Tanzania Energy Development and Access Project (TEDAP)

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Resettlement Policy Framework – Final Social Impact Assessment

(RPF)

Part A

(January 2006)
DISTRIBUTION AND TRANSMISSION REHABILITATION PROJECT (DAR ES SALAAM, MOSHI AND ARUSHA)

PROPOSED 132 KV TRANSMISSION LINES IN DAR ES SALAAM

RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

FINAL REPORT
6 JANUARY 2006

VOLUME 2 (ANNEX 1)

FINAL SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (NOVEMBER 2005)
THE REINFORCEMENT AND UPGRADE OF DAR-ES-SALAAM,
KILIMANJARO AND ARUSHA TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION
SYSTEM PROJECT

SOCIO-IMPACT ASSESSMENT

FINAL REPORT

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

TANESCO  Tanzania Electric Supply Company Limited
IDA  International Development Bank Association
ROW  Right of Way
NEMC  National Environment Management Council
UDSM  University of Dar-es – Salaam
UCLAS  University College of Land and Survey
TTCL  Tanzania Telecommunication Company Limited
LPG  Light Petroleum Gas
TAZAMA  Tanzania Zambia Pipe Line
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The report would be incomplete without acknowledgement of all those who made this work successful.

The consultant wishes to extend her most heartfelt appreciation to TANESCO management for awarding her this assignment.

Many thanks are extended to all the Municipal/District Directors in all the districts under the project in Dar-es-Salaam, Kilimanjaro and Arusha regions for preparing proper working environment by providing introductory letters to all village/ward officers in the areas to be affected by the project.

Many thanks too go to all ward and village executive officers, village chairmen and Streets/Mtaa chairmen who tirelessly worked hard to arrange meetings with community members in the affected areas.

The consultant would like special thanks go to the Director of Corporate Planning Mr Kabiruddin R. Abdullah and Research and the Manager of Research and Development Mr David Ngulla for their support and arrangement of the necessary logistics for the assignment to take off.

This work would not be accomplished without the utmost commitment and support given by the TANESCO environmentalist John Lazimah who worked tirelessly with the consultant in visiting communities and conducting meetings.

It is not possible to mention each and every person that led to the success of this work. Many thanks go to all that made this work accomplished.
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The report presents the results of the Social Impact Assessment study undertaken in three regions of Dar-es-Salaam, Kilimanjaro and Arusha, which also include an extension of SIA study to the new proposed routes in Dar es Salaam region. Hamlet and Villages were involved in the study conducted by a private (sociologist) consultant Nyinisaeli Palangyo.

The study is part of TANESCO's efforts in the improvement of supply of energy. The specific objectives of the project are therefore:

- Reducing the duration and frequency of power interruptions
- Improving voltage conditions at consumers premises
- Reducing power system losses

Basically, the study's key objective was to assess the impact of the project to the people who will have to be resettled so as to give way for the transmission lines and substations structures. According to the Land Act No 4 of 1999 those to be relocated are supposed to be compensated of their properties (houses, crops, land, trees, etc.), moving allowance up to 20km and disturbance allowances. Also according to the World Bank Operational Policies on involuntary Resettlement (revised December, 2001), involuntary resettlement should be avoided or minimised where feasible after exploring all possible alternatives. But where not feasible resettlement should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs.

The consultant was therefore assigned to:

1. Review of relevant existing and pending environmental legislation, land acquisition legislation and any other relevant legislation pertaining to this project
2. Review the relevant World Bank policies (OP4.01 & OP4.12) and guidelines including the pollution Prevention and Abatement hand book (Electric Power Transmission and Distribution)
3. Meetings and consultations with the TANESCO facility management and relevant staff in respective regions, relevant government and municipal/town authorities, environmental experts, projects affected people and other bodies deemed necessary
4. Establish an appropriate baseline for environmental, socio-economic, health and safety issues
5. Identify potential impacts of the project on aspects of (social, biological, physical health and safety)
6. Prepare an analysis of alternatives e.g. various routes/considered for the new transmission line, different design e.g. underground cable, compact design. These should put to consideration economic technical social and environmental parameters.

The study was carried out in the period from 5/1-21/2/05 and from September to November 2005 for SIA extension study. It involved data collection, semi-structured
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interviews, focus group discussions and public participatory meetings, review of literature, transect walks and observations. The results of these methods have been complementary.

General Observation

- All communities to be affected received the information with mixed feelings. Most of the community members showed complete anger and annoyance. They would not understand why the Government did not plan the Right of Way before
- Other members took the information casually requesting for compensation of property and a plot to build on
- The areas owned by the rich majority were the most difficult to reach agreement and despite the reduction of area to be used for distribution they found it difficult to let go any piece of land
- In the rural areas of Kilimanjaro and Arusha regions, some people will be without land to support the family if the acquired land will not be allowed for use to grow short crops such as beans and maize
- Most people now are more aware of their rights of their property than was the case in the past
- People have fear over the past experience when people were resettled and not properly compensated. This situation should be avoided/controlled as much as possible during project implementation

Key findings

- Majority of those to be affected by the project will have to let go either their houses and business or their houses and land or only land and majority are annoyed and angry
- All people are worried of loosing their properties, businesses, other income generating activities. They are worried that the whole exercise will reduce them to total poverty especially when the compensation will not be fair
- People are more concerned over their psychological and sociological losses that cannot be compensated by any amount of money
- They believe that loss of neighbourhood, friends and loss of a place one has grown or used to and have become part of that area and community can not be replaced by anything
- People with mud/wood grass thatch, old poor quality houses, are worried that they will lead to be discriminated and become poorer than they already are
- It is not possible to identify specific ethnic groups in town because people don’t live by ethnicity but they live mixed. It is only possible to identify ethnic groups in the rural areas
- There was diverse opinion regarding houses and plots compensation. Some wanted to be compensated with money, others wanted to be given another plots while some wanted to be given a house to house
- The Ubungo–Mikocheni route had majority of people who were very resistive to the relocation and insisted on project to use the road reserve and the underground cable
Majority of people in Moshi-Arusha route requested TANESCO to allow them to continue using the acquired land to grow short and seasonal crops such as beans, maize, sunflower, paddy, etc.

People want transparent valuation process, fair and prompt compensation. They do not like compensation delays as happened to Airport expansion Project at Kipawa and Kiwalani area.

It is the wish of majority that project should relocate as minimum people as possible either using present technologies such as underground cable in spite of the construction costs or rerouting the transmission line since the social impact is so huge to them even if they are compensated.

Key Recommendations

From stakeholders

- Compensation should be done as soon as valuation of property is done so as to keep up with shilling devaluation
- Compensation should be done to the affected persons and not to relatives
- Compensation should be made by TANESCO and not by the government
- After the valuation the affected people should be informed of the value of their properties (in a meeting the amount of each one has to be paid as compensation) before payment is processed so as to eliminate/reduce the possibility of being paid less than what each ought to be paid
- The project should try as much as possible to avoid the relocation of the people by working hard to use open spaces and road reserves. If possible use underground cable so as to shift as few people as possible or no shifting at all
- People should be assured of the project implementation rather than imposing the psychological effect while the project is not going to take place
- TANESCO and the contractor should provide casual jobs/labour to the youths of affected people during construction
- TANESCO should establish a mechanism to deal with affected people complaints and to conduct information dissemination
- TANESCO should deal with people who are still living under the transmission line or within the right of way of the existing transmission line for the safety of the people and the operation of the line
- TANESCO should consider supplying electricity, construct roads, other social services like schools, health facilities, water supply etc, to the affected village such as Samaria, Mwanagati, Mzinga Kivule and Ulongoni so that they see the value of development in terms of electricity supply facilities.

The affected showed different desires for compensation. Some of them want compensation for their properties in cash, others want compensation in terms of property by property i.e. if a house or plot or farm is affected they should be compensated a house, plot/farm of same size. Many affected are worried of messing up with money if paid in cash. Others want compensation of plot and cash for the house and they will do the building on their own. All their wishes should be seriously considered to ensure nobody’s wishes are discriminated and avoid unnecessary conflicts in future.
Given this situation it is recommended that intensive social survey should be made to identified individuals' wishes by place/number and name before payment is done. This will help to control/reduce any confusion and conflicts that can occur during compensation.

It is also recommended that the valuers should check the prices of plants particularly tree crops from the Forestry and Natural resources department to get proper prices because the affected are not bitter with the prices trees plants paid based on the prices from the ministry of lands department Note a number of families get good income from tree crops like coconut and mango meaning that when the crops are cut a source of income is removed thus affecting the households livelihood therefore compensation should be satisfactory to put the family in a comfortable position.

Further to the recommendations from the stakeholders, it is recommended that the implementation of Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and monitoring is vital to the sustainability of the project. Both parties, project proponent (TANESCO) and Contractor should ensure that they fulfil their responsibilities.
Chapter 1

1.0 Background

TANESCO and the International Development Bank Association (IDA) are preparing a distribution rehabilitation project component as part of the Songo Songo Gas Development and power generation Project (Credit 3569-TA). This component aims to improve the reliability and the quality of power supply to the consumer. The project will achieve the following objectives:

- Reducing the duration and frequency of power interruptions
- Improving voltage conditions at the consumers' premises
- Reducing power system losses

1.1. Overall Objective

The overall objective is to assist the project to carry out a comprehensive Social Impact Assessment and prepare Resettlement Action Plan as per country laws and the World Bank requirement as well as bringing more project benefits to the society.

1.2. Objectives of the study

The objectives of the assessments were:

- To find out the communities main concerns
- Find out if they know/feel that they will be affected and the extent of effects to their lives
- Find out main impacts to the community
- To get suggestions from the communities to be affected as to what they would like to be done to them or what they don't like from the project
- The extent of the communities to be affected psychologically, financially and sociologically
- To find out what the affected people wish to be done to them to replace the loss they will undergo due to shifting

1.2.1. Methodology

A number of methodologies were applied to conduct the study. The methodologies included:

1. Public meetings with communities along the identified ROW for the transmission lines
2. Observation
3. Discussions with different heads in different offices at district, institutions departments, ward and village offices
4. Review of available documents
1.3 Scope of Work

The Social Economic Impact Assessment will focus on new facilities to be financed under the project. The tasks include the following:

1. Review of relevant existing and pending environmental legislation, land acquisition legislation and any other relevant legislation pertaining to this project
2. Review the relevant World Bank Policies (OP 4.01&OP4.12) and guidelines including the Pollution Prevention and Abatement Hand Book (Electric Power Transmission and Distribution)
3. Meetings and consultations with the TANESCO facility management and relevant staff in respective regions, relevant government and municipal/town authorities, environment experts, projects affected people and other bodies deemed necessary
4. Establish an appropriate baseline for environmental, socio-economic, health and safety issues
5. Identify potential impacts of the project on aspects of (social, biological, physical health and safety)
6. Prepare an analysis of alternatives e.g. various routes/considered for the new transmission line, different design e.g. underground cable, compact design. These should put to consideration economic, technical, social and environmental parameters

1.4 Limitations/bottlenecks

Time planned for work in Dar-es-Salaam region was disrupted and extended by the timing and availability of the Dar-es-Salaam residents. It was difficult to arrange meetings in the working days in most of Dar-es-Salaam Wards.

Most meetings were conducted on weekends because those were the only days people could attend meetings. This led to extended time than expected at the beginning of the work. In some places like Msasani it was difficult to get hold of the owners of houses and instead their housekeepers or children represented them. It was therefore difficult to get the real wishes of house owners. This led to arrangement of another stakeholders meeting. Even then in the second meeting only a few turned up but the rest were still represented by their children/house keepers.

The work was conducted during the period when there was reshuffles for the Ward Executive Officers thus it was difficult for Mbagala Charambe Ward to arrange a meeting with the community to be affected until a new Ward Officer was in office thus pushing the accomplishment of work to one more week.

1.5 Successes

Despite anger reflected during the public meetings, all the meetings ended up successfully with useful suggestions and ideas from the people that will be affected. All people though reluctant to accept the idea of shifting understands that the developments activities have positive as well as negative impacts on the communities such as this one which will lead to resettlement of people from their places of residence to another place.
With the support of District and Ward authorities, it was possible to conduct meetings in all areas that will be affected by the project. This has helped to ensure that no place was left unaddressed and this will help to minimise unnecessary future conflicts.

The work was a success in all the three regions and no place was left un-addressed and thus leading to the output of this report.

### 1.6 Study Area

In Dar-es-Salaam the Social Impact Assessment has been carried out in Ilala, Kinondoni and Temeke Municipalities Wards, further extended to other four wards to the new proposed routes where the transmission line will pass and substations built. In Ilala Municipality seven Wards will be affected while in Kinondoni four Wards will be affected. Temeke Municipality five Wards will be affected. In Kilimanjaro region eight Villages will be affected and in Arusha seven Villages and three farm estates will be affected. The Villages/Wards to be affected are listed on the Table 1.1 below.

**Table 1.1: The timetable for community meetings was as follows**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Ward</th>
<th>VILLAGE</th>
<th>Hamlet/Hamlet</th>
<th>Ward/Village Population</th>
<th>Meeting Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12/1/05</td>
<td>Sinza Ward</td>
<td>Sinza A&amp;C</td>
<td>36,469</td>
<td>Conducted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16/1/05</td>
<td>Kawe Ward</td>
<td>Mlalakua A&amp;B</td>
<td>94,535</td>
<td>Conducted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22/1/05</td>
<td>Ubungo Ward</td>
<td>Abiani</td>
<td>44,339</td>
<td>Conducted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21/1&amp;6/2/05</td>
<td>Msasani Ward</td>
<td>Bonde la Mpunga</td>
<td>43,457</td>
<td>Conducted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19/2/05</td>
<td>Mchikichini(U)</td>
<td>Ilala Kota</td>
<td>19,463</td>
<td>Conducted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17/1/05</td>
<td>Kiwalani Ward</td>
<td>Kiwalani</td>
<td>61,960</td>
<td>Conducted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20&amp;21/1/05</td>
<td>Kurasini Ward</td>
<td>Mvinjine &amp; Minazini</td>
<td>34,501</td>
<td>Conducted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20/1/05</td>
<td>Vijibweni Ward</td>
<td>Vijibweni</td>
<td>5,197</td>
<td>Conducted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15&amp;22/1/05</td>
<td>Yombo Vituka Ward</td>
<td>Yombo Vituka &amp; Buza</td>
<td>59,975</td>
<td>Conducted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18/1/05</td>
<td>Mbagala Kuu Ward</td>
<td>Mbagala Kuu</td>
<td>70,290</td>
<td>Conducted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Ward</td>
<td>VILLAGE</td>
<td>Hamlet/Hamlet</td>
<td>Ward/Village Population</td>
<td>Meeting Status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18/1/05</td>
<td>TAA/Kipawa Ward</td>
<td>Kipawa</td>
<td>49,456</td>
<td>Conducted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19&amp;20/2/05</td>
<td>Mbagala Charambe Ward</td>
<td>Nzasa, Zombo, Mpya, Rangi Tatu</td>
<td>83,401</td>
<td>Conducted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23/9/05</td>
<td>Kibada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Conducted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24/9/05</td>
<td>Ukonga</td>
<td>Guluka Kwalala</td>
<td></td>
<td>Conducted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25/9/05</td>
<td>Chanika</td>
<td>Mji Mpya</td>
<td></td>
<td>Conducted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26/9/05</td>
<td>Kitunda</td>
<td>Kipunguni-Machimbo</td>
<td></td>
<td>Conducted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5&amp;13/11/05</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>Mzinga-Mwanagati</td>
<td></td>
<td>Conducted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/2/05</td>
<td>Doli Estate</td>
<td>(Usa) and Manyatta farms</td>
<td>Family property</td>
<td>Conducted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2/05</td>
<td>Masama Rundugai</td>
<td>Longoi/Sanya station Village</td>
<td>17,176</td>
<td>Conducted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2/05</td>
<td>Machame Kusini</td>
<td>Ngosero Village</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>Conducted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/2/05</td>
<td>Masama Rundugai</td>
<td>Chekimaji and Rundugai villages</td>
<td>2678 3400</td>
<td>Conducted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/2/05</td>
<td>Machame Kusini</td>
<td>Kikafu Chini and Mijongweni villages</td>
<td>17,795 6,870</td>
<td>Conducted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/2/05</td>
<td>King'ori (M)</td>
<td>Malula villages</td>
<td>20,670</td>
<td>Conducted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/2/05</td>
<td>Maroroni (R)</td>
<td>Samaria village</td>
<td>12,001</td>
<td>Conducted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/2/05</td>
<td>Maroroni</td>
<td>Maroroni village</td>
<td>5,890</td>
<td>Conducted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/2/05</td>
<td>Moshono (R)</td>
<td>Oikereyani Village</td>
<td>2,800</td>
<td>Conducted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/2/05</td>
<td>Moshono</td>
<td>Mlangarini Village</td>
<td>6,780</td>
<td>Conducted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reinforcement and Upgrade of Dar es Salaam, Kilimanjaro and Arusha Transmission and Distribution System Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Ward</th>
<th>VILLAGE</th>
<th>Hamlet/Hamlet Population</th>
<th>Ward/Villa ge Population</th>
<th>Meeting Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4/2/05</td>
<td>Kikwe (R)</td>
<td>Kikwe Village</td>
<td>7,340</td>
<td></td>
<td>Conducted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Appendix 1-3 give detailed information about public consultation meetings and list of participants and the institutions consulted.

1.7 Legal and Policy Requirements

The Land Act, 1999

The Act stipulates procedures of acquiring land from the rightful owners and what should be compensated. In the Act, it is fundamental principle to pay full, fair and prompt compensation to any person whose right of occupancy or recognized long-standing occupation or customary use of land is revoked or otherwise interfered with to their detriment by State under the Act or is acquired under the Land Acquisition Act; the concept of opportunity shall be based on the following:

- Market value of the real property;
- Transport allowance;
- Loss of profits or accommodation;
- Cost of acquiring or getting the subject land;
- Any other cost loss or capital expenditure incurred to the development of the subject land; and
- Interest at market rate should be charged

Also people’s (the affected) involvement has strongly emphasized. In that matter project proponent (TANESCO) is obliged to involve the affected people in every aspect of acquiring their land and ensure that it pays fair, prompt and at market value prices compensation.


The Act established the National Environment Management Council (NEMC). Which means NEMC is a legal body with a responsibility of advising the government on the issues environment, which include social issues. As this project is going to relocate people to a certain extent, it will be the interest of NEMC to see that procedures are followed and that people’s participation in knowing their fate is given a priority to reduce social impacts that may be caused by the project.


The World Bank recognizes that involuntary resettlement may cause severe long-term economic, social and environmental damage unless appropriate measures are carefully planned and carried out. The main objective of the OP4.12 is therefore to minimize involuntary resettlement as far as possible by exploring all viable options and designs before any action is taken to resettle people. However, if all options have been explored and find out that resettlement is still necessary, then it should be done in sustainable manner by providing sufficient investment resource to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in...
Reinforcement and Upgrade of Dar es Salaam, Kilimanjaro and Arusha Transmission and Distribution System Project

project benefits. In addition, displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs. Further, the displaced people should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them to pre-displaced levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

Therefore, the policy requires the following to be done though the list is not exhaustive:
- Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) should be prepared
- Prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the project should be provided
- Consultations with affected people and information of the rights of the displaced persons should be made
- Displaced people should be provided with assistance such as moving allowance
- Displaced people should be provided with residential housing, housing and or agricultural plots according to the wishes of affected people
- Displaced people are offered support after relocation to ensure that their livelihood is restored
- Displaced people are provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures such as credit facilities, training and job opportunities
- Vulnerable groups such as the elderly, women, widows, children, etc., are given special considerations
- Ensuring that displacement does not occur unless all necessary measures for resettlement are in place.

World Bank OPN 11.03: Management of Cultural Property

The United Nations term “cultural property” includes sites having archaeological, prehistoric, religious, and unique natural values. Cultural property therefore, encompasses both remains left by previous human inhabitants.

The objective of this policy is to ensure that cultural properties are protected and conserved.

Policy guidance

The general policy regarding cultural properties is to assist in their preservations and to seek to avoid their elimination: Specifically:

A) The Bank normally declines financing projects that will significantly damage non-replicable cultural property and will assist only those projects that are sited or designed so as to prevent such damage

B) The Bank will assist in the protection of cultural properties encountered in Bank funded projects rather than leaving the protection to chance. In other cases, the project is relocated in order that the sites and structures can be preserved, studied and restored intact in situ. In other cases structures can be relocated in order that sites and preserved, can be studied and restored on alternate sites.
Based on this policy therefore, it is of utmost importance that the project makes sure that the graveyards that will be affected by the project, just as was appointed out by the communities to be affected during the consultative meetings, should be preserved or where need arise they should be relocated to another area that will be convenient to the affected community. However, the new site to relocate the graveyards must be agreed upon or selected by the affected communities including religious leaders.
Chapter 2

SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL SITUATION IN THE STUDY AREA

2.1 Administrative Definition of the Study Area

2.1.1 Regional levels
The regional level is the high-ranking level of administration and according to the local government; the regional authorities are responsible as coordinators to all the districts in the region.

The area under study includes three regions of Arusha, Dar-es-Salaam and Kilimanjaro and in each region the area is located in a specific district.

