	43		
Miti ya Kivuli/Shade trees	44		
Miti ya mbao Ngumu i.e Mininga/Hard wood trees Mininga	45		
Mipingo/Blackwood	46		
Mianzi/Bamboo	47		
Mkungu	48		

Part A: Data collection information

1. Valuation/household number:.....
2. Interviewer names:.....
3. Date:
4. Ward:
5. Village:
6. Names of household head (HHH):.....
7. Nationality of HHH
8. Mobile number of HHH or main contact person:.....
9. Names of person interviewed (if not the HHH):
10. Relationship of person interviewed to HHH:

Part B: Household demographics

1. Is this household part of a polygamous household?
2. If yes, state the number of wives:
3. Household number/s of related polygamous households:
4. Home language:.....
5. Ethnicity:
6. Religion:

Part C: Residency and tenants

1. For how many years has the household been living in this Village?
2. Does the household have another home? Y/ N
3. If yes, where is this other home:
4. Are there tenants accommodated on this property?
5. If yes, number of tenants being accommodated?....
6. Is the property used for business purposes? Y / N

Part F: Household members

1. How many people are in this household (excluding tenants/occupants)?

1. Name	2. PAP number	3. Age or Date of Birth	4. Relationship to household head	5. Marital status	6. Gender	7. Resident status	8. Disability/serious illness	Only for persons 5 years and older			Only for persons 15 years and older		
								9. Attending school?	10. Highest education completed	11. Able to read?	12. Primary activity (if formal employment specify, location)	13. Secondary activity	14. Employable skills
					M / F			Y / N		Y / N			
					M / F			Y / N		Y / N			

7. If yes, specify type of business?.....

Part D: Dwellings and structures

1. How many structures do this household own?.....
2. How many of each structure make up this homestead?

Structure	#
Multifunctional residential	
Stand-alone Sleeping	
Stand-alone Kitchen	
Stand-alone Toilet/Shower	
Business only	
Combined multifunctional residential & business	
Livestock kraal	
Other (specify)	

Part E: Water, sanitation and energy

1. Where is this household's water MOSTLY obtained from?
2. How long does it take to walk to that water source? (minutes)
3. What do you use the water for?
4. What method, if any, do you use most often to treat your water before drinking it?.....
5. What type of sanitation facility does this household use on most days?.....
6. Does the household share this sanitation facility with another household? Y / N.....
7. What energy does the household mostly use for cooking?
8. What energy does the household mostly use for lighting?

Part G: Land tenure and arable land

1. How many pieces of arable land does this household currently have access to?
2. If none, please provide reason?
3. What are the main crops/plants grown by the household?
4. What is the total acreage grown per season
5. What is the average quantity of this crop/plant sold per season? (Quantity & percentage)
6. What is the second most important crop/plant grown by the household?.....
7. What is the total acreage grown per season
8. What is the average quantity of this crop/plant sold per season? (Quantity & percentage)
9. Would you say that farming produces the (a.) principle or (b.) supplementary food source for this household?
10. Would you say that farming produces the (a.) principle or (b.) supplementary cash income for this household?
11. What tillage method does the household mostly use?
12. Has your household received any agricultural extension services during the last two seasons? Y/N.....
13. Did the household use any of the following modern inputs during the last season? (a.) improved seeds (b.) fertiliser (c.) improved breeds of livestock (d.) tractor

For each piece of land owned or used by the household, please provide the information indicated below:

#	1. Is the land within 100m of the home?	2. What is the piece of land used for?	3. Type of tenure	4. Estimated number of acres	5. Is the land impacted by Project? (field number)
1	Y/N				
2	Y/N				

Livestock/ Poultry	Est. Number owned by household	Use		
		Consumption	Sales	Rituals / ceremonies
6. Guinea fowl		Y / N	Y / N	Y / N
7. Pigeons		Y / N	Y / N	Y / N
8. Other (specify)		Y / N	Y / N	Y / N

Part H: Livestock and poultry

1. Does your household currently have access to land for grazing livestock? Y / N
2. If yes, how far is the grazing area from this homestead (minutes' walk)?
3. If No, please provide reason?
4. Does the household own any livestock animals and/or poultry?

Livestock/ Poultry	Est. Number owned by household	Use		
		Consumption	Sales	Rituals / ceremonies
1. Cattle		Y / N	Y / N	Y / N
2. Sheep		Y / N	Y / N	Y / N
3. Chickens / poultry		Y / N	Y / N	Y / N
4. Pigs		Y / N	Y / N	Y / N
5. Goat		Y / N	Y / N	Y / N

Part I: Use of natural resources

Resource type	Harvesting frequency? (D-Daily, W-Weekly, S- Seasonally)	For own use (O) or to sell (S)
1. Wood (construction/ fire)	D / W / S	O / S
2. Bamboo	D / W / S	O / S
3. Honey	D / W / S	O / S
4. Forest food products	D / W / S	O / S
5. Bush meat	D / W / S	O / S
6. Fish	D / W / S	O / S
7. Medicinal plants	D / W / S	O / S
8. Clay (brickmaking)	D / W / S	O / S
9. Thatch/Straw	D / W / S	O / S
10. Other (specify)	D / W / S	O / S

Part J: Sources of livelihood

1. What is the MOST important livelihood activity for this household?.....
2. Is the household mostly engaged in (a.) cash generating or (b.) food producing activities?.....
3. Please indicate main sources of household income below (all family members).

(Cross check all sources of income with reported sources of livelihood)

Source of income	Amount during last month for entire household (TSH)	Regular (R), Occasional (O)
1. Salary/wage (specify source)		R / O
2. Small-scale/ artisanal mining		R / O
3. Small trader		R / O
4. Crop sales		R / O
5. Livestock sales (incl. sale of animal products)		R / O
6. Social grants		R / O
7. Tenants		R / O
8. Firewood and/or charcoal		R / O
9. Building materials		R / O
10. Other (specify)		R / O

4. Who is the main cash income provider?

Part K: Marketing of produce and transport

1. Where do you sell most of your produce, crops or animals? (If at home, cross check with Q)
2. What is the principal mode of transportation used to take your goods to where they are sold?
3. How long does it take you to transport your goods to where it is sold?
4. What is the principal mode of transportation used to travel to work or farms?.....

Part L: Expenditure

Expenditure item	Rank the 5 most important items (1 most important – 5 least important)	Est. Amount during last month for entire household (TZS)
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		

Part M: Credit

1. Does the household rely on any of the following credit lending facilities?

Facility	Y/N
1. Microcredit Fund	
2. Bank	
3. Mutual Credit	
4. Loans from family and/or friends	

Part N: Moveable assets

Item	Number currently owned in <i>working order</i>
1. Cell phone	
2. Radio	
3. Television	
4. Sewing Machine	
5. Motor cycle	
6. Car/Van	
7. Tractor	
8. Donkey cart	
9. Bicycle	
10. Wheelbarrow	
11. Solar Panel	
12. Fridge	
13. Gas lamp	
14. Bed	
15. Generator	
16. Seeder	
17. Plow drawn by oxen	
18. Table	

Part Q: Access to public services and livelihood resources

Service / resource	Location (Name of nearest village/town)
1. Bus stop	
2. Clinic/ Health Centre	
3. Market/ shop	
4. Police station	
5. Bank / credit facilities	
6. Hunting area	
7. Fishing area	
8. Area where medicinal plants are collected	
9. Area where firewood and forest food products are collected	

Part O: Nutrition

1. Was there a shortage of food during the last two seasons? Y / N.....
2. If yes, circle the months: Jan / Feb / March / April / May / June / July / Aug / Sept / Oct / Nov / Dec
3. What was the most important reason for food shortage?

Part P: Health

1. Generally, when members of this household get ill, where do they go for medical attention?
2. How long do household members need to travel to get to this facility (minutes)?
3. Has your household received any household immunisation services in the last 6 months? Y/N ...
4. How often is the household visited by a community health worker?
5. Does your youngest child have a vaccination card? Y / N

Part R: Social networks

1. Do you have relatives in this village? Y / N

Activity	Depend on friends and/or family
1. Share equipment / tools / transport / Cultivate fields etc.	Y / N
2. Exchange goods / services	Y / N
3. Take care of children	Y / N
4. Take care of sick household members	Y / N
5. Borrow money	Y / N

Part S: Needs analysis

1. What is this households five most urgent needs? ..

Need	Rating (Assign 1 to most urgent and 5 least urgent)
1. Infrastructures i.e. roads, bridges	
2. Foodstuffs/water	
3. Health facilities	
4. Schools	
5. Agricultural equipment	
6. Police station	
7. Skills training	
8. Employment	
9. Community gardens	
10. Livestock watering hole	
11. Other (specify)	

Service / resource	Location (Name of nearest village/town)
1. Church/mosque	
2. Primary/Secondary school	

Part T: Expectations regarding the project

1. What are your main expectations regarding the proposed EACOP project:

Issue	Y/N
1. It will create employment	
2. It will create opportunities for local businesses	
3. It will bring development projects	
4. It will improve local infrastructure (roads, etc.)	
5. It will help to build schools, community facilities, etc.	
6. Other (specify)	

2. What are your main concerns regarding the proposed EACOP project:

Issue	Y/N
1. People will be displaced off their land	
2. Jobs will be given to outsiders	
3. Loss of traditional values	
4. It will impact on water resources	
5. The environment will be polluted	
6. Other (specify)	

3. Are you willing to relocate your household to another area if required? Y/N
4. Are you willing to relocate your agricultural activities to another area? Y/N
5. Suppose the livelihood activities that you are currently depending on are impacted upon due to a loss of your house and/or land? What would the best way be to restore your life?

Wards

Lusanga.....	1
Misima.....	2
Kijungu.....	3
Partimbo.....	4
Suruke.....	5
Msisi.....	6
Naga.....	7
Igusule.....	8
Bukombe.....	9
Bukome.....	10
Kasharunga.....	11
Kyaka.....	12
Saunyi.....	13
Njoro.....	14
Other (specify).....	15

Villages/settlements

Momboleyo	
Misima.....	1
Gita.....	2
Kwavijana.....	3
Ilala.....	4
Mwabib.....	5
Busonge.....	6
Bumkombe town.....	7
Bukome.....	8
Runazi.....	9
Bulifani.....	10
Kushaba.....	11
Bulyang'ombe.....	12
Mnyemfu.....	13
Mtaa.....	14
Other (specify).....	15

Hamlet

tbd.....	1
Other (specify).....	2

Relationship of person interviewed to HHH

Household head.....	1
Spouse of household head.....	2
Son/ daughter of household head.....	3
Parent or parent-in-law of household head.....	4
Other (specify).....	5

Home language:

Kiswahili.....	1
Kisambaa.....	2
Kizigua.....	3
Kibondei.....	4
Kimburu.....	5
Kigogo.....	6
Kinyiramba.....	7
Kisukuma.....	8
Kinyamwezi.....	9
Kihaya.....	10
Kinyambo.....	11
Kimakua.....	12
Kimakonde.....	13
Kiyao.....	14
Kingereza.....	15
Luganda.....	16
Other (specify).....	17

Ethnicity:

Wadigo.....	1
Wasambaa.....	2
Wamburu.....	3
Mang'ati.....	4

Wagogo.....	5
Warangi.....	6
Wanyaturu.....	7
Wanyiramba.....	8
Nyamwezi.....	9
Sukuma.....	10
Wahaya.....	11
Buganda.....	12
Other (specify).....	13

Religion

Islam.....	1
Christian.....	2
Animism.....	3
Other (specify).....	4

Nationality

Tanzanian.....	1
Malawian.....	2
Kenyan.....	3
Ugandan.....	4
Other (specify).....	5

Payment to stay on land

Land board.....	1
Chief/headman.....	2
Employer.....	3
Government.....	4
Other (specify).....	5

If yes, where is this other home:

Same village.....	1
Other Village in this District (specify Village).....	2
Other District in this Region (specify District).....	3
Other Region (Specify Region).....	4
Other Country (specify Country).....	5

Type of business

Small trading from shop.....	1
Mechanical Workshop.....	2
Salon.....	3
Other (Specify).....	3

Where is water MOSTLY obtained from?