2.1.2 District /Municipal council
Administratively the district headquarter is responsible over all development activities and permission to conduct any activity in a particular area in the district has to come from the district/municipal council directors. The district/municipal directors are informed of any activity being undertaken in his/her area of administration. It is important to get his/her permit to proceed with the activities as well as get permit to get any needed information and assistance within his area of administration. Such permits include a letter of introduction and the approval for the particular activity to be undertaken in the district to different personnel at ward/village levels.

2.1.3 Division levels
Divisions are the next authority after the district however the division has a responsibility to coordinate wards within the division.

2.1.4 Ward levels
Wards are the levels responsible for implementing and overseeing development activities. The wards authorities have the authority to permit development activities and monitor all activities taking place in the villages making the ward.

The study group reported to the Ward Executive Officer who would give instructions to the Village Executive Officer to invite community members of the designated area for the public meeting or the WEO himself would invite the members of the designated area to the meeting (this was particularly the case in the urban area).

2.1.5 Village levels
This level is clearly defined in the rural areas than in the urban areas where from the ward level, the lowest level is Hamlet and in the rural areas of which is made of hamlets/sub-Villages, while in urban areas the minimum level of administration are hamlets/Hamlets. The
village levels are the least level of authority in the district. This is where the developments activities are conducted and coordinated.

2.2 Dar es-Salaam Region
Dar es Salaam is a country centre of business. The major land use is settlement and industrial use no major agriculture is practiced except for the small vegetable gardens around the homestead. Majority of people depend on the employment and small businesses as sources of income. The economic activities in the project area include the following: Kiosks and shops business, carpentry, whole sale shops, hardware and construction material shops, garages, local food outlets (Mama ntilie and Baba ntilie business), boutique and beauty shops and saloons, bars and small hotels businesses. In all affected areas in Dar es Salaam region the economic activities seem to be the same.

2.2.1 Kinondoni (Municipality)

Wards studied include the following wards:-

2.2.1.1 Ubungo Ward

The Ubungo Ward has a Population of about 44,339 people out of which 22,014 are males and 22,325 are females with 10,070 households. The area under study is called Abiani Hamlet. Majority of the residents are retired old people with few middle aged and young aged. The area is located close to Ubungo traffic lights and Ubungo terminal bus. It is a busy area with commercial activities such as supply shops, hardware shops, stores, and other petty activities. Other activities include livestock keeping i.e. pig and chicken keeping, drinking bars, and restaurants.

Ethnic groups
The residents of the Ubungo area are a mixture of tribes.

Housing infrastructure
The houses are mostly old and poorly built of cement blocks with iron sheets roofing very few houses are new roofed with tiles. The area is unplanned.

Education
Some of the residents are well educated but majority have general education. The area has no education facility — no schools around the area, but children living in the area attend school in the neighbouring areas at Mlimani Primary School or along Morogoro road close to upcountry bus terminal.

Health
The area has a dispensary and a number of pharmacies for drug supply.
**Industry and commerce**

There are no industries due to size of the area which is too small to accommodate many things. However there are local carpentry workshops, stationery, small spare parts and general supplies shops along the Sam Nujoma road which may be affected by the project.

**Energy**

The area depends on electricity as their source of power for lighting and for other electric appliances. At times electricity is used for cooking, but mostly people depend on charcoal as a source of energy for cooking.

### 2.2.1.2 Sinza Ward

Areas studied in Sinza Ward were Sinza A and C Hamlets. The two Hamlets are located along Sam Nujoma road which joins Ali Hassan Mwinyi road on one end and Morogoro road on the other end of the road making it easy to access the centre of town and other services. This makes the area easily accessed by the famous city transport services - daladala transport.

**Population**

Sinza ward has a population of 36,469 people of which 17,031 are males and 19,438 are females (source 2002 Population census). Sinza A has 776 households while Sinza C Hamlet has 1063 households.

**Ethnic groups**

Sinza like any other wards in Dar-es Salaam has a mixture of tribes, it is difficult to tell the dominant group or groups. It is inhabited by different tribes from different parts of Tanzania. As is the cultural practices of Tanzania there is no specific tribe for a specific area. All people live to gather without considering ones place of origin.

**Housing infrastructure**

Housing structures in Sinza area are modern permanent houses built of cement bricks with iron/tiles roofing and are self contained with water supply and flush toilets. This is in a planned high density area.

**Education facilities**

The area under study has no school but within the ward there several primary schools both international and normal schools. There are also a number of secondary schools and many more are being built. There are a number of vocational training centres. The area is also close to the University of Dar-es Salaam and University of Land and Survey (UCLAS), and Mlimani Primary School where majority of children from this area go for primary school education. All these facilities are located at a walking distance for residents in this area of study.

**Health facilities**

There is a government health centre located at the centre of the Ward. There are several privately owned health facilities where people go for treatment.
Land use
As is the case for all urban areas, land use is for building houses. The area is for residential purposes and therefore the land is utilised to build houses for people to live in. However, some houses have been converted to be for businesses like guest houses, bars and small restaurants. Others are shops for different articles, furniture making, small kiosks for fast foods and for other items. There is no land for agriculture. There planted trees for shade and flowers for beauty if the space was available on the plot.

Industry and commerce
Since the area is specifically for residential purposes there are no industries but small factories like garages, furniture making and the like do exist.

Energy
The Sinza residents depend on electricity for power in their houses. However, due to increased electricity supply tariffs, the residents use alternative energy for cooking like charcoal and kerosene.

2.2.1.3 Kawe Ward

Population
Population of Kawe Ward is estimated to be 94,535 of which 48,058 are males and 46,477 are females. There are 21,487 households.

2.2.1.3.1 Mlalakua Savei area

The Mlalakua Savei is located along the road to the University of DSM and UCLAS and can easily access Sam Nujoma road to Mwenge or Morogoro road. Transport and communication is easily available.

Ethnic groups
Like any other part in urban Tanzania, Mlalakua Savei residents are from all over Tanzania there is no single dominant tribe. The residents are either formally employed or self employed in small/petty businesses. However the majority of those in this area are retired, elderly and widowed people.

Housing Conditions
The area studied has permanent modern self-contained houses made of cement bricks and roofed with iron sheets/tiles. The houses are for residential purposes and others serve for social services like shops, Halls for social functions, seminars, workshops and meetings.

Education
The area under the study does not have a school but other areas in the ward have a primary school. The area is very close to the university of DSM and UCLAS and Mlimani Primary school where most of children in this area attend.
Health Situation
As is the case in many parts of the region, there are scattered private health facilities that serve the residents.

Industry and commerce
There are small industries like garages, shops, bars, fast food kiosks, guest houses and other services.

Energy
The source of power used in this area is Electricity for lighting and at times for cooking. However charcoal and kerosene are normally used for cooking due to too high electricity tariffs.

2.2.1.4 Msasani Ward - Bonde la Mwunga Hamlet

Population
The population of Msasani Ward is 43,457 out of which 21,792 are males and 21,665 are females with 10,134 households.

Ethnic Groups
The residents in this area are mixture of different tribes. No single tribe that is dominant. The residents are formal and informal employees, businessmen/women, petty business people and senior officials in the government. The residents are generally the rich click. The age is a mixture of young, medium and old age residents.

Housing Infrastructure
All houses are of high quality cement blocks with very modern features mostly tile floors and tiled roofs. The houses are generally huge in a planned extra low density area meant for the rich community.

Education
Located along the old Bagamoyo road, there are so many schools along the area both secondary schools and primary schools mainly private owned. The children in this area can easily access school just by walking. Majority of the residents are well educated. There are very few people who did not acquire proper education.

Industry and commerce
The area was planned for residential purposes hence there are no industries. However there are commercial activities like shops, bars, clubs, hotels food kiosks and super markets.

Transport and communication
Transport and communication is simple and it is easy to access any part in Dar-es-Salaam city using the famous public transport - daladala.
Energy
The source of energy in this area is electricity for lighting and use of other electricity equipments and possibly gas for cooking.

2.2.2 ILALA (Municipality)

2.2.2.1 Kiwalani Ward (urban)
The area studied is along the road towards Yombo Vituka. The population is estimated to be 51,960 of which 31,732 are males and 30,228 are females and 15,763 households.

Housing Infrastructure
Housing structure varies considerably. There are good houses, old poor houses and few modern houses but all the houses are built from cement blocks and iron sheet roofing.

Ethnic Groups
There is a mixture of tribes and no specific dominant tribe.

Education
The majority of the population has primary level of education, a few have secondary and college or university education. Along the proposed transmission line there are no school which will be affected. Children go to the near by schools including Kiwalani Primary School.

Health
Malaria is the main disease coupled with some water born related diseases like diarrhoea, and typhoid. There private dispensaries and pharmacy where people get medical attention.

Industry and commerce
Small scale industries like carpentry, welding and tailoring are present in the area. Commercial activities include shops, food kiosks, restaurants, guest houses, and food stalls.

Transport and communication
The transport by daladala and availability of mobile phones and TTCL landline has made communication and accessibility to the place easy.

Energy
The residents depend on electricity for power and for lighting their houses, they also depend on charcoal and kerosene for cooking.

2.2.2.2 Mchikichini ward

Population
Population of Mchikichini ward is about 19,463 of which 9,844 are males and 9,619 are females with 4,419 households only. The residents depend on petty business for their
livelihood. The residents are of mixed age groups, old medium and young. The area included in the study is high density and unplanned area.

**Ethnic groups**
There is a mixture of many tribes without specific dominant tribe. People live mixed without consideration of tribe or place of origin. In the project area majority are not educated and those few who went to school ended up at primary school level only and very few have secondary school education.

**Housing infrastructure**
The houses are built of cement blocks roofed with iron sheets but the houses are generally of poor quality. The houses are congested and unplanned.

**Education**
There is a close by primary school known as Mchikichini Primary School and secondary school too. Because of poor education background most residents have poor incomes that cannot enable them to send their children to private secondary schools.

**Health**
Although they are close to private health facilities majority prefer to go to Muhimbili National Hospital for treatment. The residents are susceptible to Malaria, cholera and diarrhoea diseases due to the environment surrounding them.

**Industry and commerce**
In the area there is Tanzania Breweries Ltd that borders the area under study. The neighbourhood is facing this industry while the rest are small businesses like shops, fast food kiosks and carpentry works.

**Energy**
The residents depend on electricity as a source of lighting the houses though some houses do not have electricity. Hence they use charcoal and kerosene for cooking food and for lighting as well.

2.2.2.3 **Ukonga Ward**

2.2.2.3.1 **Guluka Kwalala Hamlet.**

**Population**
Ukonga ward - population

**Ethnic groups** – No specific tribes that dominate the area they have mixed tribes.

**Housing infrastructure**
The type of houses in the area to be affected, are modern houses built with cement bricks with iron sheets roofing.
Educational facilities
There is one nursery school privately owned, 1 primary school, 2 secondary schools - 1 privately and 1 government owned.

Health facilities
The area has no health facility. They get health services at a close by military owned health facility.

Land use patterns
The land is used only for building residential and other social services like schools, and health facilities.

Industry and commerce
No industry available.

Energy
Energy sources include electricity for lighting, kerosene and charcoal for cooking and lighting

Transport and communication
The area is accessible by road and Daladala buses are used as means of transport for the population. The area is also accessible by mobile phones and TTCL phones

Water supply
There is no piped water supply people, depend on hand dug wells found at household levels. The wells are not deep enough to ensure safe water so there are possibilities of contaminating the water incase of a close by latrine

2.2.2.3.2 Ulongoni area

Population
The areas population was not available

Ethnic groups
The area has mixed tribes

Housing infrastructure
The houses are permanent structures built of cement bricks and iron sheets roofing. The houses are not too old much of them are recently built.

Land use patterns
Land is used for residential buildings and some parts are used for gardening purposes.

Education
The area has one primary school where children attend their classes.
Reinforcement and Upgrade of Dar es Salaam, Kilimanjaro and Arusha Transmission and Distribution System Project

Health situation
There is no health facility, the people get health services from their neighbors.

Industry and commerce
There is no industry neither commerce since the area is newly developing.

Energy
There is no electricity. People depend on kerosene for lighting, fuel-wood and charcoal or cooking.

Transport and communication
The area is accessible by daladala, used by people for commuting to and back from work. The area is also accessible by phones both mobile and TTCL.

Water supply
Water supply is obtained from a deep well pumped using a diesel pump, but it is not functioning due to technical problems with the pump, so for the time being the depend on hand dug wells for their domestic water supply.

2.2.2.4. Chanika ward

2.2.2.4.1. Mji Mpya
This is a newly built area- the area is having many new modern houses still under construction.

Population
The population of the area is not available - the area is still very new.

Ethnic groups
The area has a mixture of tribes and no dominant tribe

Housing infrastructure
The type of houses found include modern houses built with cement bricks and iron/tile roofing:

Education facilities
None

Health facilities
None

Industry and commerce
None

Land use patterns
Land is used for residential building purposes only
Communication and Transportation –
There is no proper road built, the area is reached with difficulties due to very poor roads filled with a lot of sand. The area is accessible by mobile phones.

Energy
The area being new has not been connected with electricity so people depend on Kerosene for lighting and charcoal and fuel-wood for cooking.

Industry and commerce
Since the area is newly settled there are no industry and commerce and people get their usual needs from the neighboring Hamlets.

Water supply
There is no water supply but people rely on hand dug shallow wells for domestic water supply.

2.2.2.5. Kitunda

2.2.2.5.1. Kipunguni Machimbo
The area is newly developed. The residents are mainly self-employed in small business like poultry, milk cow keeping and vegetable gardening.

Population
Total population for this area is 6150 out of which 2950 are males and 3200 are females.

Ethnic groups
The area has a mixture of tribes with no dominant tribe

Housing infrastructure
House are modern recently built, they are built with cement bricks with iron sheets/tiles roofing.

Land use patterns
Land is used for residential buildings and petty businesses

Education
The area has a primary school

Health facilities
The area has no health facility there are over 20 drug stores

Industry and commerce
The area is new and there are no industries or commerce

Transport and communication
The area is new and has poor road so it is very difficult to reach the area, however the area can be reached by mobile phones.

**Water supply**
Water supply is obtained from hand-dug wells that are found at household levels.

### 2.2.2.5.2 Mwanagati –Mzinga
The area is newly developed. The residents are mainly self-employed in small business like poultry, milk cow keeping and vegetable gardening and others are employed in different sectors and offices.

**Population**
Total population for this area is 6800, no of households is not known.

**Ethnic groups**
The area has a mixture of tribes with no dominant tribe

**Housing infrastructure**
House are modern recently built, they are built with cement bricks with iron sheets/tiles roofing.

**Land use patterns**
Land is used for residential buildings and petty businesses

**Education**
The area has a 2 primary schools

**Health facilities**
The area has no health facility

**Industry and commerce**
The area is new and there are no industries or commerce

**Transport and communication**
The area is new and has poor road so it is very difficult to reach the area, however the area can be reached by mobile phones.

**Water supply**
Water supply is obtained from hand-dug wells that are found at household levels and those without wells buy from neighbours.
2.2.3 TEMEKE (Municipality)

Studied wards included:

2.2.3.1 Yombo Vituka Ward (Urban)

Yombo Vituka and Buza area
The population stands at 59,975 out of which 30,337 are males and 29,638 are females with 14,112 households. The area is planned as medium to high density area. Few people are of old age, majority are in the middle age group and few are young age group.

Housing infrastructure
Houses vary in quality, there are houses of high quality with tiles roofing. Others (most) are good houses with iron sheet roofing all built with cement blocks. The housing structures indicate a mixed income groups; poor, medium and rich people.

Education
The residents' education varies – some are very well educated to degree/diploma levels, others have medium education – secondary education and others have primary education. The ward has a number of primary and secondary schools, and vocational training centres.

Health
The general health situation the population is mainly affected by malaria which is the main disease in Tanzania. Others include diarrhoea and typhoid due to use of raw contaminated water. The ward has a health centre and several private dispensaries.

Industry and Commerce
The area is for residential purposes thus the only industries found are furniture making factories, garages and small workshops.

Transport and communication
Transport and communication is made easy by the city town buses famous as daladala. The availability of mobile phones and TTCL landline phones makes communication easy.

Energy
Source of energy for lighting is electricity while charcoal and kerosene are for cooking and for houses with no electricity connection kerosene is used also for lighting.

2.2.3.2 Kurasini Ward

Area studied – Mivinjeni and Minazini

Population
The population of Kurasini Ward is 34,501 of which 17,129 are males and 17,372 are females with 8,331 households.
Housing Infrastructure
Majority of Mivinjeni area houses are expensive houses constructed by Tanzania Harbours Authority for its employees where as Minazini houses the quality vary from one individual to the other. However the resident in both areas are mostly retired or old people and only a few young and medium age who are still employed.

Education
Majority of residents have good education to college levels and minority have secondary and primary education. The area is equipped with education facilities such as primary and secondary schools and colleges around (i.e. School of Journalism, Police College and International Relations College).

Health
The diseases in the area include malaria, which is the main disease, and water related diseases like diarrhoea and typhoid.

Industry and commerce
This area is planned for residential purposes. Therefore the commonly found industries in residential areas are the furniture making industries and garages.

Transport and Communication
Transport and communication have been made easy by the availability of city transport - the famous daladala, and mobile phones combined with TTCL landline phones which have made communication very easy.

Energy
The residents depend on electricity power supply for lighting and occasionally for cooking for high-income earners. Other sources of energy are charcoal and kerosene or LPG gas for cooking.

2.2.3.3 Mbagala Kuu Ward
The Mbagala Kuu Ward population stands at 69,825 of which 35,051 are males and 34,772 are females with 16,340 households. The population is mixed in terms of age but majority are medium and young ages. Retired and old age groups are very few.

Housing Infrastructure
The area has mixed types of houses, poorly constructed houses and modern huge houses but all are built with cement bricks and iron sheet roofing and a few with tile roofing. Area under study is the area running along one side of TAZAMA Pipeline Right of Way in the south side. The area has medium and high density residential areas.

Ethnic Groups
All urban areas are preoccupied by a mixture of tribes. There is no dominant tribe in the urban areas.
Education
At least all residents have primary education. There are few with college (diploma, degree) levels while others have secondary and primary education. There are secondary as well as primary schools for children in the area. There are also some vocational training centres for residents as well as outsiders.

Industry and Commerce
There is furniture making industries, garages, welding and steel making industries. Other activities are mainly activities like shops, food kiosks, drinking kiosks, bars, restaurants, guest houses, food, fruits and vegetable stalls.

Transport and communication
With the famous daladala transport in the city and availability of mobile phone and TTCL landline phones make communication and transport easy. Accessibility to and out of the area is also easy.

Energy
Like any other area in Dar-es-Salaam the area depends on electricity for source of power and for lighting while majority rely on charcoal and kerosene for cooking.

2.2.3.4 Vijibweni Ward (rural)

The area studied runs parallel to the existing 33kV transmission line going to Kigamboni close to Nunge Leprosy centre and later runs along the TAZAMA Pipeline towards south up to Toangoma and Mzinga channel. The ward has a population of about 5,197 of which 2,650 are males and 2,547 are females and 1,287 households. The population is mixed and the area is low density with scattered houses.

Housing infrastructure
Being in a rural setting, the houses vary from mud, wood and grass thatch, to medium cement blocks iron roofing and large modern tiles roofing.

Education
Majority of the population have primary education, some few have college education and some secondary education. There is a primary school for the population residing in the area.

Health
Malaria is the most prominent disease. Others include water related disease like diarrhoea, typhoid and others. There is a dispensary that caters for the population.

Land use patterns
The people of the area do small scale farming of sweet potatoes, cassava, different vegetables and fruits.

Industry and commerce
The area is just starting to develop so there are few businesses, few shops and no industry yet. There are all signs and potentials for industrial growth in future.

Energy
The population depend on electricity for power and lighting. For those not connected to electricity, they depend on charcoal and or fuel-wood for cooking and kerosene for lighting the house.

2.3.2.4. Kibada ward
2.3.2.4.1 Uvumbasi and Kichangani Hamlets

Kibada ward has a population of 3500 people 1700 males, 1800 females, with a total of 840 households. The area under study is Uvumbasi and Kichangani hamlets.

Ethnic groups
As is the case for the rest of Dar-es-Salaam and other towns in Tanzania, the area has a mixture of tribes but the dominating and original resident tribe is Zaramo.

Economic activities
The majority of the population livelihoods in this area depend on agriculture, petty businesses and few do fishing. They farm cassava, sweet potatoes, fruits like mango coconuts etc. for their livelihood.

Housing infrastructure
The area to be affected has mainly farms and very few houses made of cement blocks, iron sheet roofing and other house are mud and wood with grass thatch.

Education and educational facilities
The majority of those to be affected are retired old people who have primary education level. There are no people who are really educated above primary school level. Children attend school at 2 primary schools, at a secondary school within the area.

Health
The area has one dispensary one dispensary where the population obtain their health services.

Industry and commerce
There are no industries.

Land and land use
Land is divided into area for residential buildings and land for farming activities also social service infrastructure.

Energy
Part of the ward has electricity but other parts depend on kerosene for lighting houses, fuel-wood and charcoal for cooking.
**Water supply**
The area has no piped water supply services they rely on hand dug wells found at household level. There is a big possibility of using contaminated water given the depth of the wells and the closeness of the toilets and houses.

**2.3 Kilimanjaro Region**

**2.3.1 Hai District**
The area under study is one side along the existing 132kV transmission line. Much of the area is located in the rural areas. The land use in all these areas is for farming, building houses, and livestock keeping.