Communal borehole/well.....	1
Individual borehole/well.....	2
Government provided water (community tap/standpipe).....	3
River, stream, dam or creek.....	4
Rain tank.....	5
Water vendor.....	6
Other (specify).....	7

What do you use the water for?

Drinking.....	1
Domestic use (bathing, cleaning, etc.).....	2
Irrigation / crops.....	3
Livestock.....	4
Other (specify).....	5

What method, if any, do you use most often to treat your water before drinking it?

Do not treat water.....	1
Boiling.....	2
Adding bleach/ chlorine.....	3
Straining through cloth.....	4
Letting it stand and settle.....	5
Water filter.....	6
Other (specify).....	7

How do you store drinking water?

Do not store	1
Special water buckets	2
Any buckets	3
Covered clay pot	4
Other (specify)	5

Sanitation facility

No sanitation facility	1
Pit latrine	2
Flush toilet	3
Other (specify)	4

Type of energy mostly

Generator	1
Solar panel	2
Public Electricity	3
Charcoal	4
Flashlight/Batteries	5
Butane Gas	6
Candles	7
Wood	8
Cow dung	9
Paraffin	10
Other (specify)	11

Relationship to household head

Household head	1
Spouse of household head	2
Son/ daughter of household head	3
Son-in-law/ daughter-in-law of household head	4
Grandchild of household head	5
Parent of household head	6
Parent-in-law of household head	7
Brother/ sister of household head	8
Cousin of household head	9
Grandparent of household head	10
Adopted/ foster/ step child of household head	11
Orphan	12
Not related but dependent	13
Other (specify)	14

Marital status

Married	1
Divorced	2
Widowed	3
Single	4
Living together	5
Child	6

Resident status

Lives here full time	1
Lives here part-time (more than 5 days per month)	2
Lives here irregularly (less than 5 days per month)	3

Highest education

None	1
In primary School	2
Did not finish primary School	3
Finished Primary School	4
In Secondary School	5
Did not finish Secondary School	6
Finished Secondary School	7
Higher Educational Level	8

Economic/livelihood activity

Farming	2
Small trading	3
Livestock keeping	4
Artisanal mining	5

Other self-employment/ own business	6
Salaried employment	7
Day laborer/ pieceworker	8
Unemployed but looking for work	9
Too old or sick to work	10
Staying at home/ not looking for work	11
Still in school or studying	12
Other (specify)	13

Employable Skills

Driving	1
Operation of heavy equipment	2
Mechanical skills	3
Electrical skills	4
Plumbing	5
Builder/ construction	6
Carpentry	7
Computer operating	8
Administrative/ clerical	9
Warehouse/ storekeeping	10
None of the above	11

No access to farming land

Not enough money to rent land	1
Not enough land available	2
No need for land	3
Other (specify)	4

Crops/plants

Cassava	1
Rice	2
Yam	3
Corn	4
White sorghum	5
Red sorghum	6
Peanuts/groundnuts	7
Cowpea	8
Cotton	9
Onion	10
Tomato	11
Lettuce	12
Carrots	13
Cotton	14
Coffee	15
Beans	16
Potato	17
Pumpkin	18
Maize	19
Pimento	20
Aubergine	21
Green legume	22
Watermelon	23
Melon	24
Okra	25
Mango	26
Banana	27
Orange	28
Citrus	29
Papaya	30
Other (specify)	31

Total acreage grown per season

1-5	1
5-10	2
10-15	3
15+	4

Average amount sold per year (bunches, kilograms, sacks, poles)

1-5	1
-----------	---

5-10	2
10-15	3
15+	4
Other (specify)	5

If any fields were left uncultivated, why were they not cultivated?

Resting/ lying fallow	1
No rain	2
Late rain	3
Not enough financial resources	4
No seeds to plant	5
No farming implements	6
Shortage of labour	7
Birds/ animals eat the crops	8
Pests/ crop disease	9
Other (specify)	10

Tillage method

Leased line cows (plough)	1
Manual labour	2
Tractor	3
Other (specify)	4

What is the piece of land used for?

Cultivation of crops throughout the whole year	1
Cultivation of crops during part of the year	2
Fallow/ resting	3
Grazing	4
Rented or lent to someone else	5
Not used	6
Other (specify)	7

What type of ownership does the household have over the land?

Mailo	1
Individual land title	2
Customary land title	3
Rent/Lease (paid in cash)	4
Rent/Lease (paid in kind)	5
Free load	6
Occupied without authorization	7
Other (specify)	8

Grazing areas

Around the homestead/concession	1
In the pasture of the village	2
Grazing in the forest	3
Transhumance	6
Other (specify)	7

Livelihood resources

Subsistence farming	1
Sales of crops	2
Small trading	3
Sales of livestock/ livestock products	4
Artisanal mining	5
Other self-employment/ own business	6
Salaried employment (specify)	7
Other (specify)	9

Main income provider source of income

Farming	1
Fishing	2
Shepherding	3
Hunting	4
Driving	5
Apprentice	6
Mechanic	7
Shop owner	8

Military service	9
Livestock seller	10
Baker	11
Butcher	12
Carpenter	13
Artisanal mining	14
Other (specify)	15

Where do you sell most of your produce, crops or animals?

At the village itself	1
Surrounding villages	2
Surrounding towns (specify)	3
Other (specify)	4

Who transports produce to the market

Male adult	1
Female adult	2
Male child	3
Female child	4

How long does it take you to transport your goods to where it is sold?

Less than 1 hour	1
1-3 hours	2
3-6 hours	3
More than 6 hours	4

Mode of transport

Bicycle	1
Bus	2
Car driver	3
Car passenger	4
Animal drawn cart	5
Motorbike	6
Truck	7
Head loading	8
Public transport	9
Other (specify)	10

What was the most important reason for food shortage?

Lack of income	1
Shortage of instruments to farm	2
Animals destroy crops	3
Drought	4
Lack of access to markets	5
Insufficient labour	6
Shortage of land	7
Sold food for cash	8
Bad luck/ witchcraft	9
Other (specify)	10

Health Facilities

District hospital	1
Public health centre	2
Private sector health facility	2
Private nurse	5
Traditional therapist/healer	6
Did not seek treatment	8
Other (specify)	9

HIV/AIDS Perception/information

It kills	1
Incurable	2
The manner in which it is contracted	3
Treatment or management of the condition	4
Other	5

Frequency of visits from health care workers?

Once a month	1
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Twice a month	2
Once in three months	3
Twice a year	4

Common causes of HIV/AIDS

Irresponsible sexual behaviour	1
Blood transfusion	2
Sharing of sharp instruments such as syringes, razorblades etc.....	3
Mother to child transfusion.....	4
Don't know.....	5
Other (specify)	6

Relocation preferences

I don't want to lose access to my land	1
Replacement of my land elsewhere to continue cultivation .	2
Be compensated with cash and find another land for cultivation	3
Be compensated with cash and start another business	4
Other	5

Appendix C: Compensation Rates

Crops

Crop Rates in Lake Zone (Kanda Ya Ziwa)

TABLE NO.1D - PERENNIAL CROPS -SUMMARY OF VALUE RATES									
I	TYPE OF CROP	CROP VALUE IN T.SHS.							
		Per Hectare		Per Acre	Per Stem or Cluster				
S/N		Plant Population per Hectare	Average Cared Matured Crop	Plant Population per Acre	Average Cared Matured Crop	Seedling Crop (30%)	Mature crop (60%)	Optimum producing crop (100%)	Aged Crop (15%)
A	CASH CROPS								
1	Coconut (Minazi)	125.00	22,500,000.00	50.61	9,109,311.74	54,000.00	108,000.00	180,000.00	27,000.00
2	Cashewnuts (Mikorosho)	100.00	6,000,000.00	40.49	2,429,149.80	18,000.00	36,000.00	60,000.00	9,000.00
3	Oil palm (Michikichi)	150.00	15,000,000.00	60.73	6,072,874.49	30,000.00	60,000.00	100,000.00	15,000.00
4	Sugar cane (Miwa)	12,500.00	37,500,000.00	5,060.73	15,182,186.23	900.00	1,800.00	3,000.00	450.00
5	Cloves (Mikarafuu)	200.00	12,000,000.00	80.97	4,858,299.60	18,000.00	36,000.00	60,000.00	9,000.00
6	Msufi	200.00	10,000,000.00	80.97	4,048,583.00	15,000.00	30,000.00	50,000.00	7,500.00
7	Sisal	5,000.00	15,000,000.00	2,024.29	6,072,874.49	900.00	1,800.00	3000	450.00
8	Cocoa	1,000.00	3,000,000.00	404.86	1,214,574.90	900.00	1,800.00	3000	450.00
9	Coffee (Arabica)	2,000.00	60,000,000.00	809.72	24,291,497.98	9,000.00	18,000.00	30000	4,500.00
10	Coffee (Robusta)	2,000.00	50,000,000.00	809.72	20,242,914.98	7,500.00	15,000.00	25000	3,750.00
B	FRUITS								
1	Ovacado (Mparachichi)	100.00	6,000,000.00	40.49	2,429,149.80	18,000.00	36,000.00	60,000.00	9,000.00
2	Tangarine (Mchenza)	250.00	602,500.00	101.21	243,927.13	723.00	1,446.00	2,410.00	361.50
3	Oranges (Machungwa)	250.00	11,500,000.00	101.21	4,655,870.45	13,800.00	27,600.00	46,000.00	6,900.00

TABLE NO.1D - PERENNIAL CROPS -SUMMARY OF VALUE RATES									
I	TYPE OF CROP	CROP VALUE IN T.SHS.							
		Per Hectare		Per Acre	Per Stem or Cluster				
S/N		Plant Population per Hectare	Average Cared Matured Crop	Plant Population per Acre	Average Cared Matured Crop	Seedling Crop (30%)	Mature crop (60%)	Optimum producing crop (100%)	Aged Crop (15%)
4	Lemon (Ndimu)	250.00	5,500,000.00	101.21	2,226,720.65	6,600.00	13,200.00	22,000.00	3,300.00
5	Mlimau (Lemon)	250.00	5,500,000.00	101.21	2,226,720.65	6,600.00	13,200.00	22,000.00	3,300.00
6	Mango (mwembe)	75.00	7,500,000.00	30.36	3,036,437.25	30,000.00	60,000.00	100,000.00	15,000.00
7	Mango(Mwembe improved)	150.00	32,250,000.00	60.73	13,056,680.16	64,500.00	129,000.00	215,000.00	32,250.00
8	Guava (Mpera)	150.00	3,000,000.00	60.73	1,214,574.90	6,000.00	12,000.00	20,000.00	3,000.00
9	Jackfruit (Mifenesi)	75.00	3,525,000.00	30.36	1,427,125.51	14,100.00	28,200.00	47,000.00	7,050.00
10	Bananas(Migomba 6)	750.00	24,000,000.00	303.64	9,716,599.19	9,600.00	19,200.00	32,000.00	4,800.00
11	Pinaples (Minanasi)	10,000.00	15,000,000.00	4,048.58	6,072,874.49	450.00	900.00	1,500.00	225.00
12	Pawpaw (Mipapai)	800.00	16,000,000.00	323.89	6,477,732.79	6,000.00	12,000.00	20,000.00	3,000.00
13	Mikweme (Oyster nuts)	150.00	2,700,000.00	60.73	1,093,117.41	5,400.00	10,800.00	18,000.00	2,700.00
14	Komamanga	250.00	3,000,000.00	101.21	1,214,574.90	3,600.00	7,200.00	12,000.00	1,800.00
15	Mistafeli (Custard apple)	350.00	8,400,000.00	141.70	3,400,809.72	7,200.00	14,400.00	24,000.00	3,600.00
16	mitende (Date palm)	125.00	4,000,000.00	50.61	1,619,433.20	9,600.00	19,200.00	32,000.00	4,800.00
17	passion fruits	11,111.00	111,110,000.00	4,498.38	44,983,805.67	3,000.00	6,000.00	10,000.00	1,500.00
C	SPICES								
1	Cardamon (Iliki)	800.00	8,000,000.00	323.89	3,238,866.40	1500	3,000.00	10,000.00	750.00
2	Cinamomum (Mdalasini)	1,500.00	15,000,000.00	607.29	6,072,874.49	1500	3,000.00	10,000.00	750.00