**2.3.1.1 Masama Rundugai**

**(Sanya station & Longoi villages) and Machame Kusini Wards**

**Population**
The population of Masama Rudugai Ward is estimated to be 17,176 of which 8,832 are males and 8,344 females with 3759 households. The data is based on 2002 national census.

**Ethnic Groups**
The ethnic groups include Masai (majority), Chagga and few Pare.

**Housing Infrastructure**
The types of houses are mud and wood and grass thatch, mud and wood and iron sheets and few improved houses built of cement blocks and iron sheet roofing.

**Education**
Majority of the Masai people are uneducated (never attended school). But a few of them have primary education so are the other tribes. There is no school in the village (Mlima wa Shabaha), children attend school in the neighbouring village located at a distance of 3 km. The same with dispensary, it is available in the neighbouring village.

**Health**
Water supply is not a big problem in one part of the village as the water pipe line passes at the village. Personal cleanliness behaviours may be contributing to a poor health of family especially skin diseases caused by lack of bath and personal hygiene.

**Land use patterns**
Part of land is used for agriculture; another area is used for grazing livestock—cows, goats, sheep and donkeys. The remaining is used for building purposes. The area is generally dry and bigger part is suitable for livestock grazing. The resident of this area are normally farm maize, beans and sunflower seeds. They have only one farming season which starts in March and ends in August when it is harvesting period.

Due to drought people through the Ward’s efforts are planting trees for shade, fruits and supply of fuel wood as a source of energy.
Industry and Commerce
There are no industries in the village of semi-nomads and there is one or two shops in the village. They have no milling machine thus they rely on one milling machine in the neighbouring village.

Transport and communication
The road is poor in one entry because one has to cross a river to reach the village which is full of mud though the village can also be reached from Boma Ngombe. However mobile phone communication network for those with mobile phones is possible.

Energy
The village has no electricity. Their source of energy is the fuelwood for cooking and heating the house and kerosene for lighting the house.

2.3.1.2 Longoi Village (Machame Kusini Ward)
The village has 5 sub-villages with a population of 1,670 people of which 780 are males and 890 are females with 345 households.

Ethnic Groups
The area is occupied by a two tribes that include the Chagga and Pare tribes. They are all farmers.

Housing Infrastructure
There are houses of three kinds; those built of wood/mud and grass thatch, wood/mud and iron sheets roofing and cement blocks with iron sheets roofing. The houses are scattered.

Education
Most of the villagers have primary education while only very few of them have secondary education. The village has one primary school, 1 secondary school for the children in the village and outside the village.

Health
There is no health facility; they depend on the health facility in the neighbouring village. Malaria is a common disease.

Land use patterns
The residents in this village are farmers and they grow maize, beans, sunflower groundnuts and bananas. Also some keep pigs, goats, milk cows and chicken. They also plant trees for fuelwood, timber, for shade and for fruits. Other land uses is for building houses. Agriculture is done between the months of March to August harvesting time.

Industry and commerce
There is no industry other than milling machines. Five (5) milling machines are available in the village using Diesel as a power source. There few small shops in the village.
Transport and communication
There is a rough rugged road to the village but passable most in the dry season, in the rainy season it is difficult to reach the village by car. There is no commuter transport. People walk long distance to catch a car to town.

Energy
Fuelwood is the source of energy for cooking and heating the house and kerosene is used for lighting the house.

2.3.1.3 Ngosero village (Machame Kusini Ward)

Population
The population of Ngosero village is estimated to be 1800 people men and women.

Ethnic Groups
The ethnic groups in the village are mainly Chagga and Pare tribes. Sambaa and other tribes are very few. The majority are young and few are old and medium aged.

Housing infrastructure
There are poor houses made of mud/wood and grass thatch, house made of mud/wood with iron sheets roofing and houses made of cement blocks with iron sheets roofing.

Education
Majority of residents have primary education and very few have secondary education. The village has a primary school for residents' children.

Health
Malaria is a big problem in the area. There are also water born diseases such as diarrhoea and typhoid due to lack of clean and safe water supply and there is occasional break-up of cholera. The village has a health facility that serves for the residents.

Land use patterns
Residents are mainly farmers and few keep live stocks, crops produced include maize, beans, vegetables, fruits, sunflower seeds, ground nuts and sugarcane. There is also a tree growing for fuelwood, fruits, shade and timber.

Industry and commerce - no industry other than food milling machines and furniture making. There are few shops for supply of items and goods.

Transport and communication - transport is poor and the road is also poor. One has to walk long distance to get transport to other places. Mobile phones are available.

The rest of other villages have same characteristics as the aforementioned villages except the remaining villages are doing irrigation of crops helping to assure them of food supply even when there is rain shortage. These villages include –
2.3.1.4 Kikafu chini and Mijongwe, (Machame Kusini Ward)

The ethnic groups in the village are mainly Chagga and Pare tribes. Sambaa and other tribes are very few. The majority are young and few are old and medium aged.

**Housing infrastructure**
There are poor houses made of mud/wood and grass thatch, house made of mud/wood with iron sheets roofing and houses made of cement blocks with iron sheets roofing.

**Education**
Majority of residents have primary education and very few have secondary education. The village has a primary school for residents' children.

**Health**
Malaria is a big problem in the area. There are also water born diseases such as diarrhoea and typhoid due to lack of clean and safe water supply and there is occasional break-up of cholera. The village has a health facility that serves for the residents.

**Land use patterns**
Residents are mainly farmers and few keep livestocks, crops produced include maize, beans, vegetables, fruits, sunflower seeds, ground nuts and sugarcane. There is also a tree growing for fuelwood, fruits, shade and timber

**Industry and commerce** – no industry other than food milling machines and furniture making. There are few shops for supply of items and goods.

**Transport and communication** – transport is poor and the road is also poor. One has to walk long distance to get transport to other places. Mobile phones are available.

Chekimaji and Rundugai villages. All these villages are connected with electricity, they are closer to town and the town influence can easily be felt in these villages.

The ethnic groups in the village are mainly Chagga, Maasai and Pare tribes. Sambaa and other tribes are very few. The majority are young and few are old and medium aged.

**Housing infrastructure**
There are poor houses made of mud/wood and grass thatch, house made of mud/wood with iron sheets roofing and houses made of cement blocks with iron sheets roofing.

**Education**
Majority of residents have primary education and very few have secondary education. The village has a primary school for residents' children.
Health
Malaria is a big problem in the area. There are also water borne diseases such as diarrhoea and typhoid due to lack of clean and safe water supply and there is occasional break-up of cholera. The village has a health facility that serves for the residents.

Land use patterns
Residents are mainly farmers and few keep livestock, crops produced include maize, beans, vegetables, fruits, and sunflower seeds. There is also a tree growing for fuel-wood, fruits, shade and timber

Industry and commerce - no industry other than food milling machines and furniture making. There are few shops for supply of items and goods.

Transport and communication - transport is poor and the road is also poor. One has to walk long distance to get transport to other places. Mobile phones are available.

Energy - there are few houses that are connected with electricity, all households use fuel-wood for cooking and kerosene for lighting the house.

2.4 ARUSHA Region

2.4.1 Arumeru District

2.4.1.1 Olkerenian and Mlangarini Wards
The villages involved in the assessment include Olkerenian which is located in Mashono Ward and Mlangarini located in Mlangarini Ward. These villages have same characteristics.

Ethnic groups
The Waarusha people are the majority tribe in these two villages, there are other few tribes like the Chagga, Meru and Pare but all very few.

Land use patterns
The land use patterns include farming of maize, beans, sunflower seeds, and vegetables by irrigation, cattle grazing, building and growing trees for different uses.

Housing structures
Houses vary in quality - there are houses built of mud/wood and grass thatch few of them, the mud/wood with iron sheets roofing and houses built of cement blocks and iron sheet roofing. The houses are scattered and very few will be affected.

Education
Being located close to Arusha town, the proximity has had effect on people’s lifestyle. A good number of residents have good education and their level of understanding is also good. But a few have had no education at all. Some cannot speak Kiswahili language. Each village has education and health facilities. They also do irrigation of vegetables in the dry months.
### Industry and Commerce
There are no industries since there is no reliable source of energy in Olkereyani village.

### Transport and Communication
The two villages are reachable all year round through the available roads. Also there are transportation vehicles commonly known as daladala and the mobile phones network is available.

### Energy
A major source of energy in Olkereyani village is fuelwood for cooking and heating the houses. Kerosene is used for lighting and at times for cooking. Mlangarini village is connected to electricity however only a few have connected their houses with electricity. Those connected use electricity for lighting their houses and for electric appliances but rely on fuelwood/charcoal and kerosene for cooking.

#### 2.4.1.2 Kikwe Village/Ward

### Population
The population of Kikwe is estimated as 9,826 of which 5,070 are males and 4,756 are females with 2,165 households. The village is in the rural setting.

### Housing infrastructure
There are low quality mud/wood and iron sheets roofing and modern houses built of burnt/cement bricks with iron sheet roofing. The houses are scattered.

### Ethnic Groups
Ethnic groups include the majority Wameru and a negligible number of other tribes mainly the Chagga and Pare.

### Education
Most residents have primary school education and a few have secondary education. There is a village primary school for the children. Kikwe is currently constructing a secondary school

### Health
The main health problem is Malaria disease. The village has a health facility.

### Land use patterns
The residents in these villages are farmers and livestock keepers at a low level. So the allocation of land has to consider livestock as well. Land is used for agriculture to farm maize, beans, bananas sunflower and paddy.

### Industry and commerce
No industry other than furniture making and milling machine in each village. There are few scattered shops.

### Transport and communication
Availability of a passable road to these villages throughout the year has made it easy to reach the villages with little effort. The availability of mobile phones has also made communication easy.

**Energy**
All the villages have not been connected with electricity. Therefore depend on fuelwood/charcoal for cooking and heating. They also use kerosene for lighting the houses.

### 2.2.4.3 Malula village

**Population**
The current village population is not known and the data available is the whole of King’ori Ward. Majority of the residents are farmers and livestock keepers.

**Ethnic groups**
The area is inhabited mainly by the Wameru, Waarusha, few Chagga, Pare and others. The inhabitants are farmers, and livestock keepers. They are mainly farmers of maize beans and sunflower seeds and occasionally millet and sorghum.

**Housing infrastructure**
The housing varies- there houses built of mud/wood and grass thatch, mud/wood and iron sheets roofing and cement bricks with iron sheets. The houses are scattered.

**Education**
Majority have primary education but some few have never attended school. Very few have secondary education level.

**Health**
The village has a dispensary and major disease include malaria and diarrhoea in the rainy season when water is easily contaminated.

**Land use patterns**
Land is used for crop farming like maize, beans sunflower seeds millet and sorghum. They also grow trees for shade, fuelwood, and for fruits.

**Industry and commerce**
There are no big industries in the area. The industries available are food milling machines, welding and furniture making. There also several shops including petrol stations.

**Transport and communication**
Being located along the Moshi – Arusha Tanga-Dar-es-salaam road, accessibility to the area is quite easy and the availability of mobile phones has made communication easy.

**Energy**
The village is connected with electricity and all capable financially have connected their houses with electricity for lighting the houses and electric appliances. The population depend on fuel-wood for cooking and house heating and kerosene for lighting and cooking at times.
Chapter 3

3.0 PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS

Public meetings were used to identify the people's concerns and impacts of the project. The people's requirement and recommendations that were identified by people themselves are regarded as mitigation measures of the peoples concerns and impacts caused by the project.

3.1 Sinza Ward: Sinza C

The first public meeting was held in Sinza C for the affected community members of Sinza C. The number of attendants was 11. 4 of them were the Mtaa leaders and not residents in the affected area.

As a start the community members were shown a map showing the way leave for the project so as to be clear whether they all reside within the area to be affected. After the exercise the number of the attendants was reduced from 11 to 7 out of which 4 were the local government leaders while only 7 were members of the area to be affected by the project.

After clearing the confusion the meeting was opened by the Mtaa chairman by welcoming the consultants to the meeting and requesting them to present the agenda of the meeting. The consultant informed the members that the intention or the purpose of the meeting was to inform them the expected TANESCO project which would be implement along their area in future, and that those who will fall within the identified area will be affected in a number of ways but mainly might be required to move out of their area of occupancy and shift to another area that will be allocated by the project. The consultant therefore requested the members to point out their concerns and opinions and what they would like the project do so as not to be very affected by the project.

3.1.1 Stakeholders concerns

The implementation of this project will involve loss of residences, neighbourhood built over along period of time, closeness to social services like schools, main roads, shops, health facilities, closer to town. However given the fact that the project is for development and is inevitable, we request the following:

- Before we are moved out of our premises we should be given sufficient time to prepare ourselves to move out- ample time to built new houses before demolishing our houses.
- The project should make sure that they have provided all social amenities like school, road, transport services, health facilities, power/electricity water supply, shops, etc.
- Before people are shifted to the new area they would like very much to have same neighbourhood as they are living now.
- They pointed out if they are shifted they would prefer to be allocated in the same district and not otherwise.
- We would prefer to be given a chance to select a place to move to on our own rather than being allocated a place with no preference.
- We request the project to compensate other properties other than house and plot like petty businesses i.e. shops, hair salons, milk cows etc.
- Shifting involves a lot of losses physical, financial, social and psychological. All these cannot be compensated by money but we would appreciate to be paid disturbance allowance.

After the meeting the participants requested to be shown the route, which the project will pass. After which it was found out that there might be no one to be affected other than the compound wall.

3.2 Sinza Ward: Sinza A - Community Members

The meeting was opened at 5.35 pm then TANESCO engineer introduced the project to the community members. After the introduction of the project, the community members were invited to point out their concerns, worries and expectations.

The first reaction was anger by the information and the first reaction was to refuse the idea to be moved out of their area. First speaker pointed out that instead of moving out the population in that area they should find ways of reaching an agreement with the University of Dar es Salaam so as to avoid extra costs and to avoid disturbing people who have been settled for a very long time in that area. Because the university area is still open, the idea to hold talk with them to get an area for the project is quite ideal.

Another speaker pointed out that she is neither interested nor intends to move out of that place. Why not use improved technology such as underground cable so as to reduce disturbances, reduce possible health hazards, and help future plans?

3.2.1 Stakeholders concerns

1. **Physical loss** - People are concerned over the loss of their residential houses
2. Loss of business houses and income.
3. **Sociological loss** - after staying for a very long time in this place we have developed friends, relations and attachments with neighbours- if we move out of this place it means we will loose all these long established relationships.
4. There is so much attachment to the place we have lived in for over twenty years period such that it has so much psychological attachment that cannot be replaced by any amount of money paid.
5. We are closer to town; we have all infrastructural structures that are not available in the new place where we will be moved. How can you assure us the availability of such services?
6. The area we live in already have and are close to all social services like schools, from primary to secondary, colleges, good roads, reliable transport, health facilities and many other services that are not available in the new place we will be moved to.
7. Moving some of us out of his place would mean pushing us to quick death. Most of us living in this area are retired people; we are so much used to the place therefore not interested to move in whatever amount of money you are going to compensate us.

8. We started living here when it was bushy and we were young and energetic now when we are settled, retired and powerless you come to move us to a new place. Can’t you see that I can no longer tolerate the hassles of construction and moving to a new place? In fact if I am forced out, I will commit suicide. It is better I die than facing the idea of moving out.

9. Why didn’t the government failed to project the population growth and provide space needed for future growth? Therefore, the governments carelessness should not become the people’s nuisance.

3.2.2 Stakeholders recommendations

- In case a person loses a residence and or business house, he/she should be compensated a substantial amount of money enough to enable the construction of a new house equivalent or better than the one to be demolished.
- The people to be moved must be allocated another plot to help reduce disturbance of search for a plot and be moved from the place of domicile to the new place.
- We should be given a grace period to enable us to construct a house before the demolition of where we are now living.
- If we move from our place of domicile we would prefer to live with the kind of neighbours that we have where we are now living.
- We as community are recipients of government decisions so we only request to be given optional place for next domicile. We should be given a chance to select a place of our own preference rather than be allocated a place we won’t be comfortable with. Any allocation of new place should be within Kinondoni Municipality.
- Wherever we are moved to we should be assured of availability of public transport for easing our movement.
- For those who will be affected we have small businesses like keeping milk cows, hair salons, chicken keeping, and shops we should be compensated for the lost income and lost opportunity.
- The value of our houses and plots will be hot cake because of the investment on the University side. The project should take that into consideration.

3.2.3 Issues that needed further considerations

After introducing the project and explaining to the people what we wanted from them, they argued with the following comments:

- Main argument was that their area is planned and in the city plans there should have provided space for future expansion of the public services.
- They also pointed out that there was an open space close by on the side of the University of Dar-es-Salaam why not utilise that area instead of incurring so much expenses of compensating people settled in this area.
- Why not use the underground cable option to avoid moving people out and demolition of their houses.
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- The high voltage electricity has health hazards. Have TANESCO people assessed the impact of having a high voltage line passing close to people’s residences?
- If there are other area that can be an alternative to our area let the government opt to that.
- This is shocking and too quick information that I can’t digest the message within this so short time to give genuine response in so short time. So give us time to digest then we will respond back to TANESCO in writing.
- Shifting of people will involve not only physical and financial costs but social and psychological losses- neighbourhood, relations, safety that cannot be compensated by any amount of money.
- Some of us are old and retired have grand children who are used to this area and environment moving out of this place would mean life will be disrupted completely and will affect the children psychologically.
- The prices of the place are going up every day due to its positioning and now you want to move us out of here.

3.3 Yombo Vituka Area

After introducing the project to Yombo Vituka residents and requested for their feelings and expectations from project, the community members general response was that: since this was the government’s decision and it is for development purposes they can’t stop it. However they requested the following:

3.3.1 Stakeholders concerns

- Before we are moved out of our place of residence there should be proper preparations by TANESCO.
- Make sure there is a place prepared where people will be moved to.
- Prepare and make available plots for those who will be affected, sufficient compensation that will enable them construct a house of the same standard like the one we live in.
- Make sure that the small businesses like kiosks are also compensated since it is an income earning activity.
- Make sure that the social amenities- schools, health facilities, roads, water supply, public transport, market and power are available to where will be moved to.
- There should be a provision of choices for the place to be moved to- individuals have their own preferences and they should be allowed to pick on their own a place they would like to move to.
- One wanted to know if his/her property is half way affected, will she/he be compensated only the affected area or the whole area? - I would like to be compensated the whole area.
- How is the assurance that those who are close by the ROW won’t be affected by the ultra radiations from the transmission line?
- How will be the evaluation of an empty plot going to be? what will be the compensation?
3.4 Kawe Ward: Mlalakuwa Savel Area

This meeting was held on the 16th January 2005. Under the chairmanship of the Mtaa local leader, a short introduction about the project was given to the community members who attended. The members were told that the aim of the meeting was to make the project known to them and as well as to hear their concerns suggestions and wishes. Then the residents had the following views and doubts:

3.4.1 Stakeholders concerns

- One of the members wanted to know if the meeting was to request them or to inform them of the action to take place. The answer was that it was a request and information about the project.
- Majority of those that will be affected are old retired widows and widowers who cannot withstand the hassles of new constructions and shifting. Some of us have lived here since 1968.
- The day you transfer me from here that day will be the announcement of my death. From here at my age where do I go to? I'm waiting for the day of my death here.
- We want a copy of the project proposal to see the suggested alternatives in writing so as to file it for our references.
- In case it is necessary to move us out it is important to know that the compensation should include not only physical and financial but also psychological, sociological and social amenities which are not easily found in new places.
- We would like to be involved in every stage of the project.
- We will present our wishes in writing after receiving a copy of the project proposal.
- Don't you have alternative technology other than lattice structure towers that need 40m RoW? The space is too much. Try to use the technology that will affect as less people as possible.
- Use the straight line along Sam Nujoma road or look for another alternative route to avoid disturbing many people.
- TANESCO should look not into physical and financial costs alone but look into social and psychological costs as well.
- Even the needed space of five metres for underground cable will disturb a number of people. Why not use the road reserve.

3.4.2 Stakeholders recommendations

- Affected people should be involved in every stage of the project.
- TANESCO should consider using the road reserve instead of causing much pain to people and incur huge compensation.
- TANESCO should consider alternative technologies other than lattice structure towers that need 40m ROW. The space is too much in built areas. Try to use the technology that will affect as less people as possible.
3.5 Ubungo Ward

The area to be affected in Ubungo ward is the area in Abiani Hamlet located at the corner where Morogoro road joins Sam Nujoma road at the Ubungo traffic lights. In the public meeting held, all people in the area attended even those not affected by the project. The Ward Officer did not attend the meeting and a place to sit was a problem.