TABLE NO.1D - PERENNIAL CROPS -SUMMARY OF VALUE RATES									
I	TYPE OF CROP	CROP VALUE IN T.SHS.							
		Per Hectare		Per Acre	Per Stem or Cluster				
S/N		Plant Population per Hectare	Average Cared Matured Crop	Plant Population per Acre	Average Cared Matured Crop	Seedling Crop (30%)	Mature crop (60%)	Optimum producing crop (100%)	Aged Crop (15%)
3	Black pepper (Pilipili Manga)	1,500.00	10,500,000.00	607.29	4,251,012.15	2400	4,800.00	7,000.00	1,200.00
4	Tangawizi (Ginger)	5,000.00	20,000,000.00	2,024.29	8,097,165.99	1500	3,000.00	4,000.00	750.00
5	Macademia nuts	100.00	4,500,000.00	40.49	1,821,862.35	13500	27,000.00	45,000.00	6,750.00
6	Flowers					1500	3,000.00	5,000.00	750.00
7	Arovela					1200	2,400.00	4,000.00	600.00
8	Rosela					1050	2,100.00	3,500.00	525.00

TABLE NO. 2D - SEASONAL CROPS-SUMMARY OF VALUE RATES									
II	TYPE OF CROP	MARKET VALUE IN T.SHS.							
		Per Hectare			Per Stem or Cluster		Per Stem or Cluster		
S/N		Plant Population per Hectare	Average Cared Matured Crop	Plant Population per Acre	Average Cared Matured Crop	Seedling Crop (30%)	Mature crop (60%)	Optimum producing crop (100%)	Aged Crop (15%)
A	CASH CROPS								
1	Tobacco	13,000.00	8,645,000.00	5,263.16	3,500,000	378	756	665	189.00
2	Cotton	40,000.00	9,880,000.00	16,194.33	4,000,000	255	510	247	127.50
B	CEREALS								
1	Maize (Mahindi)	10,000.00	1,729,000.00	4049	700,000	51.87	103.74	172.9	25.94
2	Paddy (Mpunga)	10,000.00	3,952,000.00	4049	1,600,000	118.56	237.12	395.2	59.28
3	Sorghum (Mtama)	10,000.00	1,482,000.00	4049	600,000	44.46	88.92	148.2	22.23
4	Ulezi	10,000.00	1,729,000.00	4049	700,000	51.87	103.74	172.9	25.94

TABLE NO. 2D - SEASONAL CROPS-SUMMARY OF VALUE RATES									
II	MARKET VALUE IN T.SHS.								
	TYPE OF CROP	Per Hectare			Per Stem or Cluster			Per Stem or Cluster	
S/N		Plant Population per Hectare	Average Cared Matured Crop	Plant Population per Acre	Average Cared Matured Crop	Seedling Crop (30%)	Mature crop (60%)	Optimum producing crop (100%)	Aged Crop (15%)
5	Uwele	10,000.00	1,729,000.00	4049	700,000	51.87	103.74	172.9	25.94
C	BEANS								
1	Choroko	10,000.00	2,470,000.00	4049	1,000,000	74.1	148.2	247	37.05
2	Beans (Maharage)	10,000.00	1,803,100.00	4049	730,000	54.093	108.186	180.31	27.05
3	Mbaazi	10,000.00	1,111,500.00	4049	450,000	33.345	66.69	111.15	16.67
4	Kunde	10,000.00	1,136,200.00	4049	460,000	34.086	68.172	113.62	17.04
5	Njegere	10,000.00	2,470,000.00	4049	1,000,000	74.1	148.2	247	37.05
6	Bambara nuts (Njugumawe)	10,000.00	3,952,000.00	4049	1,600,000	118.56	237.12	395.2	59.28
7	Fiwi nuts	10,000.00	3,952,000.00	4049	1,600,000	118.56	237.12	395.2	59.28
8	Dengu	10,000.00	1,482,000.00	4049	600,000	44.46	88.92	148.2	22.23
D	MIZIZI								
1	Cocoyams (Magimbi)	10,000.00	1,729,000.00	4,049	700,000	51.87	103.74	172.9	25.94
2	Cassava(Mihogo)	10,000.00	1,729,000.00	4,049	700,000	51.87	103.74	172.9	25.94
3	Sweet potatoes (Viazi vitamu)	10,000.00	1,235,000.00	4,049	500,000	37.05	74.1	123.5	18.53
4	Irish Potatoes (Viazi mviringo)	10,000.00	2,964,000.00	4,049	1,200,000	88.92	177.84	296.4	44.46
5	Viazi vikuu (yams)	10,000.00	901,550.00	4,049	365,000	27.0465	54.093	90.155	13.52
E	VEGETABLES								
1	Bamia	10,000.00	7,500,000.00	4,049	3,036,437.25	225	450	750	112.50
2	Bilinganya	10,000.00	10,000,000.00	4,049	4,048,583.00	300	600	1000	150.00

TABLE NO. 2D - SEASONAL CROPS-SUMMARY OF VALUE RATES									
II	MARKET VALUE IN T.SHS.								
	TYPE OF CROP	Per Hectare			Per Stem or Cluster			Per Stem or Cluster	
S/N		Plant Population per Hectare	Average Cared Matured Crop	Plant Population per Acre	Average Cared Matured Crop	Seedling Crop (30%)	Mature crop (60%)	Optimum producing crop (100%)	Aged Crop (15%)
3	Kabichi	10,000.00	10,000,000.00	4,049	4,048,583.00	300	600	1000	150.00
4	Karoti	10,000.00	5,000,000.00	4,049	2,024,291.50	150	300	500	75.00
5	Koliflawa	10,000.00	10,000,000.00	4,049	4,048,583.00	300	600	1000	150.00
6	Maboga	10,000.00	12,000,000.00	4,049	4,858,299.60	360	720	1200	180.00
7	Matango	10,000.00	10,000,000.00	4,049	4,048,583.00	300	600	1000	150.00
8	Matikiti maji	10,000.00	30,000,000.00	4,049	12,145,748.99	900	1800	3000	450.00
9	Mchicha	10,000.00	720,000.00	4,049	291,497.98	21.6	43.2	72	10.80
10	Nyanya	10,000.00	10,000,000.00	4,049	4,048,583.00	300	600	1000	150.00
11	Pilipili hoho	10,000.00	20,000,000.00	4,049	8,097,165.99	600	1200	2000	300.00
12	Pilpili kali	10,000.00	4,000,000.00	4,049	1,619,433.20	120	240	400	60.00
13	Nyanya chungu	10,000.00	6,000,000.00	4,049	2,429,149.80	180	360	600	90.00
14	kisamvu	10,000.00	9,000,000.00	4,049	3,643,724.70	270	540	900	135.00
15	Saladi/Lectuce/Chinese	10,000.00	12,350,000.00	4,049	5,000,000.00	370.5	741	1235	185.25
16	Vitungu maji/Onion	10,000.00	14,820,000.00	4,049	6,000,000.00	444.6	889.2	1482	222.30
17	Vitungu saumu/Garlic	10,000.00	24,700,000.00	4,049	10,000,000.00	741	1482	2470	370.50
18	Matembele	10,000.00	494,000.00	4,049	200,000.00	14.82	29.64	49.4	7.41
F	OIL SEEDS								
1	Sunflower (Alizeti)	10,000.00	1,803,100.00	4,049	730,000.00	54.093	108.186	180.31	27.05
2	Ground Nuts (Karanga)	10,000.00	1,235,000.00	4,049	500,000.00	37.05	74.1	123.5	18.53
3	Ufuta (simsim)	10,000.00	2,470,000.00	4,049	1,000,000.00	74.1	148.2	247	37.05
4	Castor Nyonyo	10,000.00	864,500.00	4,049	350,000.00	25.935	51.87	86.45	12.97

III	TABLE NO.3D SUMMARY - FOREST PERENNIAL CROPS			
	TYPE OF CROP	Per Stem		
		Seedling Crop (30%)	Mature crop (60%)	Mature trees (100%)
S/N				
1	Shade trees	6,000.00	12,000.00	20,000.00
2	Miti ya mbaao Ngumu i.e Mninga	13,500.00	27,000.00	45,000.00
3	Mfuru	15,000.00	30,000.00	50,000.00
4	Mpira	9,600.00	19,200.00	32,000.00
5	Mkungu	12,600.00	25,200.00	42,000.00
6	Miboyo	13,500.00	27,000.00	45,000.00
7	Mwarobaini	7,500.00	15,000.00	25,000.00
8	Mng'ong'o	9,000.00	18,000.00	30,000.00
9	Mpira(rubber)	9,600.00	19,200.00	32,000.00
10	Mkrismasi	6,900.00	13,800.00	23,000.00
11	Mpilipili (mti)	28,500.00	57,000.00	95,000.00
12	Lucina trees	7,800.00	15,600.00	26,000.00
13	Ashok trees	6,000.00	12,000.00	20,000.00
14	Misonobari	21,000.00	42,000.00	70,000.00
15	Gravelia	13,500.00	27,000.00	45,000.00
16	Mikaratus	13,500.00	27,000.00	45,000.00
17	Mgundi(Gum)	6,000.00	12,000.00	20,000.00
18	Mitiki	21,000.00	42,000.00	70,000.00
19	Topetope	6,000.00	12,000.00	20,000.00
20	Michongoma	600.00	1,200.00	2,000.00
21	Mjohoro	7,800.00	15,600.00	26,000.00
22	Mnyaa	1,200.00	2,400.00	4,000.00
23	Mtantalala	3,900.00	7,800.00	13,000.00

III	TABLE NO.3D SUMMARY - FOREST PERENNIAL CROPS			
	TYPE OF CROP	Per Stem		
		Seedling Crop (30%)	Mature crop (60%)	Mature trees (100%)
S/N				
24	Mkwaju	21,000.00	42,000.00	70,000.00
25	Mlonge	9,000.00	18,000.00	30,000.00
26	Mbuyu	12,000.00	24,000.00	40,000.00
27	Sungwi	4,500.00	9,000.00	15,000.00
28	Mkoma	4,500.00	9,000.00	15,000.00
29	Mbula	13,500.00	27,000.00	45,000.00
30	Mjani mapana	6,000.00	12,000.00	20,000.00
31	Panga uzazi	6,000.00	12,000.00	20,000.00
32	Albizi	4,500.00	9,000.00	15,000.00
33	Mhale	6,000.00	12,000.00	20,000.00
34	Mijune	6,000.00	12,000.00	20,000.00
35	Muzo	1,500.00	3,000.00	5,000.00
36	Mshasha	6,000.00	12,000.00	20,000.00
37	Msomoro	4,500.00	9,000.00	15,000.00
38	Mjijune	3,000.00	6,000.00	10,000.00
39	Mfausiku (Mtangala)	4,500.00	9,000.00	15,000.00
40	Mlumba	9,000.00	18,000.00	30,000.00

Crop Rates in Northern Zone (Kanda Ya Kaskazini)

I	TABLE NO.1C - PERENNIAL CROPS -SUMMARY OF VALUE RATES								
	TYPE OF CROP	CROP VALUE IN T.SHS.							
S/N		Per Hectare		Per Acre	Per Stem or Cluster				
	Plant Population per Hectare	Average Cared Matured Crop	Plant Population per Acre	Average Cared Matured Crop	Seedling Crop (30%)	Mature Crop (60%)	Optimum Producing Crop (100%)	Aged Crop (15%)	
A	CASH CROPS								
1	Mnazi	125.00	18,750,000.00	50.61	7,591,093	45000	90000	150000	22,500.00
2	Mikorosho	100.00	9,000,000.00	40.49	3,643,725	27000	54000	90000	13,500.00
3	Michikichi	150.00	4,800,000.00	60.73	1,943,320	9600	19200	32000	4,800.00
4	Miwa (8 hadi 10)	12,500.00	62,500,000.00	5,060.73	25,303,644	1500	3000	5000	750.00
5	Misufi	200.00	10,000,000.00	80.97	4,048,583	15000	30000	50000	7,500.00
6	Katani	5,000.00	25,000,000.00	2,024.29	10,121,457	1500	3000	5000	750.00
7	Cocoa	1,000.00	25,000,000.00	404.86	10,121,457	7500	15000	25000	3,750.00
8	Kahawa (Arabika)	2,000.00	120,000,000.00	809.72	48,582,996	18000	36000	60000	9,000.00
B	FRUITS								
1	Miparachichi (Asili)	100.00	8,000,000.00	40.49	3,238,866.40	24,000.00	48,000.00	80,000.00	12,000.00
2	Miparachichi (Improved)	150.00	9,750,000.00	60.73	3,947,368.42	19,500.00	39,000.00	65,000.00	9,750.00
3	Chenza	250.00	8,750,000.00	101.21	3,542,510.12	10,500.00	21,000.00	35,000.00	5,250.00
4	Chungwa (Asili)	250.00	15,000,000.00	101.21	6,072,874.49	18,000.00	36,000.00	60,000.00	9,000.00
5	Chungwa (Improved)	277.00	16,620,000.00	112.15	6,728,744.94	18,000.00	36,000.00	60,000.00	9,000.00
6	Ndimu (Asili)	250.00	5,000,000.00	101.21	2,024,291.50	6,000.00	12,000.00	20,000.00	3,000.00
7	Ndimu (Improved)	250.00	5,000,000.00	101.21	2,024,291.50	6,000.00	12,000.00	20,000.00	3,000.00

I	TABLE NO.1C - PERENNIAL CROPS -SUMMARY OF VALUE RATES								
	S/N	TYPE OF CROP	CROP VALUE IN T.SHS.						
Per Hectare			Per Acre	Per Stem or Cluster					
		Plant Population per Hectare	Average Cared Matured Crop	Plant Population per Acre	Average Cared Matured Crop	Seedling Crop (30%)	Mature Crop (60%)	Optimum Producing Crop (100%)	Aged Crop (15%)
8	Limao (Asili)	250.00	5,000,000.00	101.21	2,024,291.50	6,000.00	12,000.00	20,000.00	3,000.00
9	Limao (Improved)	250.00	5,000,000.00	101.21	2,024,291.50	6,000.00	12,000.00	20,000.00	3,000.00
10	Mwembe (Asili)	75.00	7,125,000.00	30.36	2,884,615.38	28,500.00	57,000.00	95,000.00	14,250.00
11	Mwembe (Dodo)	100.00	15,000,000.00	40.49	6,072,874.49	45,000.00	90,000.00	150,000.00	22,500.00
12	Mwembe (Improved)	150.00	24,000,000.00	60.73	9,716,599.19	48,000.00	96,000.00	160,000.00	24,000.00
13	Mpera (Asili)	150.00	1,500,000.00	60.73	607,287.45	3,000.00	6,000.00	10,000.00	1,500.00
14	Mpera(Improved)		-	-	-	9,900.00	19,800.00	33,000.00	4,950.00
15	Mifenesi	75.00	3,000,000.00	30.36	1,214,574.90	12,000.00	24,000.00	40,000.00	6,000.00
16	Migomba (Improved)		-	-	-	15,000.00	30,000.00	50,000.00	7,500.00
17	Migomba (Asili)	750.00	33,750,000.00	303.64	13,663,967.61	13,500.00	27,000.00	45,000.00	6,750.00
18	Nanasi	10,000.00	10,000,000.00	4,048.58	4,048,583.00	300.00	600.00	1,000.00	150.00
19	Papai (Pawpaw)	800.00	12,000,000.00	323.89	4,858,299.60	4,500.00	9,000.00	15,000.00	2,250.00
20	Mkweme	150.00	4,500,000.00	60.73	1,821,862.35	9,000.00	18,000.00	30,000.00	4,500.00
21	Komamanga	250.00	2,500,000.00	101.21	1,012,145.75	3,000.00	6,000.00	10,000.00	1,500.00
22	Stafeli	350.00	5,250,000.00	141.70	2,125,506.07	4,500.00	9,000.00	15,000.00	2,250.00
23	Mtende	125.00	1,125,000.00	50.61	759,109.31	4,500.00	9,000.00	15,000.00	2,250.00
24	Passion fruit	11,111.00	14,999,850.00	4,498.38	6,072,813.77	405.00	810.00	1,350.00	202.50
25	Pears	156.00	7,800,000.00	63.16	3,157,894.74	15,000.00	30,000.00	50,000.00	7,500.00
26	Apple	156.00	7,800,000.00	63.16	3,157,894.74	15,000.00	30,000.00	50,000.00	7,500.00

I	TABLE NO.1C - PERENNIAL CROPS -SUMMARY OF VALUE RATES								
	TYPE OF CROP	CROP VALUE IN T.SHS.							
		Per Hectare		Per Acre	Per Stem or Cluster				
S/N		Plant Population per Hectare	Average Cared Matured Crop	Plant Population per Acre	Average Cared Matured Crop	Seedling Crop (30%)	Mature Crop (60%)	Optimum Producing Crop (100%)	Aged Crop (15%)
27	Peaches	156.00	5,460,000.00	63.16	2,210,526.32	10,500.00	21,000.00	35,000.00	5,250.00
28	Plums (Matunda damu)			-	-	12,000.00	24,000.00	40,000.00	6,000.00
29	Tikiti maji (Water melon)			-	-	4,500.00	9,000.00	15,000.00	2,250.00
30	Tango (Cucumba)			-	-	1,500.00	3,000.00	5,000.00	750.00
31	Mzambarau			-	-	15,000.00	30,000.00	50,000.00	7,500.00
32	Mkwaju			-	-	9,000.00	18,000.00	30,000.00	4,500.00
33	Mforosadi			-	-	3,600.00	7,200.00	12,000.00	1,800.00
34	Mbuyu			-	-	15,000.00	30,000.00	50,000.00	7,500.00
35	Topetope			-	-	4,500.00	9,000.00	15,000.00	2,250.00

II	TABLE NO. 2C - SEASONAL CROPS-SUMMARY OF VALUE RATES								
	TYPE OF CROP	MARKET VALUE IN T.SHS.							
		Per Hectare		Per Acre	Per Stem or Cluster				
S/N		Plant Population per Hectare	Average Cared Matured Crop	Plant Population per Acre	Average Cared Matured Crop	Seedling Crop (30%)	Mature crop (60%)	Optimum producing crop (100%)	Aged Crop (15%)
A	CASH CROPS								
1	Tobacco	13,000.00	8,645,000.00	5,263.16	3,500,000.00	378	756	665	189.00
2	Cotton	40,000.00	9,880,000.00	16,194.33	4000000	255	510	247	127.50

TABLE NO. 2C - SEASONAL CROPS-SUMMARY OF VALUE RATES									
II	TYPE OF CROP	MARKET VALUE IN T.SHS.							
		Per Hectare		Per Acre	Per Stem or Cluster				
S/N		Plant Popula-tion per Hectare	Average Cared Matured Crop	Plant Popula-tion per Acre	Average Cared Matured Crop	Seedling Crop (30%)	Mature crop (60%)	Optimum producing crop (100%)	Aged Crop (15%)
B	CEREALS								
1	Maize (Mahindi) Monocropping	10,000.00	1,976,000.00	4,048.58	800000	59.28	118.56	197.6	29.64
2	Maize (Intercropping)	10,000.00	1,482,000.00	4,048.58	600000	44.46	88.92	148.2	22.23
3	Paddy (Asili) (Mpunga)	10,000.00	5,928,000.00	4,048.58	2400000	177.84	355.68	592.8	88.92
4	Paddy (Improved) (Mpunga)	10,000.00	1,605,500.00	4,048.58	650000	48.165	96.33	160.55	24.08
5	Sorghum (Mtama)	10,000.00	1,482,000.00	4,048.58	600000	44.46	88.92	148.2	22.23
6	Ulezi	10,000.00	889,200.00	4,048.58	360000	26.676	53.352	88.92	13.34
7	Uwele	10,000.00	370,500.00	4,048.58	150000	11.115	22.23	37.05	5.56
8	Ngano	10,000.00	2,778,750.00	4,048.58	1125000	83.3625	166.725	277.875	41.68
9	Barley (Shairi)	10,000.00	1,803,100.00	4,048.58	730000	54.093	108.186	180.31	27.05
C	BEANS								
1	Mbaazi	10,000.00	1,358,500.00	4,048.58	550000	40.755	81.51	135.85	82,500.00
2	Choroko	10,000.00	-	4,048.58		0	0	0	-
3	Maharage (Monocropping)	10,000.00	1,983,410.00	4,048.58	803,000	59.5023	119.0046	198.341	120,450.00
4	Maharage (Intercropping)	10,000.00	1,000,350.00	4,048.58	405,000	30.0105	60.021	100.035	60,750.00
5	Kunde	10,000.00	-	4,048.58		0	0	0	-
6	Njegere	10,000.00	-	4,048.58		0	0	0	-