3.5.1 Stakeholders concerns
After introducing the project to the residents, the residents had the following view and questions or doubts:

- Why not use the underground cable to reduce social impact and reduce the compensation costs? If not possible then the issue of compensation should be done properly and directly to the affected person and not through the government.
- Our main concern is that when one gives land the owners end up desperate because the compensation is not enough. What we want is a proper compensation.
- We would like to be educated on our rights so that we can have proper control over our own property.
- We want the area covering the 40 metres to be clearly identified to know the exact people to be affected.
- We have our loved relatives’ graves; we request the area to be respected in case the area falls within the area needed for the project.
- Before we are shifted we should be provided with plots to be sure where we will move to.
- I want no plot but money because I am tired of this shifting. I want to go back home because it seems now what remains is shifting from one place to another and I’m too old and only waiting to die.
- I’m a tenant and landlords will be compensated. Therefore it will be very difficult for tenants to get a house to rent for a short time of a month or two; therefore tenants should be considered too because they will also be affected by the project.
- Compensation should be done in foreign currency since the government is paid in foreign currency by the donor.
- For those living close to the transmission lines, how are we assured of our safety from the electricity emissions if any?
- We would like TANESCO to use private valuers and make sure there is no valuation done by estimation outside site, but should be done through visiting individual properties.
- We request that for every step of the project we should be informed and involved as it started.
- Each house should be evaluated according to the ongoing prices of to date.
- We request that the compensation to be done in a meeting like this and not in government office.

The Hamlet Chairman thanked the resident members and the TANESCO delegation for the smooth running of the meeting and wanted cooperation in every step during the implementation of the project.
3.5.2 Stakeholders recommendations

- Use the underground cable to reduce social impact and reduce the compensation costs
- Compensation should be done properly and directly to the affected person and not through the government.
- Provide education for the affected people to know their rights over compensation of their properties
- Respect burial sites in case the area falls within the area needed for the project.
- New plots should be provided for those wanting the plots before people are moved to be sure where they will move to
- tenants should also be considered because they will also be affected by the project
- If possible compensation should be done in foreign currency to take care for depreciating Shilling
- Evaluation should be done according to the ongoing prices of to date
- The community and local leaders should be involved in every step of the project
- Valuation should not be done by estimation outside site, but should be done through visiting individual properties

3.6 Mkalakwa area at Mikocheni

Only three people will be affected on the propose line. One has a small house and the other two own two big buildings. The house owners were not available during the time of this study.

3.7 Msasani ward: Bonde la Mpunga Area

This area is recommended for an underground cable. The study team had to hold two meetings on different dates in an effort to get hold of real owners of the houses in the area. Most of the house owners were not present they were represented by either house caretakers or children. After the introduction of the project to the community members the speaker invited the members to give their ideas, concerns, worries suggestions and wishes.

3.7.1 Stakeholders concerns

- One respondent requested to have a look at the map so as to be precise over the area being discussed
- Why not use the road reserve areas and leave us alone or we give 2.5 metres and road reserve give 2.5 metres. Otherwise I am not willing to move out.
- Road reserve measurements are so varied in the area why?
- The issue of unreliable power is very crucial I agree that we give out space for passage of electricity cable.
- One wanted to know if it is possible to use the land with underground cable for parking after cables have been placed.
- We would like to know what will be the health effects of the underground cable if there are any.
• We suggest that during valuation of property together with TANESCO’s appointed valuers should be accompanied by independent valuer selected by the affected person.
• Since majority of the residents claim that the road reserve is varied it is important for TANESCO to liaise with the Municipal council to clear the doubts.
• In case of compensation we want updated valuation.

3.7.2 Stakeholders recommendations

• Consider using the road reserve area alternatively they may consider giving 2.5m and road reserve should give 2.5 metres.
• Provide more information and assurance of health effects of the underground cable if there are any and whether other uses such as parking cars can go on after the cable has been laid down
• During the valuation of properties it is suggest that TANESCO’s appointed valuers should be accompanied by an independent valuer selected by the affected person to protect the right of the affected person
• Compensation should follow the updated valuation costs
• Since road reserve width varies it is important for TANESCO to liaise with the Kinondoni Municipal Council to clear the doubts

The second meeting was kind of chaotic- people were angry and not ready to listen to any negotiation at the beginning and even some threatened to go to court in cases their property is touched.

3.8 Kiwalani Ward

A short introduction about the project was given to the community members who attended the meeting. Then resident members were told that the aim of the meeting was to make the project known to them and as well as to hear their concerns suggestions and wishes. Then the residents had the following views and doubts:

3.8.1 Stakeholders concerns

• Look into the prices of plots, construction costs, and the compensation has to enable us build a house and not a hut.
• It is not fair shifting from one place to another. The experience I have with TANESCO is that they pay well but the payment for compensation is delayed, thus we want payments to be done once (no instalment payments) with promptness. Once the evaluation has been done payments should not be delayed.
• When TANESCO is certain about the shifting dates we should be given sufficient time to prepare ourselves to move out so as to avoid family disappointments.
• We would prefer to direct communication between TANESCO and us and not with the government.
• Compensation payments and relocation plots should be given soonest after evaluation so as to start preparation for shifting.
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- We were stopped to do any development projects on our plots and we are very tired over such situation, so we want to be certain if we will be shifted.
- TANESCO will have to give us alternative plots for constructing a house, money for building, and then give us time for construction and preparation to shift. There should also be payment of disturbance allowance.
- We also request to be informed of all stages of the project and progress. We request that everything that touches our lives we should be informed.
- People want to know if they could proceed with their planned development activities on their plots. The answer was yes because the visit of the consultants was to introduce the project and collect people’s ideas, concerns and suggestions and not to stop any activity on the expected area.
- TANESCO should connect our houses in the new areas with electricity because where we live now we have electricity.

3.8.2 Stakeholders recommendations

- Compensation payment should be done without any delayed and not in instalment once the evaluation has been done.
- The affected people should be informed of shifting dates and given sufficient time to prepare themselves to move out so as to avoid family disappointments.
- There should be direct communication between TANESCO and the affected and not through the government.
- People should be assured of the project implementation rather than imposing the psychological effect while the project is not going to take place.
- TANESCO should connect electricity immediately to new houses of the relocated people.
- TANESCO should inform the affected people of every stage of the project and progress.

3.9 Mbagala Kuu Ward

A short introduction about the project was given to the community members who attended the meeting. Then members were told that the aim of the meeting was to make the project known to them and as well as to hear their concerns suggestions and wishes. Then the residents had the following views and doubts:

3.9.1 Stakeholders concerns

- One wanted to know who will pay people who constructed on the ROW of the TAZAMA pipeline.
- I’m too old now if I get transferred where will I go to at this age?
- Since the project will touch people’s lives, we suggest that proper evaluation of houses be done and we also need a one year period of preparation.
- The government should provide compensation of plots.
- I would like to be allocated a plot right here in this very neighbourhood.
- We would like to be involved in every process of the project.
- We want all that which will be affected by the project to have representation in the project committee.
Far from effect of loosing residences our children will be affected, we request that our youths be involved by providing them with casual labour during construction.

We've lived here for over 15 years. We have neighbours and schools so we would not like to move far away from here. So we request that we be allocated plots within this ward – An area called Mgeni Nani has enough land where TANESCO can get us plots.

People with houses made of mud and wood and grass thatch should be compensated well so as to improve their lives.

3.9.2 Stakeholders Recommendations

From the stakeholders meeting the following recommendations were suggested:

- Proper evaluations of houses need to be done and one year period should be given for people to prepare their new homes after compensation.
- TANESCO should find new plots at Mgeni Nani area to relocate Mbagala Kuu affected people.
- Affected people participation in every process of the project is highly insisted. Or at least involve their representative in the project committee.
- TANESCO and the contractor should provide casual jobs to the children of affected people labour during construction.
- The project should consider uplifting the values mud houses to help the poor improve their lives.

3.10 Mchikichini ward

A short introduction about the project was given to the community members who attended the meeting. Then members were told that the aim of the meeting was to make the project known to them and as well as to hear their concerns suggestions and wishes. Then the residents had the following views and doubts:

3.10.1 Stakeholders concerns

During the meeting the affected people raised the following concerns:

- We want to be compensated for our properties.
- Allocate us a place to move and construct new houses.
- We would like to be compensated with already constructed houses to avoid the pain of constructing again. Given the fact that the majority here are poor if given money might end up misusing money and family gets disrupted so it is better if we are given ready house than hard cash for house construction.
- I would like to be given a plot at Mbweni in Kinondoni district.
- We are used to living close to all social services i.e. we don't need transport to get to reach Kariakoo market, big shops, Muhimbili Hospital, Fish market/ferry or schools for our children they just walk. That means moving us out of here will mean a complete loss of our life style. Hence the compensation should consider all such things and the disturbances that will be involved.
- Compensation of the house should not consider the type of house rather the person should be compensated enough to enabled the construction of a comfortable home and also consider costs involved in constructing a house of the same size today.
• Should we stop rehabilitating our houses if one is planning to do so? The answer was: No one has been stopped to do her his development activities in his premises stop order will come later after valuers have assessed everybody's property.

3.10.2 Stakeholders recommendations
Generally the stakeholders had similar recommendation as their counterpart meeting. However the following recommendations need to be highlighted and insisted:
• TANESCO should consider compensation of house to house compensation for some people in Mchikichini area as most people agreed on the idea of house to house compensation. This is because majority are poor and if given cash money they might end up misusing their money thus disrupting their families.
• When allocating new plots for the affected people, Mbweni area in Kinondoni District, should be considered for the affected people of Mchikichini area
• Mchikichini area people should be given special consideration during the compensation as they are going to miss so many social services and environment which are now available in their area such as walking distance to reach Kariakoo market, big shops, Muhimbili Hospital, Fish market/ferry and schools for their children
• Compensation of the house should not consider the type of house rather the person should be compensated enough money to enabled the construction of a comfortable home

3.11 Vijibwe Ward
Vijibwe meeting was held on 20th January 2005 starting at 11.08 a.m. A short introduction about the project was given by the study team to the community members who attended the meeting. Then members were told that the aim of the meeting was to make the project known to them and as well as to hear their concerns suggestions and wishes that could help during the project planning and implementation. There after the residents had the following views and doubts:

3.11 Stakeholders Concerns
The following issues and concerns were raised during the meeting:
• Many people think of the compensation should also include the empty plots as well.
• If my piece of land is affected is it possible to be refunded crops and be given a plot?
• Will we be compensated a plot and all the crops?
• We want qualified valuers to do proper valuation of our properties and should be informed of amount to be paid before payment so that we won't be paid less of what we should be paid.
• We request that all agreements regarding properties and property payments should be done in writing
• We are living in a place where we have all the social services like water supply, schools, health facilities and transport services. So wherever we will be moved to, TANESCO should make sure the social amenities are available.
• Is one allowed to buy his /her own plot instead of being allocated by TANESCO?
3.11.2 Stakeholders Recommendations
Generally the stakeholders had similar recommendation as their counterpart meetings. However the following recommendations need to be highlighted and insisted:

- Qualified valuers should be contracted to do proper valuation of their properties and people should be informed of amount to be paid before payment is processed so that they won’t be paid less of what they should be paid
- All agreements regarding properties and property payments should be done in writing to ensure nothing is twisted from the original agreement
- There should be a provision to allowed people to buy their own plot instead of being allocated by TANESCO
- TANESCO should make sure the social amenities are available in the new resettlement area

3.12 Kurasini Ward: Kurasini Mivinjeni

A short introduction about the project was given to the community members who attended the meeting. Then members were told that the aim of the meeting was to make the project known to them and as well as to hear their concerns suggestions and wishes. Then the residents had the following views, concerns and doubts:

3.12.1 Stakeholders concerns
The stakeholder meeting identified the following issues and concerns:

- If you consider compact and underground cable technologies as expensive have you considered the cost of compensating people if you shift them?
- We want compensation for our houses, be given plots, and be paid disturbance allowances.
- Some of us don’t want to be shifted if there is an option it should be adapted. The issue of psychological and social defects is not compensable.
- I suggest the compensation of houses should be divided into two categories- the ordinary –50 million and the best 100 million including other properties.
- Have you prepared a place to shift us to?
- The area to be allocated for those to be shifted should be properly demarcated so as to avoid unnecessary land disputes.
- In case of complaints who should we get in contact with?
- What will happen if I don’t want to shift?
- We would like to know the decision on the three options of technologies you have on the table.
- We request the project to use underground cable so as to shift as few as possible.
- I’m worried about the valuers that they could be unqualified and end up undervaluing our properties.
- Are independent valuers allowed so as to compare the values?
- Try to look for a place to divert the line where people to be affected will be fewer.
3.12.2. Stakeholders Recommendations
Generally the stakeholders had similar recommendation as their counterpart meetings. However the following recommendations need to be highlighted and insisted:

- TANESCO should explore the cost of all technologies and compare the cost of shifting people and the social pain individual is going to be impacted. The issue of psychological and social defects is not compensable.
- Compensation of houses should be divided into two categories- the ordinary –50 million and the best 100 million including other properties
- TANESCO should prepared a place to shift people under the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)
- TANESCO should establish a mechanism to deal with affected people complaints and to conduct information dissemination
- TANESCO should make a decision immediately on the right technology option of every location to reduce anxiety and psychological impact of the people in the project route.
- Mivinjeni residents request TANESCO to consider the use underground cable so as to shift as few people as possible
- Independent valuers should be allowed so as to compare the property values recommended by TANESCO consultants

3.13 Kurasini Ward: Minazini

The meeting was held on 21st of January 2005 starting at 4.55 pm. A short introduction about the project was given to the community members who attended the meeting. Then members were told that the aim of the meeting was to make the project known to them and as well as to hear their concerns, suggestions and wishes. Then the residents had the following views and doubts:

3.13.1 Stakeholders Concerns
The stakeholders meeting identified the following impacts and concerns that will result from implementing this project:

- The first speaker started by thanking the TANESCO for involving the affected from the very beginning of the project. What TANESCO need to know is that we will be very much affected by the project because we have tuned ourselves to live here our life time. We have school children here and we have our businesses here. This project will cause us great harm psychologically and particularly our children.
- We would like TANESCO to compensate us satisfactorily to the point that we will be able to live comfortably as we are living here.
- The compensation should be enough to enable some one construct a good quality house as the one living in.
- The compensation should be paid straight to the affected person and not through the government so as to avoid embarrassment and deduction of our money
- I have lived here too long and I am too old for shifting. If comes the worst and I have to shift, make sure the compensation covers all the disturbances including psychological defects. But I am worried that this shifting will kill me.
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- I'm very much disturbed by this information, and have been unable to sleep. If there is any way to avoid shifting us please try the alternative way.
- If the project knows widows and widowers they will think otherwise. I suggest they use the open space between the Military area and the Mwalimu Nyerere SABASABA exhibition grounds. It will reduce costs for TANESCO as well as reduce people's disturbances and worries.

3.13.2 Stakeholders Recommendations
Generally the stakeholders had similar recommendation as their counterpart meetings. However the following recommendations need to be highlighted and insisted:
- TANESCO should compensate people satisfactorily to the point that they will be able to live comfortably as they are living now
- Special consideration should be given venerable group such as the widows and widowers during the implementation of this project.
- TANESCO should explore every alternative possible including relocating the route via Military area and the Mwalimu Nyerere SABASABA exhibition grounds so as to reduce costs for TANESCO as well as reduce people's impacts.

3.14 Yombo Ward: Yombo Buza
The meeting was conducted on 22\textsuperscript{nd} January 2005 starting from 1.45 pm. After the introduction of the project and aim of holding the meeting the community members were invited to discuss their concerns, worries, suggestions and ideas.

3.14.1 Stakeholders Concerns
The stakeholders meeting identified the following impacts and concerns:
- The first speaker suggested the use of underground cable to reduce disturbance of people.
- The second speaker suggested the use of the open space of the TPDF and the TAZAMA pipeline ROW to reduce the number of people to be shifted as well as costs involved in shifting people.
- The issue of compensation is not only payments but involve lot more that cannot be compensated. There has been too much of this shifting practice. TANESCO should use the technology that needs less land.
- From today when will we be moved out? – The answer was that until the valuers have done their job and the work is accepted by TANESCO and the donor, after payment of compensation has been done and time to prepare the new homes has been expired.
- We want to be provided with plots and compensation of property.
- Buildings and undeveloped plots will be affected. Will the undeveloped plots be compensated as well?
- I hope no one is going to take away my land without compensation.
- We want to know clearly the actual area where the proposed transmission line passes to be sure of people who will be affected by the project.
- I want to be paid for my plot and compensation of my house and I will decide where I want to shift to.
Who will pay the compensation- the government or TANESCO? The answer was: The government will be involved to make sure rights are being done to everyone.

- How if the graves are affected will they be removed or what is the fate of the graveyards?
- Our experience shows that compensation is not done on time. We therefore request that as soon as the valuation is done payments of compensation should be done on time.
- When valuation is ready people should be informed on their amount they will be paid so that it is not easy for those handling the payments to cheat on people.

3.14.2 Stakeholders Recommendations

Generally the stakeholders had similar recommendation as their counterpart meetings. However the following recommendations need to be highlighted and insisted:

- It is the wish of majority of Yombo Buza residents that underground cable should be used to reduce disturbance of people.
- TANESCO should consider re-routing the transmission line to the open space belonging to TPDF and the TAZAMA pipeline ROW so as to reduce the number of people to be shifted as well as costs involved in shifting people
- Beside compensation Yombo Buza residents should be provided with plots
- TANESCO should clearly demarcate the actual routing so that people to be affected by the proposed line are clearly identified.
- When the valuation is already done people should be informed on their amount they will be paid so that it is not easy for those handling the payments to cheat on people.

3.15. Kibada Ward

The first meeting was conducted in Kibada ward at Kigamboni Area. The meeting was held on 23 Sept at 11 am.

The meeting started with introduction of the team of experts to the community members after which the consultant introduced the purpose of the visit after which she invited the engineer to explain in brief on what the project entails and the routes of the project.

After the introduction of the project the consultant took over by encouraging the community members to come up with their concerns, wishes and suggestions on how they would prefer the changes in their lives to be handled by the client in dressing their problems.

Majority of the people to be affected included owners of land who are 17 out of 36 people and the rest own houses or inherit land or house from their parents. At the time of the meeting there was already a big misunderstanding taking place after the TANESCO surveyors had gone to the village to demarcate the area to be used for the transmission line. In so doing the surveyors did not consult the owners of the farms and to make things worse they even cut a number of trees without the owners permit. So at the time of meeting the people affected were very angry we were forced to apologize before the start of the meeting so as to put the situation under control.
3.15.1. Stakeholders concerns

- Why do TANESCO people act upon their decisions without consultations with people/community affected
- How did the TANESCO surveyors enter peoples farms/plot and cut their trees without the permission of the owners of the areas.
- People were concerned over the type of compensation they will be given if they would be compensated a house and a plot for building the house.
- Some of the community members pointed out that in case they are within those affected they would prefer to be compensated a ready built house to save them from the hussles of construction which they had already completed.
- Some of the farms have fruit trees (mango, coconuts) that support the livelihoods of the owners, the transmission lines will lead to the cutting of the fruit trees what will be the future of the dependants on these trees.
- The people are worried that if the compensation is to be conducted by the government the wont be paid on time and fairly so they would prefer to be compensated by TANESCO or if the government will do the compensation we request that TANESCO do the supervision of the compensation so as to ensure that the affected is paid on time and the actual of his/her property.
- Many people don’t know the market price of land so they would like to be informed of it.
- The community to be affected requested to be informed of every step that is taking place to put them in a proper position.
- Those trees which were cut by surveyors who will pay them and how are they going to be valued when they have already been cut?
- We request that the area covering 40 meters be made clear so that we know the actual area and those to be affected.
- We request the valuers to be fare in valuing our properties especially fruit trees, they should not undervalue our properties because this is what makes our livelihood.
- We would like to be informed earlier about the coming of valuers so that information can reach those who lives outside the area but have houses or farms/plot in this area so as to avoid missing these people during valuation.

3.15.2 Stakeholders recommendations

- We would like to be informed earlier about the coming of valuers so that information can reach those who lives outside the area but have houses or farms/plot in this area so as to avoid missing these people during valuation.
- We request the valuers to be fare in valuing our properties, they should not undervalue our properties because this is what makes our livelihood.
- The community to be affected requested to be informed of every step that is taking place to put them in a proper position.
- Some of the community members pointed out that in case they are within those affected they would prefer to be compensated a ready built house to save them from the hussles of construction which they had already completed.
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- The people are worried that if the compensation is to be conducted by the government, they won't be paid on time and fairly so they would prefer to be compensated by TANESCO or if the government will do the compensation they request that TANESCO do the supervision of the compensation so as to ensure that the affected is paid on time and the actual of his/her property.

3.16. Ukonga ward

3.16.1. Guluka Kwalala

The meeting started with introduction of the project by the TANESCO engineer after which the consultant discussed what was involved and requested the community members to air their concerns and wishes.

3.16.1.1. Stakeholders concerns

- People appreciate the government's efforts to improve the supply of electricity in the city, but this will affect us request that all our properties including the wells we dug should be valued all together so that we are paid all that belongs to us.
- We concerned about the shifting that will affect our neighborhood, access to easy transport, and access to other services.
- People would like to know who will bear the costs of moving them, whether by TANESCO/the government or themselves to where they will be relocated.
- The peoples' worries are if they will be paid enough money to enable them built the same type and size of house they have.
- It is important to include transport costs to the new places to be located when doing evaluation.
- Some of us are old and retired from work we request to have all social services to the place where we will be relocated. i.e. schools, health facilities, roads, water supply, electricity etc.
- Since construction costs have risen people requested that the valuation should ensure that the money paid for compensation will enable the affected to build same size of the house like the one they have now.
- People are used to live as neighborhood that has developed into relative relations, thus separating them will have negative impact on them and their children. If possible they would prefer to be allocate same place of residence to enable them maintain what developed after many years of living together.
- Social and psychological loss that cannot be regained for a long time.
- Older people are worried that if their properties are not compensated on time they might die before the benefit from their own properties so they urged that the compensation should be done soonest after valuation has been done.
- People are confused whether to proceed with construction and other developments in their plots.
3.16.1.2 Stakeholders recommendations.