TABLE NO. 2C - SEASONAL CROPS-SUMMARY OF VALUE RATES									
II	TYPE OF CROP	MARKET VALUE IN T.SHS.							
		Per Hectare		Per Acre	Per Stem or Cluster				
S/N		Plant Popula-tion per Hectare	Average Cared Matured Crop	Plant Popula-tion per Acre	Average Cared Matured Crop	Seedling Crop (30%)	Mature crop (60%)	Optimum producing crop (100%)	Aged Crop (15%)
7	Njugu mawe (Bambara nuts)	10,000.00	-	4,048.58		0	0	0	-
8	Ngwara/Fiwi nuts	10,000.00	1,976,000.00	4,048.58	800,000	59.28	118.56	197.6	120,000.00
9	Dengu	10,000.00	1,111,500.00	4,048.58	450,000	33.345	66.69	111.15	67,500.00
D	MIZIZI								
1	Magimbi (Cocoyams)	10,000.00	60,000,000.00	4,048.58	24,291,497.98	1800	3600	6000	900.00
2	Mihogo	10,000.00	50,000,000.00	4,048.58	20,242,914.98	1500	3000	5000	750.00
3	Viazi vikuu (Yams)	10,000.00	100,000,000.00	4,048.58	40,485,829.96	3000	6000	10000	1,500.00
4	Viazi vitamu (Sweetpotatoes)	10,000.00	3,458,000.00	4,048.58	1,400,000.00	103.74	207.48	345.8	51.87
5	Viazi mvingo (Irish potatoes)	10,000.00	4,199,000.00	4,048.58	1,700,000.00	125.97	251.94	419.9	62.99
E	VEGETABLES								
1	Bilinganya	10,000.00	790,400.00	4,048.58	320,000	23.712	47.424	79.04	11.86
2	Kabichi	10,000.00	8,398,000.00	4,048.58	3,400,000	251.94	503.88	839.8	125.97
3	Karoti	10,000.00	6,669,000.00	4,048.58	2,700,000	200.07	400.14	666.9	100.04
4	Maboga	10,000.00	-	4,048.58		0	0	0	-
5	Matango	10,000.00	666,900.00	4,048.58	270,000	20.007	40.014	66.69	10.00
6	Mchicha	10,000.00	-	4,048.58				0	-
7	Nyanya	10,000.00	5,557,500.00	4,048.58	2,250,000	166.725	333.45	555.75	83.36
8	Pilipili hoho	10,000.00	889,200.00	4,048.58	360,000	26.676	53.352	88.92	13.34
9	Vitunguu maji	10,000.00	3,211,000.00	4,048.58	1,300,000	96.33	192.66	321.1	48.17

TABLE NO. 2C - SEASONAL CROPS-SUMMARY OF VALUE RATES									
II	TYPE OF CROP	MARKET VALUE IN T.SHS.							
		Per Hectare		Per Acre	Per Stem or Cluster				
S/N		Plant Popula-tion per Hectare	Average Cared Matured Crop	Plant Popula-tion per Acre	Average Cared Matured Crop	Seedling Crop (30%)	Mature crop (60%)	Optimum producing crop (100%)	Aged Crop (15%)
10	Vitunguu saum	10,000.00	10,374,000.00	4,048.58	4,200,000	311.22	622.44	1037.4	155.61
11	Calflower	10,000.00	8,398,000.00	4,048.58	3,400,000	251.94	503.88	839.8	125.97
12	Nyanya chungu	10,000.00	1,123,850.00	4,048.58	455,000	33.7155	67.431	112.385	16.86
13	Spinachi	10,000.00	2,167,425.00	4,048.58	877,500	65.02275	130.0455	216.7425	32.51
F	MAUA								
1	Maua ya nje (Outdoor)					2,400,000.00	4,800,000.00	8,000,000.00	1,200,000.00

TABLE NO.3C SUMMARY-FOREST PERENNIAL CROPS				
III	TYPE OF CROP	Per Stem		
		Seedling Crop (60%)	Mature crop (100%)	Mature trees (30%)
S/N				
1	Shade trees	6,000.00	12,000.00	3,000.00
2	Miti ya mbao Ngumui.e Mninga	90,000.00	180,000.00	45,000.00
3	Mvule	90,000.00	180,000.00	45,000.00
4	Mkongo	90,000.00	180,000.00	45,000.00
5	Mpingo	90,000.00	180,000.00	45,000.00
6	Mloliondo	90,000.00	180,000.00	45,000.00
7	Mringaringa	90,000.00	180,000.00	45,000.00
8	Mruka	90,000.00	180,000.00	45,000.00

III	TABLE NO.3C SUMMARY-FOREST PERENNIAL CROPS			
	S/N	TYPEOFCROP	Per Stem	
Seedling Crop (60%)			Mature crop (100%)	Mature trees (30%)
9	Bamboo	6,000.00	12,000.00	3,000.00
10	Mkungu	9,000.00	18,000.00	4,500.00
11	Mkaratusi	15,000.00	30,000.00	7,500.00
12	Mwarobaini	10,500.00	21,000.00	5,250.00
13	Mng'ong'o	7,500.00	15,000.00	3,750.00
14	Mpira(Rubber)	13,500.00	27,000.00	6,750.00
15	Mkrismass	6,000.00	12,000.00	3,000.00
16	Mpilipili	1,500.00	3,000.00	750.00
17	Lucina	6,000.00	12,000.00	3,000.00
18	Ashocktrees	6,000.00	12,000.00	3,000.00
19	Misonobari	15,000.00	30,000.00	7,500.00
20	Grvellia	45,000.00	90,000.00	22,500.00
21	Mgundi	13,500.00	27,000.00	6,750.00
22	Mtiki	21,000.00	42,000.00	10,500.00
23	Mchongoma	180.00	360.00	90.00
24	Mjohoro	6,000.00	12,000.00	3,000.00
25	Mnyaa	90.00	180.00	45.00
26	Mlonge	13,500.00	27,000.00	6,750.00
27	Jakaranda	18,000.00	36,000.00	9,000.00
28	Mfurufuru	13,500.00	27,000.00	6,750.00
29	Mgude	9,000.00	18,000.00	4,500.00

III	TABLE NO.3C SUMMARY-FOREST PERENNIAL CROPS			
	S/N	TYPE OF CROP	Per Stem	
Seedling Crop (60%)			Mature crop (100%)	Mature trees (30%)
30	Myombo	18,000.00	36,000.00	9,000.00
31	Mkuyu	10,500.00	21,000.00	5,250.00
32	Msesewe	12,000.00	24,000.00	6,000.00
33	Cederella/Mvujagenge	18,000.00	36,000.00	9,000.00
34	Mlebanon	45,000.00	90,000.00	22,500.00
35	Mbambakofi	12,000.00	24,000.00	6,000.00

Land Compensation Rates

MCPY / District	Type of Land	DV's Rate per Acre	Proposed Rate per Acre (T.Shs)	Rate + 10% Transaction Costs (T.Shs)
5: Missenyi	Peri-urban, agricultural	500,000-1,000,000	1,000,000	1,100,000
6: Muleba	Agricultural	500,000-800,000	800,000	880,000
7: Chato	Agricultural	400,000-500,000	500,000	550,000
08: Bukombe	Building plots, urbanised	No D.V.	800,000	880,000
9: CY-KP 701 & MCPY-9: Nzega	Agricultural	400,000-800,000	850,000	935,000
10: Igunga	Rural, agricultural	No D.V.	400,000	440,000
11: Singida	Agricultural, fertile, ripe for development	450,000	500,000	550,000
12: Kondoia	Agricultural	350,000-600,000	500,000	550,000
13: Kiteto	Agricultural (fertile)	600,000-1,200,000	1,200,000	1,320,000
14: Kilindi	Rural, remote	50,000-80,000	350,000	385,000
15: Handeni	Agricultural, Ripe for development	300,000-800,000	800,000	880,000
16: Muheza	Commercial farming	700,000-1,000,000	1,250,000	1,375,000

Appendix D: Consultation and Disclosure

Table D-1: Key National-level Government of Tanzania Stakeholders (RAP Planning)

Name of Government Body	Summary of Overall Responsibilities	Summary of Involvement in Land Acquisition and Resettlement ¹⁴²
Key Agencies:		
Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development (MLHSD)	Principal ministry responsible for land use planning, surveying and demarcating land and the provision of land ownership and tenancy rights. Responsible for policy, regulation and coordination of matters relating to land in Tanzania. Also administers the various Land Acts, including the Land Acquisition Act, the Land Act and the Village Land Act. Land use planning, management and land delivery activities are usually conducted by the Ministry. Within this Ministry, the Commissioner for Lands administers most issues dealing with land allocation, acquisition, and registration and land management. All instances of acquisition of land for public purposes and the need for resettlement and / or compensation must be referred to the Commissioner.	Oversight and approval role for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and verification of the valuation rates, process and Valuation Reports, including the compensation schedules, through the Office of the CV; Regulation and oversight of the land acquisition process, including ensuring compensation is paid or resettlement undertaken as agreed in the approved Valuation Reports; and Ensuring that the amount of compensation paid to Project-affected persons (PAPs) is equivalent to the value of affected properties, and signing off valuation reports prepared by registered valuers to verify that the entitlements comply with Tanzanian laws governing land acquisition, resettlement and compensation.
Ministry of Energy (ME)	Oversight role in instigating, coordinating and managing Government responses to the Project and, in cooperation with the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC) ¹⁴³ within the Ministry, provide guidance on corridor routing, supporting associated development. Both TANESCO and the Rural Energy Agency (REA) fall under the Ministry of Energy.	Oil and Gas resides under this ministry and it is therefore the institutional “home” of the Project. The Ministry of Energy (ME) is the lead ministry managing the development and delivery of the Project. Project specific roles as set out under the Project land acquisition process (Chapter 4 and 10 of PA RAP). Advise through relevant agencies (e.g. TANESCO) on wayleaves associated with powerlines with run through and / or are adjacent to the PAs.
Other Relevant National-level Government Agencies		
The Vice-President's Office	Coordinates government service delivery, accountability and environmental management issues including climate change.	Key stakeholder for all EACOP Project activities, including the ESIA.

¹⁴² Project specific roles are set out under the Project land acquisition process (Chapter 4 and 10 of PA RAP).

¹⁴³ TPDC is the National Oil Company of Tanzania through which the ME implements its petroleum exploration and development policies.

Name of Government Body	Summary of Overall Responsibilities	Summary of Involvement in Land Acquisition and Resettlement ¹⁴²
National Environment Management Council (NEMC)	Oversees environmental management issues, with the mandate to undertake enforcement, compliance, review and monitoring of environmental impacts assessments, research, facilitation of public participation in environmental decision-making, raising environmental awareness, and collecting and disseminating environmental information.	NEMC will be provided with the RPF and RAPs / LRPs (when available) as part of the ESIA process.
Ministry of Regional Administration and Local Government	Coordinates and supervises regional development, management and administration. The Ministry coordinates rural and urban development management policy and strategies; and coordinates Regional Secretariats' activities, building their capacity in institutional development strategies, for integrated socio-economic development and financial development of Local Government Authorities.	The Regional Commissioner, Regional Administrative Secretary (RAS), District Commissioner (DC), District Land Officers and District Executive Directors (DED) fall under this Ministry, as well as Ward Executive Officers (WEO), City Directors, Town Council Directors and Village Executive Officers (VEO). These are key stakeholders in arranging and facilitating ward and village meetings. They participate in sensitisation meetings at the ward and village level, which are undertaken in consultation with the District Council. They participate in the valuation and resettlement process including through District Valuers and Land Officers. They also play a role in the compensation schedule disclosure and verification process. The DC is the final signatory of the compensation schedule before it is submitted to the CV for approval. This Ministry is responsible for managing the district-level grievance procedure.
Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Co-operatives	Regulates the livestock and fisheries sector to ensure continued livelihoods, employment, national income and food security. Provides District Agricultural Officers at village level to oversee agricultural activities and assist with agricultural development.	Partakes in developing the crop and tree rates for Tanzania. May have an interest (as a key stakeholder) in RAP-related livelihood restoration projects that pertain to agriculture.
Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development	Regulates the livestock and fisheries sector to ensure continued livelihoods, employment, national income and food security.	May have an interest in RAP-related livelihood restoration projects that pertain to livestock and / or fishing / aquaculture.
Ministry of Education, Science, Technology and Vocational Training	Responsible for the national education system to empower locals with knowledge and skills that add value to national development.	May have an interest in RAP-related livelihood restoration projects that pertain enhance local knowledge and skills.
Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elders and Children	Responsible for health and concerned with the improved social well-being of communities and community development programs.	May assist or have an interest the identification, monitoring and implementation of community development programs connected to the livelihood restoration measures.

Name of Government Body	Summary of Overall Responsibilities	Summary of Involvement in Land Acquisition and Resettlement ¹⁴²
Ministry of Home Affairs	Responsible for the registration of all Tanzanian nationals.	If needed, assists with support where PAPs require identity documents to assist them to verify land ownership and compensation payments.
Ministry of Water and Irrigation	Responsible for the sustainable management and development of water resources.	Monitors the impact of the Project on water resources and communities' access to water. Authority responsible for water courses which are determined to be reserved land.
Ministry of Works, Transportation and Communication	Oversees the development and maintenance of roads, bridges and government property. Co-ordinates the development of infrastructure, including marine, aviation, roads, and other construction projects. The Tanzanian Ports Authority (TPA), Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC) and the Tanzanian National Roads Agency (TANROADS) fall under this ministry. TANROADS and TARURA deal with all road infrastructure, construction and maintenance. The TRC is responsible for railway construction and maintenance.	TANROADS (and TARURA) must approve any disruption to the road network or infrastructure, including the planning and building of any new roads. Provides permission to cross roads / railway lines. Provides permission for activities at the port. Advise through relevant agencies (e.g. TANROADS and TRC etc) on reserves associated with existing roads and railways lines adjacent to the PAs.
Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism	The Tanzania Forest Services Agency (TFS) falls under this Ministry. TFS is a semi-autonomous government Executive Agency mandated to sustainably undertake conservation, development and utilization of national forest and bee resources so that they contribute to the social, economic, ecological and cultural needs, currently and in the future. TFS manages and protects all forest reserves, including all catchment forests and mangroves. Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA) also falls under this Ministry. TAWA is an autonomous public institution responsible for undertaking the administration and sustainable management of wildlife resource and biodiversity conservation (outside National Parks and Ngorongoro Conservation Area), comprising Game Reserves, Game Controlled Areas and open areas.	Advises on matters related to protected areas, including on unpermitted land uses within reserve areas. TFS will have a role in land acquisition matters in forestry areas including in reserved lands. Similar to TFS, TAWA will have a role in land acquisition through specific reserved lands.

Name of Government Body	Summary of Overall Responsibilities	Summary of Involvement in Land Acquisition and Resettlement¹⁴²
Ministry of Minerals	Responsible for facilitating the development of the mining sectors to encourage sustainable economic development.	Concerned with the impact of the Project on Mineral Rights and royalties, local levies and other taxes of mines. None of the PA sites have been identified to interfere with any mineral rights at the stage the RAP was prepared.

Table D-2: Key Regional and District GoT Stakeholders

Name of Government Body	Summary of Overall Responsibilities	Summary of Involvement in Land Acquisition and Resettlement
Regional Secretariats	Provide coordination and guidance to land acquisition processes and ensure that it is done in accordance with Tanzanian law.	<p>The relevant role of the Regional Commissioner (RC)'s Office includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In collaboration with District Councils and Village Assemblies, playing an oversight role in valuation surveys; • Coordinating with District Councils to ensure their attendance at sensitization meetings and valuation surveys to enable community sensitization, PAP identification and valuation surveys to occur efficiently and effectively; • Assisting with resolution of grievances wherever practicable; and • Providing direct assistance to adjoining regions impacted by the Project if no regional land officers and / or valuers exist.
District Authorities		<p>District Councils, District Commissioner's Office and District Executive Director's Office have a direct role in the land acquisition process regarding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notifying the affected Ward and Village Council of the proposed Project; • Advising the Village Council on the management of village land; • Participating in the land and asset valuation process in an oversight role and verification of the Compensation Schedule produced by the valuers; • Supporting on issues regarding land acquisition and transfer and preparation of title documents for relocation sites (if required); and • Where District Land and Housing Tribunals exist, attending to all grievances of a civil nature regarding land whose pecuniary value is less than TZS. 50 million. <p>Wards, which are part of District Councils, play a key role as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ward Officers facilitate arrangement of and participate in community sensitization and other meetings, including as regards livelihood restoration planning. In relation to the land and asset valuation process, they have an oversight role and verify the Compensation Schedule produced by the valuers; • Advisory services to Village Councils; and • Attending to all grievances of a civil nature regarding land whose pecuniary value is less than TZS. 3 million. <p>WDCs are responsible for coordinating development activities and planning in the Ward and linking these with the district level plans.</p>

Table D-3: Key Village Level Stakeholders

Name of Village Body	Summary of Overall Responsibilities	Summary of Involvement in Land Acquisition and Resettlement
Village Assemblies/ Development Councils	<p>Key authority in village matters</p> <p>The Village Assembly is composed of all adult members resident in the village. A village may be made up of hamlets.</p>	<p>Village Council: Relevant Village Assemblies/Councils, who are the supreme authority in village matters, can encourage villagers to participate in the process to ensure sustained collaboration between the Project and PAPs / project-affected households. Their role is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in project sensitization and disclosure meetings; • Mobilize affected households and provide feedback / notification to PAPs on Project-related issues; • Participate in identification of affected households and witness the property valuation exercise; • Participate and witness the land survey and mapping of the Project area; • Support PAPs during the preparation and submission of their compensation claims; • Witness the compensation payment process; and • Supporting in the land acquisition process and during registration of any relocation sites (if required). <p>Village Assembly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in Project sensitization and disclosure meetings; • Approve relevant aspects of the land acquisition program (e.g. with regard to the transfer of village land); and • Resolve property ownership disputes within households prior to land acquisition, or escalate them to the Village Council for guidance. <p>Village Executive Officers participate in community sensitization, and the land and asset valuation process in an oversight role and during verification of the Compensation Schedule produced by the valuers.</p>

Table D-4: International, Umbrella National, National and Local NGOs (with a focus on Land and Livelihoods Matters)

No.	Name	International Organizations (including Non-Government Organizations)	Umbrella National NGOs	National NGOs	Local NGOs
1	World Wildlife Fund	X			
2	Oxfam	X			
3	Save The Children	X			
4	Norwegian Church Aid	X			
5	SNV	X			
6	Fundación Capital (Funda K)	X			
7	Africare	X			
8	TechnoServe	X			
9	Plan International	X			
10	Heifer International	X			
11	World Vision	X			
12	Mazingira Network		X		
13	HakiRasilimali		X		
14	Tanzania Gender Network Programme		X		
15	Pastoralists Indigenous Non-Governmental Organizations (PINGOs Forum)		X		
16	Tanzania Media Women Association		X		
17	Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition		X		
18	Tanzania Land Alliance		X		
19	Interfaith Standing Committee on Economic Justice and the Integrity of Creation (ISCJIC)		X		
20	WAJIBU Institute of Public Accountability		X		
21	Haki Ardhi			X	
22	Economic and Social Research Foundation			X	

No.	Name	International Organizations (including Non-Government Organizations)	Umbrella National NGOs	National NGOs	Local NGOs
23	Legal and Human Rights Centre (LHRC)			X	
24	Legal Environmental Action Team (LEAT)			X	
25	SeaSense			X	
26	Mwambao Coastal Community Network			X	
27	Actions for Democracy and Local Governance (ADLG)			X	
28	Interfaith Council			X	
29	Tanga Tourism Network Association				X
30	Ujama Community Resource Team				X

Table D-5: CSOs and NGOs Active in the PAs Localities (with focus on land and / or livelihoods matters)

No.	Name of Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO)	Relevant Focus Area of Activities	Relevant Priority Area Site
1	World Vision	Kagera Region, Missenyi District, Kyaka Ward, Bulifani Village	MCPY-5
3	The Tanzania Red Cross	Geita Region, Bukombe District, Bukombe Ward, Bukombe Village	MCPY-8
4	Heifer International	Tabora Region, Igunga District, Nanga Ward, Bulyang'ombe Village	MCPY-10
5	One World	Tabora Region, Igunga District, Nanga Ward, Bulyang'ombe Village	MCPY-10
6	Njidami Community Group	Singida Region, Singida District, Msisi Ward, Ntondo Village	MCPY-11
7	Focal Development College	Dodoma Region, Kondoa District, Serya Ward, Serya Village	MCPY-12
8	Agricultural Council of Tanzania (ACT) in collaboration with various funders / NGOs	Manyara Region, Kiteto District, Njoro Ward, Ndaleta and Njoro Villages	MC-13 and PY-13
9	Olingapa	Manyara Region, Kiteto District, Njoro Ward, Ndaleta and Njoro Villages	MC-13 and PY-13
10	Ereto Maasai Youth (EMAYO)	Tanga Region, Kilindi District, Kibirashi Ward, Gitu Village	MCPY-14
11	Wildlife Conservation Society	Tanga Region, Muheza District, Lusanga Ward, Tanganyika Village	MCPY-16
13	Tanga Tourism Network Association (TATONA)	Tanga Region	MCPY-14, MCPY-15 and MCPY-16
14	Tanga International Competence Center (TICC)	Tanga Region	MCPY-14, MCPY-15 and MCPY-16

Table D-6: Summary of LARWG Discussions Relevant to PA Sites

LARWG Meeting Number	LARWG Meeting Date	Ministries in Attendance	Relevant Issues Discussed
1	29 March 2018	ME MLHHSD TPDC TPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LARWG organization; • Updated land acquisition process; • Priority Areas survey progress; • Compensation rates for Priority Areas; • Priority Areas RAP planning; • Marine Storage Terminal (MST) RAP planning; • Reserved land including roads; and • Mining interfaces.
2	10 April 2018	ME TPDC MLHHSD (Office of CV)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land acquisition changes and encumbrances; • Fieldwork including verification, in-kind compensation and livelihood restoration investigations; • Confirmation of land rates (by CV); • Gazettement schedule / timetable • Provision of MST land acquisition data; • Access to mining cadastral data; • Road issues.
3	24 April 2018	ME MLHHSD TANESCO TANROADS TARURA TPDC TRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road and rail reserve encumbrances; • Power line and water utilities infrastructure; • Land rates; • Provision of MST land acquisition data; • Access to mining cadastral data; • Engagement at regional level; • Fieldwork including verification, in-kind compensation and grievances; • Data format required for gazettelement submission; • Gazettement process; • Valuation reports; • RAP implementation.

LARWG Meeting Number	LARWG Meeting Date	Ministries in Attendance	Relevant Issues Discussed
4	8 May 2018	ME MLHHSD TANESCO TARURA TPA TPDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Powerline utility; • Land and crop rates; • Provision of MST land acquisition data; • Access to mining cadastral data; • Road issues; • RPF; • Valuation report templates; • Compensation schedules; • Gazettement information; • Payment of compensation; • Grievances; • RAP implementation.
5	22 May 2018	MWTC TANROADS TPA TRC MLHHSD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirm width of road reserves, classification approach and compensation approach to roads that require upgrades; • Gazettement procedure and transfer; • Provision of MST land acquisition data; • Access to mining cadastral data; • RAP field work update; • Progress in Valuation Reports, gazettelement and compensation payments; • Above the line and below the line terminology; • Unlisted trees of economic value; • RAP implementation Expression of Interest; • Replacement housing.