- People would like to know who will bear the costs of moving them, whether by TANESCO/the government or themselves to where they will be relocated.
- Some of us are old and retired from work we request to have all social services to the place where we will be relocated. i.e. schools, health facilities, roads, water supply, electricity etc.
- Since construction costs have risen people requested that the valuation should ensure that the money paid for compensation will enable the affected to build same size of the house like the one they have now.
- People are used to live as neighborhood that has developed into relative relations, thus separating them will have negative impact on them and their children. If possible they would prefer to be allocate same place of residence to enable them maintain what developed after many years of living together
- If we are to be shifted, we request that our properties be valued and be compensates and be given a plot to build, then we be given a grace period before demolishing our houses to enable us finish building then be moved to the new place.

3.16.2 Ulongoni Hamlet

The meeting started with introduction of the project by the TANESCO engineer after which the consultant discussed what was involved and requested the community members to air their concerns and wishes.

3.16.2.1. Stakeholders concerns

- The attendance was poor many people did not attend and this could bring about a lot of complaints in future.
- Others prefer to be compensated everything in cash and decide on their own where to relocate themselves according to their preferences.
- For people owning plots with no houses they would like to be compensated plots of same size somewhere else instead of money.
- Other people want compensation to be done in cash while others would like compensation by property i.e. a plot by plot, house by house.
- People were concerned on how the compensation is going to be conducted.
- The area where people will be relocated should be accommodated with social services like health, water supply, accessible by road, electricity, schools, transport and communication etc.
- Valuation should be fair and considerable particularly crops that are usually underestimated.

3.16.2.2. Stakeholders recommendations

- Others prefer to be compensated everything in cash and decide on their own where to relocate themselves according to their preferences.
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- For people owning plots with no houses they would like to be compensated plots of same size somewhere else instead of money.
- Other people want compensation to be done in cash while others would like compensation by property i.e. a plot by plot, house by house.
- The area where people will be relocated should be accommodated with social services like health, water supply, accessible by road, electricity, schools, transport and communication etc.
- Valuation should be fair and considerable particularly crops that are usually underestimated.

3.17 Chanika Ward

3.17.1 Mji - Mpya- Majohe Hamlet.

The meeting started with introduction of the project by the TANESCO engineer after which the consultant discussed what was involved and requested the community members to air their concerns and wishes.

3.17.1.1 Stakeholders concerns

- Building is a tedious and very demanding work, so to save people from this kind of activity TANESCO should build houses for those affected and hand them to the people when ready before demolishing their houses.
- People are concerned about lack of transport routes to their area so they request that one of the benefits of the transmission lines along their area should be construction of the road to their areas. This will be useful to development in the area as well as for security of the transmission line in case of accidents or fire breakup.
- People are concerned about the period the project will take before compensations/payments are made to the affected.
- Compensation should be according to the desires of the affected people and not according to TANESCO or the government because no one was interested to be relocated.
- The area to be relocated should be furnished with social amenities like schools, health, communication, water supply etc.
- Any action that will take place has to be put into a written memorandum of understanding between TANESCO and the affected population.
- Despite the governments good intentions the implementers might become a problem if TANESCO does not coordinate the procedures of compensation.
- People are concerned about the compensation they want to have a picture of both husband and wife on the valuation form in case one of them dies then it would be easy for the other partner alive to.
- Who is responsible for churches, and mosques compensations
- Why not use the Right Of Way (ROW) for Songosongo Gas Pipeline, instead of taking peoples land.
- Has the government prepared a place for relocation of the involuntarily displaced people.
• Our place is without social services, so we hope the project will help to provide us with such services.

3.17.1.2. **Stakeholders recommendations**

• The area to be relocated should be furnished with social amenities like schools, health, communication, water supply etc.
• Any action that will take place has to be put into a written memorandum of understanding between TANESCO and the affected population.
• Despite the government's good intentions, the implementers might become a problem if TANESCO does not coordinate the procedures of compensation.
• People are concerned about the compensation they want to have a picture of both husband and wife on the valuation form in case one of them dies; then it would be easy for the other partner alive to.
• Our place is without social services, so we hope the project will help to provide us with such services.
• People are concerned about the period the project will take before compensations/payments are made to the affected.
• Compensation should be according to the desires of the affected people and not according to TANESCO or the government because no one was interested to be relocated.

3.18 Kitunda Ward

3.18.1. Kipunguni Machimbo Hamlet

The meeting started with introduction of the project by the TANESCO engineer after which the consultant discussed what was involved and requested the community members to air their concerns and wishes.

3.18.1.1. **Stakeholders concerns.**

• Are we going to be compensated our properties or it is being taken just as is the case with government.
• People expressed concern over prices of costs of houses in different areas if they will be valued differently due to location of the area or same-size house will cost the same value.
• In all places.
• If the house is among the affected area will compensation be for the house only or the plot as well. The compensation should include money for the house and a plot.
• People appreciate the aim to improve the supply of electricity and for informing and involving the affected communities from the start of the project, but requests that the project should help to improve the social services that are not available in the area i.e. communication and transportation, schools, health facilities, and water supply.
People wonder why TANESCO shouldn't use the Right Of Way of Songosongo Gas Pipeline (ROW) so as to reduce the area to be taken up by TANESCO and reduce costs of relocating people.

The people want to know the period it will take after valuation and payment of compensation.

People request that their youths to be employed during construction phase and be given the contract to do the guarding of the line.

We request the project to provide electricity to the area affected that has no electricity.

People want to be sure of the people that will be within the area to be taken up for the project for transmission line.

3.18.1.2. Stakeholders recommendations

If the house is among the affected area will compensation be for the house only or the plot as well. The compensation should include money for the house and a plot.

The people want to know the period it will take after valuation and payment of compensation.

People request that their youths be employed during construction phase and be given the contract to do the guarding of the line.

We request the project to provide electricity to the area affected that has no electricity.

People requests that the project should help to improve the social services that are not available in the area i.e. communication and transportation, schools, health facilities, and water supply.

3.18.2 Mwanagati-Mzinga Hamlet

The meeting was conducted in the absence of the local government leaders, and could not get any reason for their absence. However, the meeting was conducted with the affected who attended the meeting. So another meeting was arranged for 13/11/05 to make sure the Hamlet leaders are present in the meeting and are aware of the ongoing plans for the project and to ensure the leaders involvement in every step of the project. The meeting was conducted on the planned date and the hamlet leaders were all present.

The engineer introduced the project and the sociologist took over the discussion requesting for the peoples' ideas, wishes, suggestions or recommendations.

3.18.2.1 Identified Issues

The people want to know the period it will take after valuation and payment of compensation.

Effects and losses are not on property and neighborhood alone but on psychological aspect as well, how will we get compensated.

What will happen if a house is affected only a small portion of it is affected will someone be compensated a whole house or only a portion that is affected.

People request that their youths to be employed during construction phase and be given the contract to do the guarding of the line.
We request the project to provide electricity to the area affected that has no electricity.

People want to be sure of the people that will be within the area to be taken up for the project for transmission line.

People expressed concern over prices of costs of houses in different areas if they will be valued differently due to location of the area or same size house will cost the same value

in all places.

If the house is among the affected area will compensation be for the house only or the plot as well. The compensation should include money for the house and a plot.

People appreciates the aim to improve the supply of electricity and for informing and involving the affected communities from the start of the project, but requests that the project should help to improve the social services that are not available in the area i.e. communication and transportation, schools, health facilities, and water supply.

What will happen to those with business activities that will be affected by the transmission line. Will we be compensated?

3.18.2.2 Stakeholder’s recommendations.

- We request that our businesses be compensated too because that constitutes our livelihood.
- Others would like to be compensated property in cash and decide where to relocated him/herself.
- If the house is among the affected area will compensation be for the house only or the plot as well. The compensation should include money for the house and a plot.
- The people want to know the period it will take after valuation and payment of compensation.
- People request that their youths be employed during construction phase and be given the contract to do the guarding of the line.
- We request the project to provide electricity to the area affected that has no electricity.
- People requests that the project should help to improve the social services that are not available in the area i.e. communication and transportation, schools, health facilities, and water supply.

3.19 DOLI Estate and Usa Estate in Arumeru District

The proposed line will pass in the land belonging to Doli and Usa Estates (BCW Holdings Ltd and Manyatta Estate). The study team met with one of estate owners Mr. Tony Christianakis (Owner of (Doli) BCW Holdings Ltd and Manyatta Coffee Estate (formerly Usa Estate). He had the opinion that as long as there will be compensation for the land is going to be used for the transmission line, he has no objection with the project.

3.20 King’ori Ward

The villages to be affected by the project in King’ori Ward is Malula Village. The meeting was held on the 3rd February 2005. After a short introduction about the project was given to the community members who attended the meeting, then members were told that the aim of
the meeting was to make the project known to them and as well as to hear their concerns suggestions and wishes. The residents had the following views and doubts:

3.20.1 Stakeholders concerns
The stakeholder meeting identified the following concerns about the project:

- There are still some people living within the right of way (reserve) area of the existing transmission line is it safe for such people?
- I have a house and trees in my area that will be affected will I be compensated my house, trees and land?
- If someone is planning to start building on his/her land is it allowed to proceed with our plans or we stop our plans? The answer was that: Proceed with your plans as we are not here to stop any development activity. Stop order will come after the valuers have valued your properties.
- Is it necessary to pass on that very place? Can’t you divert the line?
- On what basis are the compensations done? The answer was: on the basis of the Land Act of 1999 which states clearly what/how should be compensation procedure be if someone is to be shifted from his/her place of residence.
- I want compensation to my trees, crops, house and land
- If I have ploughed my land but have not planted crops will I be paid the costs of ploughing my land together with land?

3.20.2 Stakeholders Recommendations
Generally the stakeholders had similar recommendation as their counterpart meetings. However the following recommendation needs to be highlighted and insisted:

- TANESCO should deal with people who are still living under the transmission line or within the right of way of the existing transmission line for the safety of the people and the operation of the line.

3.21 Maroroni Ward
The villages to be affected by the project in Maroroni Ward include Maroroni and Samaria Villages. The meetings were held on the 3rd February 2005. After a short introduction about the project was given to the community members who attended the meeting, then members were told that the aim of the meeting was to make the project known to them and as well as to hear their concerns suggestions and wishes. Unfortunately only those having houses along the area to be affected were invited. Those with land were not invited. The consultant requested the village leaders and the community members that attended the meeting to be ambassadors and deliver the right message to those not invited but were supposed to be there. The residents had the following views and doubts:

3.21.1 Stakeholders Concerns
The stakeholder meeting identified the following concerns about the project:

Maroroni Village

- I am one of those who will be severely affected by the project. Yesterday I didn’t sleep after getting the information about the project because I have just finished investing so much on my land; recently I finished my house and have just moved in. I
have trees that through painful efforts have grown very nice. I have also an animal
bans. This means starting afresh again and much more efforts are needed. I am really
bitter about this information.

- How if the house is partly inside the area in question, what will happen to my house?
  Will I be compensated my house or part of it? And if part of it how do you expect me
to survive?
- In case of compensation we would like to be paid money for all our property and we
  will decide on our own where to go to buy land and settle.
- We women and children will be the most affected in this process, If TANESCO pays
  money to men it is very likely for men to disappear with the money and the family
  will be left without a place to go to. We therefore request TANESCO if possible to
  provide us with land /plot or we look for land and TANESCO pays for the land and
  hand over the paid land to us rather than give hard cash which will end up misused
  and the family becomes desperate and miserable.

Samaria Village
- I have a house trees I want compensation for my house trees and farm.
- I have a house, trees and water well. Will I be compensated all of my mentioned
  properties?
- I have a house, trees and sisal plants will I be compensated?
- How if unknowingly I bought land that is in the reserve area for the existing
  transmission line will I be compensated?
- Since our village has never benefited from the electricity despite letting our land for
  transmission lines, how can villagers benefit from this project? Can’t the project help
  our village get power? We want to feel the benefits of having the transmission lines
  pass through our village.

3.21.2 Stakeholders Recommendations
Generally the stakeholders had similar recommendation as their counterpart meetings.
However the following recommendations need to be highlighted and insisted:
- TANESCO should be considerate when compensating the properties especially if part
  of the house (like toilet) which is important for that house is taken away and there is
  no another space to shift then the whole house should be compensated
- TANESCO in collaboration with local leaders should work together to ensure that
  compensation benefits the whole family rather than men who may run away with cash
  leaving their family to suffer. Such compensation should be plot to plot and house to
  house.
- TANESCO should consider supplying electricity to the affected village such as
  Samaria so that they see the value of development in terms of electricity supply

3.22 Mlangarini and Moshono Wards (Rural)
The meetings in these two wards took place on 4th February 2005. The concerned village
include Olkereyani Village in Moshono Ward with total population of 2,800 with 650
households according to 2004 village census and Mlangarini Village in Mlangarini Ward.
These villages have similar characteristics. After a short introduction about the project was
given to the community members who attended the meeting, then members were told that the aim of the meeting was to make the project known to them and as well as to hear their concerns suggestions and wishes. Then the residents had the following views and doubts:

3.22.1 Stakeholders Concerns
The stake holder meeting identified the following concerns about the project:

Olkereyani Village
- First speaker requested to know the procedure for compensation.
- Why can’t you look for an alternative technology that will need less land rather than stick to outdated technology which uses 40m thus affecting people enormously.
- For how long will TANESCO keep on shifting people and disrupting people’s lives/ don’t you think it is high time to change the way of your practice and services?
- We would like to know if there is any health effects from the transmission lines rays emissions to the people living close to the lines. Please let us know so that we take necessary precautions to avoid the effects.
- We request that the project should consider giving our youth casual labour (employment) as one of the benefits of having the transmission line pass by our village.
- For compensation rather than being given plots, we would prefer to be given cash so that we purchase places of our own preferences.
- Some of us think it is not appropriate to give people hard cash because experience shows that when people are given cash they end up misusing money and leaving the family suffering; in this respect we think it is better to compensate people by giving them a plot and money for construction of a house and if possible close supervision by government leaders to make sure the money is not divert to other purposes.

Mlangarini Village (rural)
The meeting was attended by the affected villagers and three representatives from a mission centre and two estates in the affected area. The following were the concerns:
- For the existing transmission line, the affected people were not compensated. Will they be compensated now? The answer was: We were only concerned about the new proposed transmission line to be constructed. The past project of the existing line is over and the land was acquired in different Land Act and Policies back in 1983.
- All my land is gone into TANESCO transmission lines what is the aftermath of me and my family?
- Given life today it is very easy to misuse money if given cash, so we ask TANESCO to purchase for us a new land to transfer us to rather than give us money for land so that when we are given house compensation it becomes easy to construct new houses.
- I was in the existing transmission line but was not compensated and could not move out. I am still living there and cannot move out because the family is very poor and my father is old and seriously sick in bed. This family needs assistance to be able to move out of this dangerous area.
3.22.2 Stakeholders Recommendations
Generally the stakeholders had similar recommendation as their counterpart meetings. However the following recommendation needs to be highlighted and insisted:

- TANESCO should do sensitization seminars about dangers of staying under the high tension transmission lines.
- The project contractor should consider giving local youth casual labour (employment) as one of the benefits of having the transmission line pass in their areas
- TANESCO should categorize compensation. There those who want to be compensated with cash and those wishing to be compensated with another plots and cash money and there those wishing to be compensated with house to house.

3.23 Kikwe Ward (rural)
The meeting was held on the 4\textsuperscript{th} February 2005. After a short introduction about the project was given to the community members who attended the meeting, then members were told that the aim of the meeting was to make the project known to them and as well as to hear their concerns suggestions and wishes. Then the residents had the following views and doubts:

3.23.1 Stakeholders Concerns
The stake holder meeting identified the following concerns about the project:

- How if my house is 5 metres after the reserve area will I be affected by the project? The answer was: No.
- I think it is better if TANESCO takes all my piece of land and buy me another land far way from the transmission line because it seems that this transmission and shifting are on going processes as long as the demand of power grows.
- The transmission lines are passing through our village and so far there have been no benefits of the transmission line passing through our village. What will the project help so us to feel the benefits of the transmission lines passing through our village?
- I am building a house and has reached the level of linter should I stop the construction or what should I do while waiting for the shifting? The answer was: Proceed with any of your development activities in your premises because we did not come to stop any activity to those who will be affected by the project.
- I have a house, chicken ban, cows ban and a toilet will I be compensated and be helped to shift to another place? The answer was: Yes according to the Land Act of 1999.
- I have open plain land will I be compensated? The answer was: Yes.
- We also ask the project to give us casual employment during construction.

3.23.2 Stakeholders Recommendations
Generally the stakeholders had similar recommendation as their counterpart meetings. However the following recommendation needs to be highlighted and insisted:

- TANESCO should consider supplying electricity to the affected village such as Kikwe Village which has about three sources where Kikwe could be connected with less than 4km of 33kV line so that they see the value of development in terms of electricity supply.
The project contractor should consider giving local youth casual labour (employment) as one of the benefits of having the transmission line pass in their areas.

3.24 Hai District
The meetings were held between the 2nd February 2005 and 3rd February 2005. As usual after a short introduction about the project was given to the community members who attended the meeting, then members were told that the aim of the meeting was to make the project known to them and as well as to hear their concerns suggestions and wishes. Then the residents had views and doubts raised.

3.24.1 Stakeholders Concerns
The stakeholder meetings identified the following concerns about the project:

Hai Mjini Ward: Mlima Shabaha Hamlet (Rural)
This hamlet was part of Masama Rundugai Ward, but since 2000 it became a hamlet in Hai Mjini Ward. Very few people will be affected in terms of shifting and even compensation of land. The team conducted a dialogue with individuals by visiting him or her at their homesteads. The raised issues include:

- I want to get support from the project to enable me and my family survive, as is the case before the project.
- I should be compensated my two houses a plot for construction, a place/plot where I can shift my graveyard.
- I need compensation for my houses and money to purchase another land/plot for building a house.

Longoi Village (Machame Kusini Ward)
This is the village with 5 sub-villages having a population of about 1670 people, out of which 780 are males and 890 are females and has 345 households. In this village only two people will be affected whose houses will be affected. The rest will be affected on their land that is open field without permanent crops. The land is used for different crops production including paddy and vegetable irrigation.

Ngosero Village (Machame Kusini Ward)
In Ngosero Village around 16 people will be affected and only two out them will have their houses affected, the rest will be land. Issues raised by the community members were as follows:

- How if my whole land is affected by the project where will I go to do my agriculture? The answer was: You will be compensated of all your land but agriculture of short-term crops is not forbidden on the transmission lines reserve area.
- How if I have permanent crops like banana trees, trees for timber, shade and fruits on my land will I be compensated?
- We request to be given casual employment during the transmission line implementation when it reaches our village.
We suggest that instead of paying us hard cash TANESCO build us houses for those whose houses will be demolished and hand us ready houses to save us from the construction troubles and possibility of misusing money.

- Compensate me a house, a plot and my trees.
- Our Village have very poor roads; can't the project help us improve our roads as a contribution to our village development?
- Will areas under village government that will be affected be compensated? If yes what will be the modalities of compensating?

Masama- Rundugai Ward: Chekimaji and Rundugai villages
The community member had the following concerns and views about the project:

- People are bitter over past experiences where after valuation of property it took so many years before payment of compensation was done
- Are we going to be compensated our properties and are we going to be allowed to do farming on the reserve area of the transmission lines? The answer was: Yes but TANESCO reserves all rights of using that land without notice.
- Does valuation of land and property follow actual values or estimated depending on one place to another?
- What is the value of one banana tree? The answer was: the prices can be found in the department of agriculture
- We request to be paid immediately after valuation has been done to avoid devaluation of shilling.
- We need electricity the project should help us get electricity.
- I am located about 20m from the reserve area; I would like to know the defects I get being close to the transmission line.

Kawaya Village
In Kawaya Village only two people will be affected. The two owns open land no house will be affected.

Kikafu Chini and Mijongweni Villages (Machame Kusini Ward)
These villages are located close to Kiyungi substation. The affected people had the following comments and concerns about the project:

- The new transmission line will affect trees, bananas, houses and land. Are they going to be compensated? The answer was yes.
- I will be affected in terms of house, my crops, permanent plants and livestock keeping. I want to be compensated. I am a widow and I have children. I own a farm, a house and permanent plants. What will be my family destiny? The answer was: You will be compensated.
- Can the project help women to reduce poverty by providing them with loans to help them develop small income earning projects?
- Will I be given another plot after compensating my land and plants? The answer was: No; the compensation is to enable you purchase another piece of land.
- Can the project help the villages where the transmission is passing by providing them with clean safe water and health facilities where they are not available?
3.24.2 Stakeholders Recommendations

Generally the stakeholders had similar recommendations as their counterpart meetings. However, the following recommendations need to be highlighted and insisted:

- TANESCO should categorize people who want cash money and those wishing to have new houses built for them so as to avoid future complaints.
- The project should consider improving road infrastructure in the villages that will be affected by the project as project contribution to village development.
- A study should be conducted to find if there are any health effects to people living close to the transmission line.
- The project should institute small income earning projects and providing soft loans to the young and women to help them to reduce poverty.
- The project should provide some social services such as clean safe water or health facilities in the villages where the transmission line passes and there are no such facilities.

3.25 Arusha Municipal

Njiro Ward

Njiro ward is located in Arusha Municipal Council. The area of concern about this project is about 1.5km stretch long as you are entering the Njiro substation (see the attached Map). During the consultative meeting regarding to the new proposed 132kV transmission line, the following concerns were raised:

3.25.1 Stakeholders Concerns

- Why don’t consider utilizing the 30m-way leave already in your possession?
- Consider constructing a new substation away from urban centres like Njiro and bring to the town only 33kV feeders which take small corridor way leave
- Wanted to know what TANESCO does to control the noise caused by the corona effect in 220 and 132kV lines
- Wanted to know if the construction of new transmission line in their area will not affect them health wise due to electromagnetic effects
- Wanted to know compensation modality and how is going to be implemented. Also wanted to know what is going to be compensated
- Some wanted to be given other plots on top of the compensation of their lost land and houses
- Wanted to know the project time frame to prepare themselves
- Wanted to be assured that electromagnetic fields do not affect people living close to the 220/132/33kV Njiro substation and the 132kV transmission line
- Wanted to know why TANESCO does not compensate people (customers) when their properties get damaged as a result of over voltage or over current
- Project should provide knowledge to the local youngsters and provide temporary and permanent employment to them
- Project should consider using local materials whenever possible
- Whenever possible TANESCO should use the underground cable at Njiro (and other urban areas) to reduce the social impacts that will result if conventional overhead lattice steel towers are used

3.25.2 Stakeholders Recommendations

- Involve the public in every step of the project
- More sensitization about the project is needed
Reinforcement and Upgrade of Dar es Salaam, Kilimanjaro and Arusha Transmission and Distribution System Project

- ensure open valuation process and fair and prompt compensation
- Involve the local leaders in the process of acquiring the ROW
- TANESCO should allow limited agricultural activities of perennial crops such as beans, maize etc. under the lines
- Request the contractor to employ the locals for semi skilled and unskilled jobs
- Exhaust all possible alternatives such underground cable, Compact design, double circuit, possibility of shifting the existing line to utilize the 60m corridor for both lines
Chapter 4

4.0 POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND RESPECTIVE MITIGATION MEASURES

4.1 Analysis of the social - economic Impacts

The impact analysis is based on the following criteria:
Likelihood - terms to be used include unlikely, likely or certain which will refer to the level of possibility that the impact will occur. Unlikely will mean that the possibility of occurrence is limited or none because of the inherent nature of the project and design to be used; likely will refer to the possibility that the impact may occur and certain will mean that the impact will surely occur irrespective of the preventive measures adopted.

Duration - this will refer to the life of the impact. The terms to be used include short-term (0-5 years), medium-term (5-10 years), long term more than 10 years and permanent which will refer to the impacts that will continue life long even if the mitigation measures are implemented.

Intensity - this parameter assess the magnitude of the impact or violation of a certain standard. Degree of significance - this will incorporate the above mentioned parameters (likelihood, duration and intensity) to determine how severe the impact will be. The categories of these parameters will be low, medium or high.

4.2 Social Impacts associated with the 132kV power line construction

All the villages and hamlets where the proposed transmission lines pass will be directly affected by the project either positively or negatively. There will be positive impacts in terms of temporary employment opportunities and petty businesses along the power line routes. However, most of the expected impacts are of negative nature which will require mitigation measures to be put in place to counter react the impacts on local communities in the project area.

The more profound impacts will be in resettlement areas of Dar es Salaam where by if design and technology to be used will be 40m corridor, many houses, businesses, shops and workshops located along the proposed route are going to be affected. For Arusha and Moshi line the only major impacts will be on agricultural land if there will be a restriction on land use in the right of way.

The identified impacts will occur during the construction and operation and maintenance phases. For each identified significant impact mitigation measures have been provided. The impacts are grouped in four categories:

Impacts on the population
- Relocation of people and their properties
- Physical presence of immigrant workers
- Psychological effects and false expectations of jobs, access to electricity, etc.
Reinforcement and Upgrade of Dar es Salaam, Kilimanjaro and Arusha Transmission and Distribution System Project

Impacts on the subsistence systems
- Loss of agricultural land
- Loss of crops and harvests
- Loss of business opportunities and customers
- Loss of income

Impacts on the cultural and historical system
- Interference with historical places and cemeteries

Other impacts
- Production of dust and noise
- Interference with land concessions and ownership

4.2.1 Impacts on the population

4.2.1.1 Relocation of people and their properties
The proposed routes will traverse population settlement areas in some places. For the safety reasons a 40m wide right of way will be required in all cases if the steel lattice structure towers are going to be used. 15m wide corridor if compact design tubular towers are used or about 5m corridor way leave if underground cable is used. In the right of way no residences or any type of construction is allowed. In settlement areas getting such corridors without relocating people is difficult, thus it will necessitate relocating a number of people to pave the way for the construction of the transmission line.

The use of 40m right of way will relocate more people which means huge impact to the population along the proposed line route. The use of 15m corridor will significantly reduce the number of people to be relocated compared with a 40m way leave corridor. The use of 5m corridor will further reduce the number of people to be relocated. The relocation of people causes many side effects even if someone is compensated.

Mitigation measures
- The project proponent should do a thorough survey to determine alternative routes that will minimize the number of people to be relocated. As public consultation meetings indicated, in spite of the cost of underground cable, TANESCO should think us using this technology that will reduce the corridor to only 5m which can be laid in road reserve thus preventing a mass relocation.

- The project proponent should open the dialogue with affected families to prepare and implement the resettlement action plan that will involve the following:
  - Financial compensation for the loss of housing, land, crops, fruit and exotic trees
  - Availing all social services needed to the new settlement area (hospital, schools, water, electricity, transport, roads, etc.)
  - Ensuring that compensation is paid promptly and time to construct new housing is provided before the demolition of houses is effected
Continuous communication between the people to be relocated and the project proponent should be maintained in corroboration with local authorities to ensure that all affected people have appropriately compensated and resettled.

4.2.1.2 Physical presence of immigrant workers
The spread of information about the implementation of the project will create employment expectations in other villages in the regions outside the affected communities. These expectations may lead to an influx of strange people to the local communities searching for employment. This will increase the likelihood of conflicts and spread of diseases.

During the construction phase camps will be installed along the selected transmission line route especially the long route of Arusha – Moshi T/L to house the workers involved in the project. These workers will of course interact with local population and conflicts of a socio-cultural nature and the transmission of diseases may occur.

This impact is likely to occur though it will be short-term only during the construction works. The impact is of high significance if there will be no mitigation measures in place.

Mitigation Measures
- Both workers and the local communities should be subject to awareness raising campaigns, so as to promote good relations and avoiding the unnecessary conflicts.
- Workers and the affected communities should receive special health care and health care education particularly the spread of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and HIV AIDS. If possible condoms should be available and provided to workers.
- If the contractor does not foresee hiring a large scale local work force, he should take the necessary measures to spread the information so as to discourage the influx of strange people to the local communities. However, communities directly affected by the project should be given the priority.
- The contractor and the project proponent in close cooperation with local leaders and government authorities should have the monitoring system to observe the influx of people in the project zone and procedures to be followed in cases of the emergence of informal population in project sites.

4.2.1.3 Expectations of jobs and access to electricity
During the consultative meetings, the majority of local communities especially in rural setting accepted the project in expectation that there will be huge compensation, project will create jobs opportunities and they will get access to electricity.

This impact is very likely to occur. It is expected to be short to medium term impact. If mitigation measures are not put in place there will be significant complains and dissatisfaction with the project.

Mitigation measures
As far as possible the compensation exercise should be transparent and the affected people should be involved from the beginning to the end. Also the project should incorporate the local work force as far as the job vacancies allow.

In the contractor’s contract, work places of the local community should be stipulated and the recruitment and work conditions of the local work force should be carefully monitored.

If the hiring of local personnel is not foreseen the proponent (TANESCO), in coordination with the local authorities, should hold meetings with the communities to inform them about this fact and explain the reasons.

As far as possible TANESCO should take initiative to provide electricity to the villages along the Arusha – Moshi route as some of the villages like Kikwe, Kikafu chini, Kawaya, Orkereyani and Ngosero have for some time now applied for electricity connections. This measure will improve the project acceptance to the locals and in some way improve the lives of the local population.

4.2.1.4 Sociological loss
After staying for a very long time in their place they have developed friends, relations and attachments with neighbours- if they move out of the place it means they will loose all these long established relationships. Basically this psychological attachment cannot be replaced by any amount of money paid. Currently some of the residents are closer to town, schools, colleges, good roads, reliable transport, health facilities and many other services that are not available in the new place they will be moved. The impact is likely to be permanent in some aspects but may be reduced if mitigation measures will be put into place.

Mitigation measures

- The project should make sure that they provide all social amenities like school, road, transport services, health facilities, power/electricity water supply, shops, etc. to the new location where people will be resettled.

- If possible people should be resettled in the same district

- People should be given a chance to select a place to move to on their own rather than being allocated a place with no preference.

- The affected people should be paid a disturbance allowance though it does not cover at all their socio loss and psychological effects but people would appreciate.

- In the resettlement area the underground cable should be considered so as to move as few people as possible.
4.2.2 Impacts on the subsistence systems

4.2.2.1 Loss of agricultural land

During construction phase, particularly on the sites where the pylons will be erected, there will be permanent loss of agricultural land due to the space occupied by the pylon and if any the opening up of the access road to support construction logistics and subsequent maintenance. This loss will create serious constraints for the local communities whose subsistence is entirely dependent on agriculture.

The impact is likely to occur and it will be permanent for pylons sittings and for the access roads. The level of significance is medium but can be lowered through the implementation of mitigation measures.

Mitigation measures:

➢ Financial compensation should be paid to allow the affected to purchase another piece of land somewhere.
➢ Use the existing access roads whenever possible. Access roads should be allowed only when it is necessary to do so.
➢ In case new plots will be provided by the project proponent (TANESCO), the plots should be located near the affected person residence
➢ There should be no restriction on using the right of way to grow short crops such as beans, maize, paddy, etc. though farmers should be made to understand that the land in the right of way is no longer theirs.

4.2.2.2 Loss of crops and harvests

During the construction phase it will be necessary to clear the access roads that traverse agricultural fields. If this will happen before the harvest is done, crops and fruit trees still unharvested will be lost causing constraining effect on subsistence and programmed family income.

However, the impact will be only if it is done while the crops are still in the fields. In addition for Arusha – Moshi T/L existing access roads will be used while for Dar es Salaam the biggest part is built up area rather than agricultural fields. Hence no significant impact is expected if mitigation measures will be implemented.

Mitigation Measures

➢ Fair financial compensation for the crops should be paid the crops in the proposed right of way. In addition local communities should be informed when the project is going to start so that they are not caught unaware thus they decide themselves to plant crops or not

4.2.2.3 Loss of business opportunities, income and customers

The demolition of houses and relocation of people during the construction phase will make businesses located in the proposed transmission line corridor to be destroyed or to disappear. This demolition will make business owners to loose opportunity of making their business prosper; business owners will loose some potential customers, and will be denied opportunity to continue earning some income from their businesses. The new location does not guarantee him/her of customers and business opportunity. The relocation may cause long term loss of income.
The impact of loss of income to some people may be permanent and significantly huge. Mitigation measures will help to reduce the significance of the project but may not eliminate the impact altogether.

**Mitigation Measures**

- The project proponent should provide fair financial compensation to businesses and economic activities located in the proposed right of way as required by the World Bank policy and the Land Act no 4 of 1999.

- If possible in collaboration with local government authorities the project proponent should help to find new business locations for the displaced people similar or close to the original location.

### 4.2.3 Impacts on the cultural and historical system

**Interference with cultural places and cemeteries**

In the study area, family and communal cemeteries (burial sites) and places of worships were observed. In addition, although no places of archaeological importance have been identified in the project area, it is possible that during excavations, old objects of archaeological values may be discovered. These places may be affected by the project if measures and locations for pylons are not carefully selected, thus causing conflict with the local communities.

The impact on these places may occur (likely) if care is not taken by involving the local community and local leaders to identify all areas of concerns. The destruction may be permanent. However, the impact is mitigated.

**Mitigation Measures**

- All burial sites, family or communal cemetery, should be identified in collaboration with local, religious and traditional leaders and marked to ensure that they are avoided as much as possible. In case it is found that the T/L will interfere with these places measures should be taken to alter the direction of the route or change the seating of the pylon.

- In case a discovery of archaeological site is found during the excavation, measures should be taken to notify the competent authorities that will provide further guidance.

- In case is not possible to avoid cemeteries and graves, excavation should be done after all parties have reached the consensus in terms of reburial costs and other requirements have been fulfilled and permission has been granted by concerned relatives, religious leaders or community.

### 4.2.4 Other impacts

#### 4.2.4.1 Production of dust and noise

Vegetation clearing, movement of vehicles and the operation of heavy machinery will increase of the levels of dust and noise causing nuisance and even health problems to the
community surrounding the project sites. In spite that the impact will surely occur, the impact will be short term and of low significance if mitigation measures will be in place.

**Mitigation Measure**

The contractor should take measures to inform the communities about the start of the work and the time limit for the night time conclusion. Water Lorries should also be used to moisten the works site in areas near population settlements and the working hours should be according to the law. Whenever possible, working at night, weekends and public holidays closer to the settlements should be avoided.

### 4.3 Social-economic Impacts during Operation and Maintenance Phase

The socio-economic impacts during the operation and maintenance phase include:

- Possibility of accidents with local population
- Electromagnetic waves on human health
- Visual impacts

#### 4.3.1 Possibility of accidents with the local population

The transmission lines may pose great danger to the surrounding population if they are not informed about the potential dangers and precautionary measures are not in place. The impact will likely affect all surrounding settlement and communities around the project area. The impact is potentially long term and if there will be no mitigation measures the impact has medium significance.

**Mitigation Measures**

- Awareness raising actions should be carried out, in coordination with the local authorities and local leaders, to inform the affected and surrounding communities about the dangers that a high voltage transmission line may pose. These awareness raising actions should include security precautions to be adopted by the local communities as follows:
  - To avoid children climbing the pylons
  - To avoid children playing with kites and catapults near the line
  - To avoid people seeking shelter next to the pylons, particularly during the rain and thunderstorms
  - To avoid pruning of tall trees near the power line cables
  - To avoid the handling of cables that has broken
  - To avoid rebuilding or building new structures in the right of way

#### 4.3.2 Impacts of electromagnetic waves on human health

Even though there are no concrete scientific proofs, it is thought that the electromagnetic waves generated along the transmission line may cause health problems to the people who are directly exposed to them for a long period of time. The exposure limits stipulated internationally define 5kV/m as the maximum allowed limit for human exposure. Thus precautionary attitude should be maintained and measures taken that may avoid the occurrence of possible effects of these waves to human health.
Mitigation Measures

➢ The recommended safety distance from power line (way leaves) regarding the resettlement of the population along the servitude of the transmission line should be observed.

➢ TANESCO in collaboration with local authorities should alert people about the risks that may result from the establishment of residences in the right of way and under the power line.

➢ Periodic monitoring should be carried out to ensure that no one is establishing a residence in the right of way and under the power line.

Table 4.1 Summary of Impact and Mitigation Measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impacts</th>
<th>Phase</th>
<th>Impact Significance</th>
<th>Mitigation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Financial Loss Loss of business and tenants.</td>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sociological loss-loss of neighbours.</td>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Loss of social services like schools, health facilities etc.</td>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Psychological loss</td>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Transmission of HIV/AIDS between constructing workers and community</td>
<td>Construction and Operation</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Local people employment</td>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Safety (Traffic, electrocution and general safety procedures during construction)</td>
<td>Construction and Operation</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Impact of the land use on the Right of Way</td>
<td>Operation</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Population increase</td>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impacts</td>
<td>Phase</td>
<td>Impact Significance</td>
<td>Mitigation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Loss of security</td>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>➢ When hiring local workforce give priority to the affected communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>➢ Control the number of new comers who are jobless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>➢ Improve security measures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Interference with graves, cemetery and cultural sites</td>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>➢ Avoid them by altering the route or pylon sitting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>➢ Request authorization from relatives, religious leaders and proponent to bear the moving costs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Production of dust and noise</td>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>➢ Use water lorries for moistening the work sites in resettlement areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>➢ Limit the working times if the impact is severe especially in week end and holidays around human settlements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Impacts of electromagnetic waves on human health</td>
<td>Operation</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>➢ Adherence to the recommendation by TANESCO relative to the distances for setting up the residential houses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>➢ Sensitize the population about the potential health risk of setting up residences under the high voltage line or RoW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>➢ Restrict people to build under the line or within the safety zone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 5

SOcio-economic management and monitoring plan

Socio-economic management plan (SMP) contains instructions that allow the project proponent to integrate the socio issues that emerge from the socio-economic assessment into the project implementation process. TANESCO as the project owner is basically responsible for the fulfilment of these instructions himself or through the consultants and contractors. This SMP contains general and specific recommendations that collectively constitute a basis for management of impact during the construction and operation phases of the project.

Role and responsibilities

The SMP serves to identify the principles, responsibilities, activities and things to be monitored for an effective management of the socio-economic impacts during the project’s construction and operation phases.

TANESCO is committed to ensure that construction of the power lines is undertaken according to the recommendations of this report. TANESCO is also committed to undertake their work in such a way that is respectful to the local communities and to the law of the land in the sense that health and safety of people, their livelihood and customer services are protected and maintained. In that regard it is a responsibility of TANESCO or through his consultants to:

- Advice employees and contractors of safety, health and environmental requirements, and hold them accountable for poor performance
- Manage activities to minimize environmental and human health impacts
- Monitor, evaluate and report performance in safety, health and environmental protection
- Provide training when needed to protect human, environment, cultural and physical resources

The responsibilities of the contractor among other things will include:

- Comply with the requirement of the SMP as a minimum standard to minimize socio-economic impacts on affected communities
- Prepare and submit plans on how he/she is going to comply with socio and environmental requirements during the implementation of the project.
- Be open to periodic compliance audits and provide the necessary information for such purposes

Monitoring

The contractor and TANESCO should draw up appropriate protocols for site inspection and perform regular audits that will allow the monitoring of adherence to environmental requirement and good practice. TANESCO staff should always participate in this process in the context of institutional capacity building for environmental management.

Workers’ and local communities’ health and safety management

As malaria and HIV AIDS are among the deadliest diseases in the project area, contractor should prepare and implement a programme to minimize the incidences of these diseases
among the workers and the local communities in the project area. The issues to be covered by the programme should include:

- Measures to avoid the proliferation of mosquitoes in the construction areas
- Measures to avoid workers from contracting the disease, including awareness-raising regarding its prevention and taking protection measures in the housing and eating areas
- Measures to detect and effectively treat malaria immediately after detection
- A continuous HIV AIDS training course for workers’ information about ways of HIV AIDS and STDs transmission through workshops, posters and informal information sessions
- Inciting workers to submit themselves to HIV tests
- Inciting workers to submit themselves to STDs treatment in their initial phases to minimize the HIV infection risks
- Supply of condoms to the project areas
- Drawing up of a detailed construction camp management plan, including among others prohibitions, onsite behaviour rules

**Environmental and monitoring training needs**

Environmental management and monitoring require a knowledgeable staff in the fields of environment and social issues so that they accomplish their monitoring roles. The training may be needed in the areas of health, safety and environment to enable them in the first place do awareness raising in project areas. Further, specialized training in social and environmental management such as environmental and social audits should be provided.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aspect</th>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Recommendations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loss of business and tenants.</td>
<td>Cons High</td>
<td>money for business</td>
<td>businesses/have tenants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Sociological loss - loss of neighbours.</td>
<td>Cons High</td>
<td>Resettle people from same area in one area/resettle people where there are some people living there. Hold meetings to create friendly environment among the community members.</td>
<td>People are settled happily together/formed new friends and neighbours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Loss of social services like schools, health facilities etc.</td>
<td>Cons High</td>
<td>Construct social services like school water supply, health centres, dispensaries, shops, roads, markets, public transport, churches, mosques, etc.</td>
<td>Schools, water supply, roads, transport, hospitals, etc. available and in use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Psychological loss</td>
<td>Cons High</td>
<td>Pay disturbance allowances to all the affected</td>
<td>Each affected person is paid his/her allowances. The affected are getting over the shock of the situation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Transmission of HIV/AIDS between constructing workers and community</td>
<td>Cons and Op Medium</td>
<td>Awareness raising and education on HIV/AIDS among the workers and the affected community</td>
<td>Number of awareness raising meetings conducted Number of awareness materials distributed, Amount of protective gears/condoms distributed.</td>
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<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>&gt; Inform the community of the right uses of the right of way including plants that are not allowed to be grown on the right of way</td>
<td>&gt; Activities and use of the right of way</td>
<td>&gt; Regular inspection or audit of right of way to ensure the right use of the right of way</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Population increase</td>
<td>Cons</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; Information dissemination to reduce employment expectation of the local workforce outside the project area</td>
<td>&gt; Monitor immigration occurring in the project area communities</td>
<td>&gt; Follow up data from the Local authorities offices</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; When hiring local workforce give priority to the affected communities</td>
<td></td>
<td>TANESCO Contractor Local authorities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Loss of security</td>
<td>Cons</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; Control the number of new comers who are jobless</td>
<td>&gt; Monitor the number of law breaking incidences (thefts, killing, fights, etc.)</td>
<td>&gt; Follow up data from the local authorities offices and police stations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; Improve security measures</td>
<td></td>
<td>Local authorities, TANESCO, Contractors Police</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Interference with graves, cemetery and cultural sites</td>
<td>Cons</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; Avoid them by altering the route or pylon sitting</td>
<td>&gt; Monitor that no grievances have been lodged</td>
<td>&gt; Follow up complaints</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; Request authorization from</td>
<td>&gt; Monitor the process of</td>
<td>Public meeting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>waves on human health</th>
<th>distances for setting up the residential houses</th>
<th>transmission line or within the right of way</th>
<th>corridor</th>
<th>NEMC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>➤ Sensitize the population about the potential health risk of setting up residences under the high voltage line or RoW</td>
<td>➤ Monitor the level of awareness of people in the project area about the potential health risks if built a house under the line</td>
<td>Public meetings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The monitoring costs will be determined by the number of monitors to be involved and the contractor’s (consultants) package

Cons. – Construction Phase
Op. – Operation Phase

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Chapter 6

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

From the public consultations held in 30 wards and villages, the general conclusion of how people received the project information is as follows:

All communities to be affected received the information with mixed feelings. Most of the community members showed complete anger and annoyance. They would not understand why the Government did not plan the Right of Way before.