LARWG Meeting Number	LARWG Meeting Date	Ministries in Attendance	Relevant Issues Discussed
6	12 June 2018	ME MLHHS TANESCO MWTC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of MST land acquisition data; • Access to mining cadastral data; • Submission of RPF and disclosure; • RAP survey; • Housing strategy; • Valuation methodology and reports; • Government verification process; • Gazettement plan; and • RAP implementation Expression of Interest.
7	10 July 2018	TARURA TPDC MLHHS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of MST land acquisition data; • Access to mining cadastral data; • Gazettement letter; • Compensation letter; • Unlisted trees; • RAP survey; • Housing strategy; • Valuation reports; • Government verification process; • RAP implementation Invitation to Tender.
8	7 August 2018	MLHHS MWTC TARURA TPDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of MST land acquisition data; • Access to mining cadastral data; • Gazettement progress; • Unlisted trees; • RAP survey; • Housing strategy; • Valuation reports; • Government verification process.

LARWG Meeting Number	LARWG Meeting Date	Ministries in Attendance	Relevant Issues Discussed
9	4 September 2018	ME MLHSD TPDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RPF comments received from MLHSD; • Land acquisition process including declaration and gazettelement for public purpose; • Survey requirements and timing for land transfer and issuing of consolidated Right of Occupancy (ROO); • Provision of MST land acquisition data; • Access to mining cadastral data; • Regional engagement; • RAP progress.
10	18 September 2018	ME MLHSD TPDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of MST land acquisition data; • Access to mining cadastral data; • RAP progress on the Valuation Reports, cadastral surveys, disclosure and verification progress and RAP development; • Regional engagement.

Table D-7: Summary of Meetings with National and Regional GoT Stakeholders

Meeting Date	Government / Ministry / Department / Region	Purpose / Objectives	Summary of Issues / Topics Discussed
17 August 2017	Key ministerial stakeholders	Technical kick-off meeting to provide background on the RPF, the scoping report and the PA surveys.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement land where affected people can be moved to should be identified; The Valuation Reports should be submitted to the Chief Valuer; Vulnerable groups should be identified and receive special consideration; A workshop between EACOP, DWC and the Chief Valuer should be held prior to the commencement of field surveys; The pipeline corridor should be confirmed.
30 August – 6 September 2017	<p>Eight (8) regional authority meetings, generally attended by the:</p> <p>Regional Commissioner; RAS; DC; DED; Land Officers and District Valuers.</p> <p>The eight (8) regions are: Kagera; Geita; Shinyanga; Tabora; Singida; Dodoma; Manyara; Tanga.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction to the EACOP Project and the scope of work of DWC; International Financial Institutions requirements; Upcoming surveys of Priority Areas (called Temporary Sites at that time); Typical roles of regional and district authorities during valuation and resettlement. Working relationship and interaction between national, regional and district authorities; Constraints relevant to planning and implementation of valuation and resettlement; Knowledge of other resettlement projects where international standards were applied; and Views on differences between international and Tanzanian resettlement standards. 	<p>Recurring themes across the regions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The locations of the Priority Areas and timeframes for the surveys should be communicated as early as possible to plan for community sensitization meetings; A task force would be formed to work with the Project; Handover of PA sites at end of Project use; The process of dealing with temporary land ownership was enquired about; Speculative behavior should be prevented; Compensation rates; Lack of capacity to assist with the RAP development and need for capacity building Cultural considerations - Some communities might have certain cultural requirements for ceremonies to be performed to access land / resettle. These sites should be avoided. Some communities whose members are fluent in neither English nor KiSwahili will need engagement in their local language. Processes to be followed: Where inputs from regional or district government is needed in the design of livelihood restoration projects, these should be coordinated through the DC's office. Role-players in this regard could include the District Development Officer, the District Department of Agriculture, the VETA, etc.
24 July – 31 August 2018	Eight (8) regional authority meetings, generally attended by	Provide information on the Priority Areas RAP, regarding progress and timeframes relating to the:	The majority of issues and comments revolved around compensation and valuation, followed by issues related to engagement and grievances, benefits to Tanzanians in general and local communities specifically and discussions around land ownership after

Meeting Date	Government / Ministry / Department / Region	Purpose / Objectives	Summary of Issues / Topics Discussed
	<p>the: Regional Commissioner; RAS; DC; DED; Land Officers and District Valuers. The eight (8) regions are: Kagera; Geita; Shinyanga; Tabora; Singida; Dodoma; Manyara; and Tanga.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surveys; • Compensation approach; • Valuation; • Land acquisition / compensation process; • Planned future engagements in the region on the resettlement process. <p>The objectives were that regions would be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convey the progress of the Project, the key milestones already achieved and yet to be achieved to other stakeholders; • Verbally and actively provide continued support for the Project; • Determine and plan for the resources required to meet requirements of the Project from the region; and • Communicate key messages to stakeholders. 	<p>construction. Benefits to local communities (Kagera, Tanga, Geita, Tabora): Recurring themes across the regions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that local people are aware of and benefit from employment opportunities, and the process that is required to be followed to apply for positions. • Procurement and supply contracts need to be simplified for local companies. Local companies and service providers must be informed about EACOP requirements in order for them to prepare, e.g. catering. • <u>Infrastructure, land allocation and town plans</u>: including: whether local people would be allowed to use Project roads; payments for disturbance to community resources and infrastructure; Use of town plans and involvement of districts in issuing Land Form 69 through Land Officers; The location of the Coating Yard site; and temporary camps should be considered for handover to the government to be used for future projects and developments. • <u>Engagement and communication</u>: including: Discussion about the extent of the sensitization meetings and the content of the discussions at these meetings; Regular feedback required to the District; Possibility to align regional and district meetings to better understand the challenges experienced at district level. Project feedback at regional level to be improved; Some concerns that some villages did not have adequate knowledge of the Project (Kagera and Tabora); Suggestions to include other stakeholders (e.g. district Full Council, Consultative Committee (RCC) etc.) in the sensitization process. • <u>Grievance Management</u>: Confirmed that EACOP appoints all contractors and has a grievance system in place for reporting issues and concerns about poorly performing contractors; Proposed to include the regional level government officials in the valuation process since grievances would, overall, be directed at regional level; The process by which the district is engaged in grievance resolution was discussed and EACOP feedback on grievances received and resolved to date was requested. • <u>ESIA and RAP process</u>: Clarification about the relationship between the ESIA and RAP activities was given. It was requested that the PAP database and compensation schedules should be kept at the DED, DC and RC offices for future records (Tanga). • <u>Safety and security</u>: The parties responsible for the security and safety of the pipeline and ensuring that the latest technology is used in monitoring the pipeline for theft, vandalism and other threats were discussed. It was observed that opportunity for theft

Meeting Date	Government / Ministry / Department / Region	Purpose / Objectives	Summary of Issues / Topics Discussed
			<p>by the workforce should be minimized. A request for additional information on safety and security measures was made. Recommendation was made regarding checks on records of prospective employees.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Compensation amounts and process:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The ways in which valuations based on the 2012 crop and tree rates would be handled when the new rates were available were queried; - Differences between national and international compensation standards, and reasons for adhering to both were clarified; - Concerns that international standards seemed to slow down the process was addressed; - Clarification about the process followed to compensate for affected roads and rail was sought; - Compensation methods for cultural sites, graves, historical sites and churches / mosques were discussed; - Valuations to account for the difference in age of crops and trees should be reflected in the PAP compensation mounts; - The basis for compensation amounts for structures was discussed. - The comment was made that compensation should be paid before the start of the local elections in 2019. - Compensation for small parcels of land as part of a bigger parcel of land not affected by the Project would require that the title deed is changed in accordance with the Land Acquisition Act of 1967. It was confirmed that costs for the change would be included in the compensation amount. - PAP refusals would be treated with sensitivity and sufficient engagement to ensure that PAPs understood the process and compensation. - Compensation should be paid prior to the commencement of construction in adherence with national laws to avoid conflict with PAPs. - Comment was made that compensation should not be given in the form of cash but rather in-kind or using a cheque account. - Observation was made that the difference in land rates between areas could cause conflict. Observation was made that the

Meeting Date	Government / Ministry / Department / Region	Purpose / Objectives	Summary of Issues / Topics Discussed
			<p>compensation payments and rates should be harmonized to avoid unnecessary conflict.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The approval process of the valuation reports was confirmed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other Issues included: The understanding regarding laws of “Inheritance and implementation of wills”, known as “Mirathi” in KiSwahili language, should be addressed during the awareness campaigns; Queries were raised about how HIV and AIDS awareness would be enhanced; Ways in which NGOs could be involved was discussed; Speculation and incorrect reporting of land ownership could be possible and therefore village government officials should be involved in the identification of land ownership. Speculators should be brought to the attention of the Regional Commissioner (Geita). • DWC confirmed that government representatives were welcome to visit surveyed areas. DWC requested that the EACOP CLOs were informed about intended visits to enable them to make the necessary arrangements.
September – October 2018	<p>Regional authority meetings with PA directly affected Regions, generally attended by the:</p> <p>Regional Commissioner; RAS; DC; DED; Land Officers and District Valuers.</p> <p>The seven PA directly affected regions are: Kagera; Geita; Tabora; Singida; Dodoma; Manyara;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update on PAs, Project area and context; • Priority Areas Compensation disclosure program; • Related grievance procedure; • Next steps. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was observed that the Part I and Part II entitlements must be clearly explained to stakeholders and PAPs to avoid setting precedence for other Government projects; • Adequate information must be made available at regional headquarters since grievance and complaints of PAPs would be submitted to the regional authorities. The need to take pictures and record any act and interview with PAPs was re-iterated (Singida). • The compensation method of mamanitilies (women engaged in food vending / selling) who normally cannot have audited accounts was discussed. • It was requested that a master plan for the areas surrounding the Priority Areas should be prepared. • Outdated crop rates, determination of land rates, disturbance allowance, and replacement cost of public infrastructure were discussed. • Queries were raised about the benefits of the Project. • The RC of Dodoma City requested that the Regional Security Council be adequately informed about the Project.

Meeting Date	Government / Ministry / Department / Region	Purpose / Objectives	Summary of Issues / Topics Discussed
	and Tanga.		
Ongoing discussions from September 2017 to date	MLHSD and the CV	Discuss and finalize land and crop rates, and rates for economic trees not listed the 2012 schedule. Discuss valuation reports and compensation schedules.	Discussions revolve around the valuation process, compensation rates, application of the new Valuation and Valuers (General) Regulations 2018 (released after the valuation surveys and during the preparation of the Valuation Reports) and the valuation of unlisted trees ¹⁴⁴ .

¹⁴⁴ Issues raised at these meetings have been addressed as part of the development of the RAP strategy and therefore responses are reflected in the drafting of this document as appropriate, as well as in planning and implementation activities more generally.

Table D-8: Overview of District, Ward, Village and PAP Meetings - RAP Consultation and Engagement

Meeting Date	Type of Engagement	Participant Stakeholders	Purpose	Issues / Topics Discussed
5-21 March 2018	District Sensitization meetings	Generally attended by the: DC; DED; District Valuer; and District Land Officer of the affected districts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information on the survey process and discuss oversight and support of GoT during the surveys; • Provide notice to complete asset registration and delineation of lands; • Inform stakeholders on the purpose of valuation, procedures involved, duration of the valuation exercise, applicable compensation rates and legal rights and obligations of PAP; • Inform PAP of assets to be recorded and recording mechanism; • Discuss base compensation rates; • Disclosure of the cut-off date; and • Disclose and discuss grievance procedure. 	See Table D-9.
	Ward Development Council Sensitization meetings	Generally attended by the: WDC members; WEC; District Land Officer; District Valuer; and of the affected wards.		
	Village Development Council Sensitization meetings / Village Assembly meetings	Generally attended by the: Ward Councillor; WEO; VEO; Village chairperson; VDC; WDC;		

Meeting Date	Type of Engagement	Participant Stakeholders	Purpose	Issues / Topics Discussed
		District Land Officer; District Valuer; Central Government Official; Villagers; and PAP (for assembly meetings).		
6-21 March 2018	Land delineation, asset inventory and socio-economic household survey	PAHs / PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collect socio-economic information of the PAH / PAP using a structured questionnaire; Compile an asset inventory to generate Valuation Form No. 1 (now called Valuation Form 3 under new regulations 2018 which were published after the survey on the 23rd March 2018) for each PAP and for the development of the land and asset schedules displayed on village notice boards; Determine the size of the land affected through the land delineation survey. This information was displayed on Valuation Form and the asset schedule. 	Where issues could not be solved, grievances were raised and submitted via the EACOP grievance procedure.
6-13 April 2018	Verification of land and assets through Village Assembly and individual meetings: PA villages were visited after the posting of the schedules	PAH / PAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inform PAP about any modification in land requirements resulting from internal assessment of provisional survey findings; and Determine if any queries or grievances had been lodged in respect of the information that was recorded on the asset inventory appearing in their Valuation Form No. 1 (now referred to as Valuation Form 3) against the publicly displayed schedule, or on both. 	Where issues could not be solved, grievances were raised and submitted via the EACOP grievance procedure.

Meeting Date	Type of Engagement	Participant Stakeholders	Purpose	Issues / Topics Discussed
20 September – 6 October 2018	Disclosure of compensation schedule meetings and Cadastral survey Village Assembly meetings	Introductory meeting with the DEC, sometimes combined with the DED or else a separate meeting with the DED. WDC and VDC meetings with PAP separate or combined. Village Assembly meetings for the cadastral surveys sometimes combined with WDC and VDC meetings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate the intend to disclose the compensation schedules; Arrange for signing of Valuation Reports; and Gain support to conduct Village Assembly meetings to obtain permission from the affected villages to conduct the cadastral survey and establish beacons. 	See Table D-9.
10 September – 6 October 2018	Compensation schedule disclosure to PAP: personal, private meetings and focus group meetings	PAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disclosure of the compensation schedules; Sign Acknowledgement that schedule was seen and discussed; Identify and solve issues; Submit grievances; and Discuss general concerns and questions in a group. 	See Table D-9.
6-14 April 2018	Replacement land (in-kind compensation meetings for PAs)	Owners of land at each site (a mix of village leaders, ward councillors,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify available land (e.g. communal or unused land) that could potentially be made available for displaced households that are eligible for replacement land as a compensation option; Record the location and extent of such available land to 	Information provided during these discussions informed and shaped the development of this RAP and the RAP activities and therefore responses are reflected in the drafting of this document as appropriate, as well as in planning and implementation activities more generally.

Meeting Date	Type of Engagement	Participant Stakeholders	Purpose	Issues / Topics Discussed
		village council representatives as well as private and family owners).	enable subsequent analysis of the suitability of the land; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify options for providing temporary accommodation for physically displaced households if construction of replacement houses are not completed prior to the date on which land access is required; and • Identify preliminary options for livelihood restoration, which would be required in terms of international standards to address displacement-induced impacts on livelihoods. 	
August – September 2018	Interviews and / or focus groups by DWC technical support teams	PAC, PAH and affected district / ward / village representatives.	To gain a deeper understanding of the following themes to enhance and enrich the RAP development (the focus of discussions was not on Project issues and concerns): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current livelihoods and implication for livelihood restoration requirements and implementation, with consideration of gender differences: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Use of land in the district, challenges and process to gain access to land; – Type of agricultural crops cultivated; – Agricultural seasons for these crops, including land preparation, planting and harvesting time; – Land and cash income required for household use; – Agricultural projects and programs active in the area, challenges experienced and responses to these; – Recommended livelihoods restoration approaches; • Vulnerability: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Definition of vulnerability in the local context; – Assistance rendered to the vulnerable; • Natural resource use and access to natural resources; • Replacement land (building on studies already done): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Availability of replacement land in terms of size, location, suitability, viability, current ownership (private or communal ownership) and use; – Availability of temporary accommodation: Only relevant for sites with physically-displaced households; 	Information provided during these discussions informed and shaped the development of this RAP and the RAP activities and therefore responses are reflected in the drafting of this document as appropriate, as well as in planning and implementation activities more generally.

Meeting Date	Type of Engagement	Participant Stakeholders	Purpose	Issues / Topics Discussed
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community development activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development projects completed, current and planned; - Challenges the district face; - Causes of morbidity and mortality; - Groups considered as vulnerable and assistance given; - Recommended assistance to PAP in general and those losing land specifically; • Community dynamics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Settlement patterns; - Ethnic groups; - Role and status of women; - Conflict resolution; - Religious and spiritual beliefs; - Celebrations and rituals; and - Burial practices; • Access to and challenges with social services (education, health, financial, commercial) and facilities (water, sanitation, electricity); • Type and role of NGOs, CBOs and community associations. 	

Table D-9: Summary of Issues Raised at District, Ward, Village and PAP Meetings ¹⁴⁵

Issues / Topics Raised	Districts Sensitization 5-16 March 2018	Ward Development Committee (WDC) Sensitization 5-20 March 2018	VDC and Village Assembly Sensitization 6-21 March 2018	District Disclosure and Cadastral 10 September -6 October 2018	WDC / VDC / PAP and Village Assembly Disclosure, Surveys 10 September - 6 October 2018
Local Benefits					
Benefits to local communities due to the presence of the construction camp and its workforce	X	X	X	X	X
Preference must be given to the employment of local people. Suggestions included that youth who participated in national service are considered as security guards; security jobs must be given to local people, youth in general and women must be considered	X	X	X	X	
Benefits of the Project on a bigger scale (reaching Tanzania overall)	X	X	X		
Standards for service providers should be communicated to enable local suppliers to prepare for tendering to provide the services	X	X	X		
Suggestion for the Project to consider supporting development activities at the village such as provision of water services, electricity and education		X	X		
Benefits to local schools and assistance with other development projects				X	X
The Project has benefits, but negative impacts should be foreseen and managed, especially the negative social and environmental impacts of construction camps	X	X		X	X
Ownership of PA structures after the Project to be handed over to the local government / district / government	X	X	X	X	

¹⁴⁵ During the RAP planning consultations at Village, Ward, District and Regional level have been ongoing by EACOP Project CLOs and stakeholder engagement team. Other issues logged of relevance to the RAP planning were also shared with DWC in order to inform the resettlement planning and to structure feedback / further engagement with stakeholders.

Issues / Topics Raised	Districts Sensitization 5-16 March 2018	Ward Development Committee (WDC) Sensitization 5-20 March 2018	VDC and Village Assembly Sensitization 6-21 March 2018	District Disclosure and Cadastral 10 September -6 October 2018	WDC / VDC / PAP and Village Assembly Disclosure, Surveys 10 September - 6 October 2018
Confirmation of period of land lease for the Project	X				
Request for allowances to be paid to the WDC / village chairperson since members have to travel far to attend meetings					X
Discontinuation /continuation of farming activities					
The impact of valuation in the period of farming and crop planting, seeding and harvesting and the timing of valuation payments was a concern. It may not be possible to plant planned crops, which may lead to food insecurity	X	X	X		X
Concern that farming and harvesting activities will be interrupted by construction activities. Related to this, the contradiction in messages regarding the continuation / discontinuation of farming and harvesting activities after the cut-off date				X	X
Concern that PAP should continue with long-term crop farming, or whether they should have discontinued it. Concern that PAP would not be compensated timeously to continue with long-term farming elsewhere (cotton was mentioned)				X	X
Nature and size of land take, whether it is temporary or permanent, location of PAs and pipeline corridor, distance allowed from the corridor for development		X			
Concern that the 2012 crop rates will be used and that some trees are excluded from the rates list				X	X
Land ownership and delineation					
Clarification of land ownership after compensation					X
Purpose and meaning of the beacons confirmed		X		X	X
Timeframes					
Payment of compensation must be within the specified time as per the law to avoid inconveniences to PAP	X	X	X		
Timeframes of the valuation and compensation processes and how these fit into the overall timeframes were clarified				X	X

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Timeframes of the Project, confirmation of the Project start date and commencement of cut-off dates		X			
Housing and buildings					
Clarification about replacement housing, the type of housing and the 36-month allowance and other allowances					X
Concern that inflation rates for buildings might not have been considered				X	
The importance of avoiding schools was stressed	X				
Replacement land must have access to basic services such as water	X				
Engagement					
Importance of proper engagement and providing sufficient and timely information during the disclosure process were stressed. Discussions about assistance for illiterate, attendance of husband and wife at meetings, and consideration of vulnerable people were conducted				X	X
Thorough involvement and engagement of government representatives are required	X				
Laws and regulations that are applicable and confirmation that local and international requirements apply	X			X	
Measures that will be implemented to manage conflict in the event that it occurs	X				
Process of informing PAP living away from their land within the demarcated area		X			
Resettlement and grave relocation process					
Handling of relocation of ritual sites and graves			X	X	X
Procedure that will be followed if the person to be compensated passes away before compensation is paid		X		X	X
Process to be followed for graves whose families are unknown			X		

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Process to be followed for land take of forest land		X			
Issues and concerns related to the disclosure and signatory process to be followed				X	X
Purpose of the disclosure of the compensation schedules was queried				X	X
The system of resettlement that will be used to relocate PAP from one area to another was explained upon request	X				
Process to be followed in the case where PAP do not have identity numbers			X		
Handling of cases where land owners do not have land right documents	X				
Correct process of compensation was not followed previously during the geo-technical studies				X	
Suggestion that copies of Valuation Form No. 3 are kept at the village office since the PAP tend to not keep documents		X			
Livelihoods restoration					
Importance of livelihoods restoration and financial management skills training was stressed				X	
Compensation and valuation					
In the event that a district does not have a District Valuer, valuers from other districts will be used. A request was made that expenses would be paid by the RAP consultants	X	X		X	
Land rate per acre and how this was determined was discussed, also in relation to Part 1 and Part 2 of the compensation schedules			X	X	X
Cautioned to not raise expectations about compensation and that options must be clearly communicated	X			X	
Compensation procedure for village land, e.g. graveyards was explained		X		X	

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Method of compensation of trees and crops, also those with crops and trees on business land		X	X		
Compensation of irreplaceable losses that will be suffered by small businesses without the necessary audited statements should be considered				X	
Process to be followed for land take of land owned by families		X			
Recipients of compensation for government institutions such as schools were confirmed		X			
Confirmation that all crops on mixed farming land will be valued			X		
Consideration of compensation of cattle dips and cattle routes	X				
Growth rate of crops must be taken into account		X			
Appropriate valuation and surveying of replacement land must be done	X				
Grievances					
Grievances process in the event of disagreement with the compensation schedules clarified				X	X
A request for supplementary Project information to assist government officials with addressing queries and issues since they will be receiving these during the course of the Project was made		X		X	X
Process to follow should property be damaged during the construction process					X



EAST AFRICAN CRUDE OIL PIPELINE

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