Other members took the information casually requesting for compensation of property and a plot to build on.

The areas owned by the rich majority were the most difficult to reach agreement and despite the reduction of area to be used for distribution they found it difficult to let go any piece of land.

In the rural areas Kilimanjaro and Arusha regions, some people will be without land to support the family if the acquired land will not be allowed for use to grow short crops such as beans and maize.

Most people now are more aware of their rights of their property than was the case in the past.

People have fear over the past experience when people were resettled and not properly compensated. This situation should be avoided/ controlled as much as possible during project implementation.

6.1 Key findings

Majority of those to be affected by the project will have to let go either their houses and business or their houses and land or only land.

Majority the people to be affected are annoyed and angry over the whole idea of being dislocated.

Majority of people to be affected are concerned about their fate after relocation particularly on the availability of the social services in the new places they will be relocated.

All people are worried of loosing their properties. They are worried that the whole exercise will reduce them to total poverty especially when the compensation will not be fair.

All people are worried over the loss of their businesses and other income generating activities.

People are more concerned over their psychological and sociological losses that cannot be compensated by any amount of money.

They believe that loss of neighbourhood, friends and loss of a place one has grown or used to and have become part of that area and community can not be replaced by anything.

People especially businessmen and women are worried of loosing markets.

People with mud/wood grass thatch, old poor quality houses, are worried that they will lead to them being discriminated and become poorer than they already are.
It is not possible to identify specific ethnic groups in town because people don't live by ethnicity but they live mixed. It is only possible to identify ethnic groups in the rural areas. There was a diverse opinion regarding houses and plots compensation. Some wanted to be compensated with money, others wanted to be given another plots while some wanted to be given a house to house. The Ubungo -Mikocheni route had majority of people who were very resistive to the relocation and insisted on project to use the road reserve and the underground cable. Majority of people in Moshi-Arusha route requested TANESCO to continue using the acquired land to grow short and seasonal crops such as beans, maize, sunflower, paddy, etc. People want transparent valuation process, fair and prompt compensation. They do not like compensation delays as happened to Airport expansion Project at Kipawa and Kiwalani area. It is the wish of majority that project should relocate as minimum people as possible either using present technologies such as underground cable in spite of the construction costs or rerouting the transmission line since the social impact is so huge to them even if they are compensated.

### 6.2 Key Recommendations

The component of the reinforcement and Upgrade of Dar es Salaam, Kilimanjaro and Arusha Transmission and Distribution System Project, which entails the construction of 132kV transmission line, will have social impacts particularly in built areas. According to the stakeholders meetings people and properties will be severely impacted. Generally, majority are reluctant to be relocated though they will be ready to move if fair compensation is paid and after being convinced that there are no alternative available to implement the project. This is in line with everybody's recognition and acceptance that development for our country is necessary for our current and future generations; however the development should be sustainable by reducing social and environmental impact as much as is possible. In understanding that fact the following recommendations have been made by the stakeholders:

a. Compensation should be done as soon as valuation of property is done so as to keep up with shilling devaluation

b. Compensation should be done to the affected persons and not to relatives

c. Compensation should be made by TANESCO and not by the government

d. After the valuation the affected people should be informed of the value of their properties (in a meeting the amount of each one has to be paid as compensation) before payment is processed so as to eliminate/reduce the possibility of being paid less than what each ought to be paid

e. Where there is a possibility of diverting the transmission line it is better to divert it and use open spaces so as to avoid disturbing and dispersing families
Reinforcement and Upgrade of Dar es Salaam, Kilimanjaro and Arusha Transmission and Distribution System Project

f. If possible use underground cable so as to shift as few people as possible or no shifting at all

g. The project should try as much as possible to avoid the relocation of the people by working hard to use open spaces whenever and wherever possible

h. Generally speaking the relocation leads to lots of disruptions in someone’s life and any resistance instituted by those affected is very natural and understood

i. Affected people should be involved in every stage of the project

j. TANESCO should consider using the road reserve instead of causing much pain to people and incur huge compensation

k. TANESCO should consider alternative technologies other than lattice structure towers that need 40m ROW. The space is too much in built areas. Try to use the technology that will affect as less people as possible

l. People should be assured of the project implementation rather than imposing the psychological effect while the project is not going to take place

m. TANESCO and the contractor should provide casual jobs to the children of affected people labour during construction

n. TANESCO should establish a mechanism to deal with affected people complaints and to conduct information dissemination

o. TANESCO should deal with people who are still living under the transmission line or within the right of way of the existing transmission line for the safety of the people and the operation of the line

p. TANESCO should consider supplying electricity to the affected village such as Samaria so that they see the value of development in terms of electricity supply

q. The project should consider improving road infrastructure in the villages that will be affected by the project as project contribution to village development

r. The project should provide some social services such as clean safe water or health facilities in the villages where the transmission line passes and there are no such facilities

Further to the recommendations from the stakeholders, it is recommended that

The affected showed different desires for compensation. Some of them want compensation for their properties in cash, others want compensation in terms of property by property i.e. if a house or plot or farm is affected they should be compensated a house, plot/farm of same
size. Many affected are worried of messing up with money if paid in cash. Others want compensation of plot and cash for the house and they will do the building on their own. All their wishes should be seriously considered to ensure nobody’s wishes are discriminated and avoid unnecessary conflicts in future.

Given this situation it is recommended that intensive social survey should be made to identify individuals’ wishes by place/number and name before payment is done. This will help to control/reduce any confusion and conflicts that can occur during compensation.

It is also recommended that the valuers should check the prices of plants particularly tree crops from the Forestry and Natural resources department to get proper prices because the affected are not bitter with the prices trees plants paid based on the prices from the ministry of lands department. Note a number of families get good income from tree crops like coconut and mango meaning that when the crops are cut a source of income is removed thus affecting the households livelihood therefore compensation should be satisfactory to put the family in a comfortable position.

Implementation of Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and monitoring is vital to the sustainability of the project. Both parties, project proponent (TANESCO) and Contractor should ensure that they fulfil their responsibilities.
REFERENCES


4. United Republic of Tanzania, 2002 Population and Housing Census

5. Kinondoni Municipal Council, Dar es Salaam, Municipal Profile

6. The National Land Act, 1999 (No. 4 of 1999)
Appendix I: Team Members for SIA studies
MEMBERS OF THE SIA STUDY TEAM

- Nyinisaeli K. Palangyo (SIA Consultant) - Team Leader

Assistants:
- Susan Wargner - Sociologist
- Theopister J. Tembo - Enumerator
- Leah Moshi - Enumerator
- John Lazimah - Environmental Engineer (TANESCO)

Mansur H.R. - Environmental Engineer (TANESCO)
Appendix II: Maps of the Project Areas
Appendix III: Photo Documentation
Appendix 1

PHOTO DOCUMENTATION
CONSULTATION WITH AFFECTED PEOPLE THROUGH PUBLIC MEETINGS

Photo 1: Consultative meeting with Sinza A residents for the Ubungo- Mikocheni 132kV T/L

Photo 2: Consultative meeting with Sinza C residents for the Ubungo – Mikocheni 132kV T/L

Photo 3: A portion of Kiwalani residents who attended the consultative meeting for FZIII to Yombo Substation 132kV transmission line
Photo 4: A Mlalakuwa Savei area resident giving her views regarding the proposed project of 132kV transmission line (Ubungo – New Oyster bay Substation - Mikocheni) crossing their area.

Photo 5: A portion of Mbagala Kuu residents who attended the consultative meeting for the Kurasini – Mbagala 132kV transmission line are listening to the project sensitization team leader.

Photo 6: A Mchikichini resident is airing his opinion about the proposed Ilala – Kurasini 132kV project which is going to pass in their area. The consultative meeting was held in of the class at Mchikichini Primary School.
Photo 7: One of the Vijibweni area resident who attended a consultative meeting delivering his views and opinion during the meeting. The proposed 132kV line from Kurasini to Mbagala crosses in three hamlets in Vijibweni Ward.

Photo 8: A section of Kurasini Mivinjeni people who attended a consultative meeting for the proposed 132kV line between Ilala and Kurasini is listening to their fellow resident giving his views about the project. He is insisting about fair and open compensation during the resettlement plan implementation.

Photo 9: Opening a consultative meeting of Bonde la Mpunga area residents in Msasani Ward where it is proposed to construct a 132kV underground cable. The proposed line from Ubungo to New Oyster bay S/S passes in the area.
**Photo 10:** Residents of Kurasini Minazini are listening attentively to the remarks made by consultative meeting team leader regarding the resettlement plan if the project is implemented.

**Photo 11:** A section of Ubungo Aviani area residents and business owners listening to the speaker who was introducing the proposed 132kV T/L Ubungo-Mikocheni project that may affect their livelihood so that they can provide their feelings, views and opinions.

**Photo 12:** A portion of Yombo Buza area in Makangarawe Ward who attended a consultative meeting of 132kV Yombo-Mbagala T/L.
Photo 13: Consulting Maasai men at Sanya Station whom the proposed new 132kV T/L (Kiyungi Njiro) project is going to relocate them if it is implemented.

Photo 14: Consulting women at Sanya Station whom the proposed new 132kV T/L (Kiyungi Njiro) project is going to relocate them if it is implemented.

Photo 15: A portion of Ngosero residents listening attentively to what the proposed 132kV Kiyungi - Njiro line project is going to resettle them when it is implemented.
Photo 16: The Lundugai village chairman opening a project consultative meeting of Lundugai and Chekimaji villages (Hai District) to be affected by the project.

Photo 17: Consultative meeting of proposed project affected people at Kikafu Chini and Mijongweni area in Moshi Rural District.

Photo 18: A Malula resident in King’ori Ward airs his views while others are listening to very attentively in a project consultative meeting held on 03/02/05 inside Village offices.
Photo 19: A round table discussion with affected people in Samaria village (Arumeru District) about the upcoming 132kV Kiyungi-Njiro project and the resettlement issue.

Photo 20: Introducing the new Kiyungi - Njiro 132kV project at Maroroni Village (Arumeru District) and listening to their views and opinion as part of stakeholders’ participation.

Photo 21: Introducing the new Kiyungi - Njiro 132kV project at Olkereyani Village (Arumeru District) and listening to the views and opinions of people to be affected so as to plan the project implementation smoothly.
Photo 22: Residents of Mlangarini Ward (Arumeru District) whose properties are going to be affected by the proposed 132kV project are listening to the remarks by consultative meeting team leader regarding the resettlement plan if the project is implemented.

Photo 23: Introducing the new Kiyungi – Njoro 132kV project at Kikwe Village (Arumeru District) and listening to the views and opinions of people to be affected so that resettlement plan is prepared in considering the stakeholders views and opinions during the project implementation.

Photo 24: A TRC Member from Land use Commission clarifying Compensation issue as per Land Act of 1999 in a consultative meeting with Nzasa and Kurasini Mji Mpya residents in Mbagala Charamebe Ward.
An old man wearing his feelings regarding a relocation in a consultative meeting with Rangi Tatu residents in Mbagala Charambe Ward.

A portion of Rangi Tatu residents in Mbagala Charambe Ward who attended a consultative meeting on the 20th February 2005.

Engutoto Njiro Arusha residents' consultative meeting for New Njiro-Kiyungi 132kV transmission line.

A NEMC's Technical Review Committee member from the UDSM - IRA clarifying some land acquisition issues with Njiro Engutoto Ward during consultative meeting for 132kV T/L project. She referred to the example of Songo-Songo Gas Pipeline project which was also a WB funded project.
Appendix II: Consultation Meeting Attendance
**CONSULTATION MEETING ATTENDANCE**

**SINZA A RESIDENTS - MEETING HELD ON 12th January 2005**

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS SINZA A**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Ownership</th>
<th>House No.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Hadija Katima</td>
<td>Jamudu Katima</td>
<td>684</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Felista Njonange</td>
<td>Felista Njonange</td>
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<td>Catherine Taggi</td>
<td>Satu Taggi</td>
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<td>Neema Mwakiposa</td>
<td>M. Mwakiposa</td>
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<td>Mrs. Ngokoko</td>
<td>Mrs. Ngokoko</td>
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<td>Fatuma samizi</td>
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<td>Habbib Hassan</td>
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<td>G. Katimais</td>
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<td>Vincent Mboya</td>
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<td>F. Ndoloki</td>
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<td>John Lazimah</td>
<td>Engineer-TANESCO</td>
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**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS SINZA C**

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Reinforcement and Upgrade of Dar es Salaam, Kilimanjaro and Arusha Transmission and Distribution System Project

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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Paul Konyaki (VC)</td>
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<td>Athumani Kambi (Member WDC)</td>
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<td>Mohamed Ngulangwa (Member WDC)</td>
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<td>Alexander Mabula (Member WDC)</td>
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<td>Mathias Kiswaga</td>
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<td>Ujenzi house</td>
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<td>Edmund Kinwasi</td>
<td>Ujenzi House</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>Issa J. Ngumba</td>
<td>Ujenzi House</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>Stephen T.L. Musha</td>
<td>Ujenzi House</td>
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<td>L. Kanyanga</td>
<td>Ujenzi House</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Mrs. A. Mbeyela</td>
<td>Ujenzi house</td>
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<td>Osambi Moshi</td>
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<td>Nynisael Pallangyo</td>
<td>SIA -Consultant</td>
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<td>SIA -Consultant</td>
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<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>John Lazimah</td>
<td>Engineer-TANESCO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

YOMBO VITUKA RESIDENTS - MEETING HELD ON 15th January 2005

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. Ally Ismail Hassan - Chairman Mtaa
2. Amina Simba - Secretary Mtaa
3. Ilwinjini Basirus Ndiu - Member WDC
4. Athuman B. Ngayengwa - Councilor
5. Kiwa Ninalwo - WEO
6. Jairo Yohanes - Member WDC
7. Abdallah R. Gonge
8. Mwaulidi Kambi
9. Omari Nduuma
10. Shidi Gudi
11. Ally Makota
12. Said Bakari Nginganyi
13. Shaban Bakar
14. Jumane Iddi Msago
15. Cleophance Kalembo
16. Salum s. Bukheria
17. Severn Thomas
18. Ally shomvi
19. Athuman Rashid Mwimbe
20. Jnahidim Kazidi Pore
21. Mohamed Chiapi
22. Ramadhani Said Musa
23. Zaituni Seif Manondo
24. Betson Mwandambo
25. John Mchonoli
26. Joseph Msana
27. Phelix Tshikaliwa
28. Shani Mkumbo
29. Gustavo Mtendekele
30. Edwin Anania Rice
31. Nasoro Said
32. Makuw Mwamuka
33. Said Kapenchia
34. Allan s. Mtambe
35. A.N. Mpaliangulu
36. Said S. Mumba
37. Ally Halfan Serega
38. Mathew Kilapilo
39. Edna Massenga
40. Scola Oscar Kiboga
41. Lucia Ibrahim Ogjo
42. Emeld Edward Nyanam
43. Sakina Issa Amani
44. Raina Peter Libana
45. Haruna Mohamed
46. Clara Pascal Massenga
47. Evelina Anastery
48. Maua Rashid Athuman
49. Fatuma Sultan
50. Azama Hassan
51. Fatuma Shomari Mgwindu
52. Asa Shaban
53. Eva Shani
54. Zainabu S. Ng’wandu
55. Robert Kayage
56. Mwai Salehe
57. Abdallah Rashid Mbweso
58. Shaban Idd Mluge
59. Hamisi P. Pole
60. Mariam Athuman Kinyago
61. Galus A Kauriano
62. Hamis Kibuzi
63. Halka Ally Ramadhani
64. Asha Msho Mkunde
65. Lucas Kashoka
66. Thabit Buksile
67. Ramadhani Funya
68. Abiba Amiri
69. Asma Agnes Ngali
70. Mwajumba Waziri Kipimo
71. Adam Salum Mwinyi Mukuu
72. Lucas Martin Mwawwaza
73. Salmin Athuman Misura
74. Muhamed Ramadhani Kambi
75. Fatuma Omari Uta
76. Vesta Feliert Mwijago
77. Ramadhani Funya
78. Thabit Halid Bulila
| 79. | Lucas Kushoka | 141. | Vincent Elias Temba |
| 80. | Hadija Kastim Athuman | 142. | Kondo Ramadhani |
| 81. | Juma Mwinyitanga Mbeu | 143. | Obwago Greison Nyambune |
| 82. | Ramadhani Said Manshali | 144. | Rutajuma Augustino Ishengoma |
| 83. | Mawazo S. Marshallah | 145. | Ahmed Shemdoe |
| 84. | Godfrey R. Matlo | 146. | Akili s. Robert |
| 85. | Salum S. Mpangile | 147. | Silvanus S. Kapiga |
| 86. | Calman Godwin | 148. | Richard Philip Lutome |
| 87. | Shaban Ally Matanga | 149. | Thomas Musa |
| 88. | Mmbwana Mlombo | 150. | Ezetu Tezura |
| 89. | Iddi Mwinyiyoza Gereza | 151. | Tamu Mtambo Alimu |
| 90. | Shaban Mkongo | 152. | Stella Yohana |
| 91. | Zuberi Kiwuluka | 153. | Halima Mavula |
| 92. | Mntanga Rashid Manyama | 154. | Sharifa Mtwanga |
| 93. | Siasa Mohamed Hunsu | 155. | Tausi Dange |
| 94. | Juma S. Gimb | 156. | Esta Muchioni |
| 95. | Iddi Mkunwa | 157. | Atuli Ramadhani |
| 96. | Hasma s. Kibuyu | 158. | Awiis Yasin |
| 97. | Abas Mohamed Kapema | 159. | Selisaa Paul |
| 98. | Mrs. Nkomaliuka | 160. | Rose Beson |
| 99. | Mrs. Mwapaja | 161. | Rehema Msago |
| 100. | Ahmed Juma Shemdoe | 162. | Hadija Turango |
| 101. | Thomas Ikelefe Luyang'ombe | 163. | Mohamed Hotelzani |
| 102. | Shaban Ramadhani Jaza | 164. | Joshua Mwakifuna |
| 103. | Mohamed Alimu | 165. | Said S. Hamis |
| 104. | Stanslaus Ndahaze | 166. | Omari S. Ngw'ndu |
| 105. | Frances Ruhendo | 167. | Mohamed Omroni Mbuga |
| 106. | Peter Onesmo Nyanda | 168. | Asha Kijinda |
| 107. | Mwinyimkuu Simba Chanzi | 169. | Fatma Ramadhani Salahe |
| 108. | Iddi Salum Idi | 170. | Aziza Bakari Maulidi |
| 109. | Rogan Pius Jacob | 171. | Zakia Abhumani |
| 111. | Mohamed Omar Myntong | 173. | Omari Mkae Mbuya |
| 112. | Pius O. Abwanaro | 174. | Rashid Mbeu Kingole |
| 113. | John Omango | 175. | Sultan Salehe Mkeka |
| 114. | Christopher Onjare | 176. | Yusuf Bakari Mwago |
| 115. | Mbega Ally Nyukwa | 177. | Ntaero S. Mzunge |
| 117. | Elias S. Kapat | 179. | Salehe Kondo Mkatana |
| 118. | Phelex P Polomoka | 180. | Abdallah Salum Chipite |
| 119. | Samwel Mlunge | 181. | Yusuf Shaiyu Mphu |
| 120. | Said Damba | 182. | Rashid Juma Mwinyiyoza |
| 121. | Shaban Athunan Mwinyisimbo | 183. | Habib Salum Kigongo |
| 122. | Juma Yahya Binyo | 184. | Mohamed Faraji Matimila |
| 123. | Alberton Ntadogo | 185. | Abdallah Abdallah Dikele |
| 124. | Anderson Mwakikwe | 186. | Hashim S. Ishengoma |
| 125. | Samwel M | 187. | Said S. Mkuwengu |
| 126. | Kastim Mwalimu | 188. | Shija M. Kazimoto |
| 128. | Shaban Ahmed Makota | 190. | Andrew Cosmas Adei |
| 129. | Robert Silveto Kaepiga | 191. | Mwita Willhoka |
| 130. | Abdallah Said | 192. | Wilbald A. Milponyi |
| 131. | Curtbenm Emanuel | 193. | Laurence Yonga |
| 132. | Ally Sultan | 194. | Mushid S. Bwarushengo |
| 133. | Huruka Mohamed | 195. | O.K. Simba |
| 134. | Ally Abdallah | 196. | Hamad Salum Kombi |
| 135. | Yohana Marok Madera | 197. | Haji Aliy Omeri |
| 136. | Athuman Mohamed Munganyige | 198. | Tumaini Tadei Kayombo |
| 137. | Ismail Ilumba | 199. | Niwajj Shabani |
| 138. | Iddi Iddi Linyati | 200. | Isia Mnruru |
| 139. | Hamus Bakak Balinga | 201. | Susan Njeleleka |
## MLALAKUWA RESIDENTS - MEETING HELD ON 16th January 2005

### LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>William J. Daudi</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Kombo Msuya</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sally Nassoro</td>
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<td>Pili Mkumba</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Jaspar T. Msigwa</td>
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<td>62</td>
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<td>Daniford Mwaipo -NEMC</td>
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</table>
Reinforcement and Upgrade of Dar es Salaam, Kilimanjaro and Arusha Transmission and Distribution System Project

KIWALANI RESIDENTS - MEETING HELD ON 17th January 2005

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. Gania Mohamed
2. Hamis Kondo
3. Hadija Kambi
4. Mtupe Ramadhani
5. Said Selemani
6. Selemani Hamis
7. Taj Malingumu
8. Porrana Erasmus Maliwa
9. Sulaimi Mwineyimiku
10. Poul Sonda
11. Selemani Paz
12. Medau Kilele
13. Green Simnoonda
14. Daniel Kulwa
15. Abdallah Lemu
16. Salum Majembe
17. John Lugalamila
18. Fikiri Mkata
19. Salamu Bofe
20. Joseph Shaban
21. Juma Osire
22. D. Kimaro
23. Maria Lizwalo
24. Halima Kimea
25. Seif Kiwanga
26. Jabri Mshindi (VC)
27. Mhamed Ally Nengema
28. Jumbe Shomari
29. Ramadhani Mangara
30. Shaban Mshauri
31. Margareta Luwanga
32. Christine Gunu
33. Samwel Kulwa
34. Josephat Laurence
35. Mary Gulela
36. Clement Funbo
37. Benard Melese Mchome
38. Rajabu Said
39. Hamza Rashid Mayumba
40. Charles Mchome
41. Daniel Kulwa
42. Musa Athuman
43. Mohamed Hamis
44. Hadija Kambi
45. Jamila Ramadhani
46. Salum Tambi
47. Kapera Mohamed Mtanga
48. Ezron Seda
49. Mwanabinti Alui
50. Salehe Ramadhani
51. Padhili Manigara
52. Jumbe Shomari
53. Jumanne Medadi
54. Joseph Sengerema
55. Donald Mrema
56. Martin Musa Nghony
57. Will Kisamo
58. Maria Mumbuka
59. Saidi Lichela
60. Mwalimu Dilunga
61. Shaban Mkongoja
62. Seleman Abdallah
63. Aisha Juma Kajaji
64. Nuriat Mohamed
65. Athuman Mjeni
66. Juma Shaban
67. Shaban Husen
68. Mwajuma Rajibu
69. Kaaj Dibibi
70. Ally Mkudasi
71. Paulina Kikori
72. Agapit Joseph
73. Marjam Kasikasi
74. Celestine Raphael
75. Furaha Salum
76. Pascal Prutos
77. Ally Mrisho
78. Zeinabu Iddi
79. Alex Ofio
80. Hamis Shaban
81. Kassian Said
82. Mwaaulid Dick
83. Kapera Mohamed Mtanga
84. Mohamed Hamis
85. Rehema Fussi
86. Husein Ramadhani
87. Amir Mamete
88. Mohamed Rashid
89. Salum Maliwazo
90. Zeinabu Jafar
91. Happy Swai
92. Mau Said
93. Salum Ngajulaje
94. Hamis Juma
95. Nyendo Mohamed
96. Mchamedali
97. Mkogoja
98. Abdallah Mussa
99. Raphael Atanasi
100. Yusuf Pangoje
101. Kelvin Mrema
102. Marjam Bashari
103. Celestine Raphael
104. Dorothea John
105. Thorns Fikiri
106. Jane Milinda
107. Mezhad Mwamba
108. Zeena Waziri
109. Kasim Mkwambe
110. Juma Athuman
111. Ramadhani Mtupe
MEETING BETWEEN TANZANIA AIRPORT AUTHORITY (TAA) AND TANESCO HELD ON 18th January 2005

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. David Hayward - RAP CONSULTANT
2. Haruna J. Barongo - CONSULTANT - AEROPROJECT LTD
3. Agnes Mwasumbi - VALUER UCLAS
4. John Chonja - LAND SURVEYOR
5. John Lazimah - ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER
6. Mansur H..R - ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER
7. Shechambo W. - CIVIL ENGINEER TAA Head Office
8. Nyinisaeli Pallangyo - SIA Consultant
9. Susan Wagner - SIA Consultant

MBAGALA KUU RESIDENTS - MEETING HELD ON 18th January 2005

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. Ally Athuman
2. Mzee Rashid Chongo
3. Hamisi Fikiri
4. Juma Ajafi
5. Elsiaidi Kijanjabwaga
6. Selman Said
7. Hamis Mapamba
8. Maulid Bondo
9. Hila Yusuf
10. Swalehe Mambo
11. Juma Said
12. Athumani Kiteragani
13. Abdallah Twalib
14. Vincent Mika
15. Christopher Msuya
16. Anthony Kanandi
17. Shukuru Ormay
18. Seif Yusuf
19. Amroso Simon
20. Hamis Salum
21. Mtutuma abdallah
22. Zuhura Ramadhan
23. Said Omar
24. Sabato Mantalo
25. Ally Hatib
26. Daud Mshana
27. Omar Mshehehungwa
28. Seif Omar
29. Mohamed Issa
30. Ally Gombwa
31. Sultan Said
32. Salum Lulo
33. Abdallah Mketo
34. Mwanahawa Omar
35. Mwanahawa Mtumwa
36. Susan Anthony
37. Samwel Miui
38. Samson N
### MCHIKICHINI RESIDENTS - MEETING HELD ON 19th January 2005

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

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<tr>
<td>1</td>
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### VIJIBWENI RESIDENTS - MEETING HELD ON 20th January 2005

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS VIJIBWENI WARD**

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<tr>
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Reinforcement and Upgrade of Dar es Salaam, Kilimanjaro and Arusha Transmission and Distribution System Project

| 22. Siwazuri Ornary Mbaraka   | 37. Michael Thomas Mwanalemi    |
| 23. Salum Said Rashid         | 38. Mohamed Ally Mohamed       |
| 25. Faustina Buliga Chilato   | 40. Mrs. Nyanyanche Anna Nanai |
| 27. Said Rashid Mfaume        | 42. Lucas Manda Sefu           |
| 29. Rehema Zuberi Abdallahanan | 44. Hakika Hamisi Maokola      |
| 30. Felix Steven Msela        | 45. Shomvi Kondo               |
| 31. John Mahende Nyarancha    | 46. Saidi S. Shemvu            |
| 32. Habibu Ashuman Nyambi     | 47. George John John           |
| 33. Hamisi Mohamed Samata     | 48. Mohamed Hatibu Jumbe       |
| 34. Amina Abdallah Sudi       | 49. Edith Saimon Swai          |
| 35. Amina Mgeni Awazi         | 50. Said Juma Msomi            |

KURASINI MIVINJENI RESIDENTS - MEETING HELD ON 20th January 2005

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

| 1. H.S. Mbede (VC) | 42. P. Mrope |
| 2. Mumma J. (WEO)  | 43. Nasoro Mkwayo |
| 3. S. Mandari (WEO) | 44. Samwel Ndana |
| 4. Kimani (Councillor) | 45. Nyundo |
| 5. Mhando A Mhando (Secretary) | 46. Edwin Endrew |
| 6. Ayubu Msangi (Member WDC) | 47. M. Mboya |
| 7. Otaigwa Mwwayo | 48. Mrs. Kibona |
| 8. Hasni Msumari | 49. Ernest Merie |
| 10. Monica Peter | 51. Emanuel Madangoro |
| 11. Amina Seleman | 52. Mbuguni Ramadhani |
| 12. Magreth Nikanoli | 53. Yakobo Malisam |
| 13. Shabani Ngorji | 54. Robert Mentre |
| 14. Mbwana Musa | 55. Aly Seif |
| 15. C.R. Machengo | 56. B. Ngagima |
| 16. Lisa Siinamo | 57. Josephine |
| 17. Endrew Mgimba | 58. Fortunatus Mandanda |
| 18. Kiwasi Kifasi | 59. Selina Masha |
| 19. Daniel Yusuf | 60. E.M. Malewo |
| 22. Mrs. Mboya | 63. Maneno Yahaya |
| 23. Kalumia | 64. Emanuel Temba |
| 24. Matias John | 65. Bambo |
| 25. Francis Mkango | 66. Omari Matibwa |
| 26. Rashid Sultan | 67. A. Milinga |
| 27. Peter Chilima | 68. Living Temba |
| 28. John Simon | 69. D. Dau |
| 29. Maudis Nyril | 70. J. James |
| 30. D. Mwakibete | 71. S. Mwilongo |
| 31. Anthony Chihako | 72. Uhai Ayubu |
| 32. Staley Charles | 73. O. John |
| 33. Ibrahim Mfaume | 74. Said Mohamed |
| 34. Shaban Mwambashi | 75. Abdullah Said |
| 35. Saidiki Kazimoto | 76. Tatu Said |
| 36. Manyama Maudi | 77. Sakina Yahaya |
| 37. Neema Maunde | 78. Sande Kazimoto |
| 38. Juma Yusuf | 79. Abdullah Mmbaruku |
| 39. Anna Jonas | 80. Rashid Sulemani |
| 40. Dany Kileo | 81. Isaya Endrew |
| 41. Martin Chisano | 82. Dismas Chilongo |

Social Impact Assessment Draft Final Report
Reinforcement and Upgrade of Dar es Salaam, Kilimanjaro and Arusha Transmission and Distribution System Project

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<td>M. Mirabo</td>
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KURASINI MINAZINI RESIDENTS - MEETING HELD ON 21st January 2005

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. Joe Mboya
2. Yahaya Masangula
3. Matenga Simba
4. Easter Ntera
5. Haji Maulid
6. Judith Juma
7. Jadishi Singh
8. Mrs. Gabagambi
9. Zainabu Mbuta
10. Chrispian
11. Innocent Shirima
12. Rose Lyamuya
13. Abdikadir Omary
14. YaMungu elia
15. M. A. Mkango
16. Mrs. E. Munisi
17. Munaa (WEO)
18. A. H. Dachi
19. C. Semzia
20. P. Hamisi
21. Zainabu Mdeke
22. Emanuel Sangawe
23. P.K. Munisi

BONDE LA MPUNGA RESIDENTS - MSASANI WARD - MEETING HELD ON 21st January 2005

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. Edward Barongo
2. George Kahama
3. Susana Msangi
4. Elizabert Lukumai
5. Leodga Tenga
6. Ramadhanu Boyi
7. Abdallah Hamis
8. Mkesha Mwalimu
9. Epafro Dito Bwakea
10. Paul Mushi
11. Seif Sudi
12. Athumani Mtulua
13. Raymos Shanga
14. G. Mushi (Ag. WEO)
**UBUNGO RESIDENTS - MEETING HELD ON 22nd January 2005**

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

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<th>1. Pascal Ngazagu</th>
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<td>14. Omary Swedi</td>
<td>72. Seleman Selemel</td>
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<td>15. Hassan Swedi</td>
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<td>16. Halfani Hamisi</td>
<td>74. Tobias Kumbi</td>
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<td>17. A. L. Msangi</td>
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<td>18. Asha Omar</td>
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<td>20. Honorata Mashoto</td>
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<td>22. Habiti Musa</td>
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<td>23. Thomas Yusta</td>
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<td>24. Sadiki Chonjo</td>
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<td>25. John Tibris</td>
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<td>27. Absalum Mashoto</td>
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<td>30. Abdallah Salum</td>
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<td>31. Awami Rashid</td>
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<td>32. Amoor Mansoood</td>
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<td>33. Ely Mangar</td>
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<td>34. Juma Yolam</td>
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<td>35. Kirwana Kinyogoli</td>
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<td>36. Seif Msanga</td>
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<td>37. Manam Habibu</td>
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<td>38. Aasha Athuman</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Reinforcement and Upgrade of Dar es Salaam, Kilimanjaro and Arusha Transmission and Distribution System Project

Yombo Buza Residents - Meeting held on 22nd January 2005

List of Participants

1. Elly Kinyaha
2. Mwanahija Ally
3. Sumai Bakari
4. O.J. Kiyama
5. Said Mwambunga
6. Magreth Stephano
7. Halima Mohamed
8. Eda Somoyo
9. Habiba Ahmed
10. Breshi Mwandenge
11. Anna Samwel
12. Rehema Ally
13. Ally Bangumoto
14. Mary Bernard
15. Romana Kimaro
16. Halim Abdul
17. Theodora Mrema
18. Ally Shaban
19. Abdallah Mbawala
20. Ibrahim Moshi
21. Mustafa Lilza
22. Musa Bani
23. Isa Selemani
24. Shabani Zuberi
25. Said Mohamed
26. Dickson Leshe
27. Anathory Simon
28. Charles Moiera
29. Emanuel John
30. Abdul Juma
31. Fatuma Hamis
32. Roda Kijugu
33. Asha Mwinyimkuu
34. Mwaimuna Halfani
35. Rukia Mbelembe
36. Abdallah Mfandike
37. Grade Mloka
38. Josephene Martin
39. Jaspar Kwanyi
40. Elia Shao
41. Elise Kwanyi
42. Ashura Fundi
43. Zainabu Selemani
44. Perus Kapexu
45. Asia Omaray
46. Esta Charles
47. Victoria Mwangi
48. Fidelia Biabato
49. Maua Martin
50. Mama Kapange
51. Mama Hussein
52. Hadija Mrope
53. Mwanahawa Waziri
54. Zulfa Mwai
55. Sophia Hamis
56. Tunu Kunda
57. Juma Kisinge
58. Alexander M
59. Hemed Hemed
60. Athuman Kisange
61. Hidari Mhamed
62. Said Mngenka
63. Athuman H
64. Mireso Kamilisha
65. Maalim Zaid
66. Shaban Chandugu
67. Ormary Mpera
68. Salehe Kiyomone
69. Hamis Sultan
70. Ally M
71. Abdallah Keeso
72. Rashid Ally
73. Hilary Issa
74. Hamis Ormary
75. Kasim Abdallah
76. Twilibu Hamisi
77. Hamis Ngelamija
78. Mohamed Ormary
79. Abdallah Kinyogoli
80. Tenedilisi Mboya
81. Buchedi Mushema
82. Airin Malinda
83. Juma sinda
84. Mohamed Mehukuchu
85. Said Mageya
86. Hamis Hassan
87. Mzoe Mohamed
88. Bashiri Hashim
89. Elimuasi Mshombozi
90. Haji ally
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<td>Bakari Mbuchi</td>
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<td>Mzee Ruzi</td>
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<td>Frances Mwilimulu</td>
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<td>Bahati Mbekukina</td>
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153. Iddi Athumani
154. Nassoro Juma
155. Ally Hamed
156. Amida Abdul
157. Zainabu Mikidadi
158. Sakina Mikololo
159. Shabani Dino
160. Fratery Matem
161. Paulo Peter
162. Abdallah Mmomom
163. Zalibatan Haule
164. Rashid Kavambwa
165. Kaptain Makinda
166. E. Mwabungu
167. Jacob John
168. Maurice Mhando
169. Maram Mustafa
170. Agripina Rashes
171. Mikidadi Kanyongile
172. Nassoro Mutilia
173. S. Bakari
174. Salum Njechele
175. Shaban Ibrahim
176. Rhoda Filbert
177. William Ngaizza
178. Omari Amir
179. Herman Dioziz
180. Stephen Mtulo
181. Lucas Mtulo
182. Said Mkungu
183. Hamis Nankoma
184. Abdallah Nasri
185. Hassan Seif
186. Benarad Ngaita
187. John Nunduma
188. Amin Am
189. Missi Athumani
190. Hassani Chedafa
191. Yusuf Omari
192. Jumanne Hassan
193. Ashamed Mtnb
194. Salum Lukulu
195. Mustafa machenje
196. Juma Musa
197. Athuman Ngwele
198. Rajabu Mwinyimkuzu
199. Shadrack Kohi
200. Mohamed Halfani
201. Maimuna Sad
202. Ally Seif
203. Resvovius Joseph
204. Hamis Kazumari
205. Nuru Hamis
206. Thabit Issa
207. Estornin Kweka
208. Ally Nabovelala
209. Teresa Mvuengi
210. Stamil Hakika
211. Abdallah Abdallah
212. Omary M
213. S. S. Kabange
214. Robani Komba

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215. Ramadhani Kinungi
216. Eliza Msanya
217. Pascalina Ngaiza
218. Neokorita Augustine
219. Shaki Mikindi
220. Hadia Mngango
221. Emiliana Dennis
222. Said Binangwa
223. Hassan Omary
224. Fundi S Fundi
225. Hassan Ngoda
226. Simba Abdallah
227. Hamis Mnyiwa
228. Shaban Kiumulo
229. Juma Mtsiya
230. Musa Kiumulo
231. Hamis Kiumulo
232. Bwana Kiumulo

NJIRO - ENGUTOTO WARD RESIDENTS - MEETING HELD ON 25th NOVEMBER 2004

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. Lobulu Siroeti
2. Abdul Majid Ahmed
3. Innocent Zelothe C/O Makundi Boaz
4. Elispia Loth
5. Monika Kusiri
6. E. A. Mollel
7. Elisha Philip
8. Paul Kamere
9. Philip Memruthi
10. Jacksoni John
11. Henry Richard
12. Khalid Issa Mohamed
13. Zainabu Sindato
14. Petro Kamere
15. Lawrence Memruthi
16. Lengai Namuriri
17. Japhet Silas
18. Lubanguzi Long’amu
19. Felex Saimkwa
20. Marko Simon
21. Stephano Menyo
22. James Memruthi
23. Obada Kisiri
24. Abdallah Ismail
25. Erasto Meleji
26. John Abrahamu
27. Michael Memruthi
28. Bernadi Memruthi
29. Edward Sikon
30. Joseph Memruthi
31. Meshack Shangai
32. Mohamed Abrahman
33. Ezekiel Shangai
34. Elias Memruthi
35. Estomii Meseya
36. Magnet Steven
37. Mrs Lukenelo R. Mbagi
38. Philip埃伊伊
39. Colesina Kazaura
40. Ramadhani Ibrahim Lesian
41. Stephen George Mollel (Councilor)
42. Lothi S. Kola (Chairperson Hamlet C1)
43. Elizabeth Mtowa (Chairperson Hamlet C2)
44. George K. Mkeni (WEO- Engutoto)
45. John Lazimah – Env. Engineer TANESCO HQ
46. Mansur Hamduni – Env. Engineer TANESCO HQ
47. Dr. Agnes Mwakaje – IRA UDSM - TRC Member
48. Mr. Julius Shilungushela – MLHS – TRC Member
49. Mr. Edward Kihunrwa – MLHS – TRC Member

DOLI ESTATE - MEETING HELD ON 01st February 2005

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. Mr. Tony Christianakis – BCW Holdings Limited
   Manyata Estate

SANYA STATION RESIDENTS MASAMA RUNDUGAI WARD - MEETING HELD ON 01st February 2005

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. Sabore Mollel (VEO – Sanya Station)
2. Lewanga Ngutoni
3. Mongesh Lewanga
4. Talsila Kisiri Lewanga

NGOSERO RESIDENTS - MEETING HELD ON 01st February 2005

Social Impact Assessment Draft Final Report
Reinforcement and Upgrade of Dar es Salaam, Kilimanjaro and Arusha Transmission and Distribution System Project

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. Mariki Christopher
2. Ferdinand Christopher
3. Yohana Abdallah
4. Adolf Sigfried
5. Joseph Minde (Hamlet Chairman)
6. Descori Mvungi (VEO)
7. Rashid Chandeha
8. Thinieli Saidi
9. Suzan Richard

LONGOI VILLAGE RESIDENTS - MEETING HELD ON 01st February 2005

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. Daniel Nguiri Mollel
2. Lewanga Kitoru
3. Sengela Juma Mlacha (VEO)
4. Rafael Ireni Munishi (VC)
5. Loti Puza – Village CCM Chairman

RUNDUGAI AND CHEKIMAJI RESIDENTS MASAMA LUNDUGAI WARD - MEETING HELD ON 02nd February 2005

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. Joseph Boniface (VEO - Chekimaji)
2. Abdallah Rashid (VEO - Rundugai)
3. Lucas Kirango
4. Elibariki Lucas Mbise (Village Chairman)
5. John Joseph
6. Felician Alphone
7. Habiba Omari
8. Hamza Juma
9. Leonard King’osi
10. Shaban Omari
11. Venance Mtenga
12. Joseph Plus
13. Wendern King’osi
14. Joseph Tumani
15. Saigana Musa
16. Omari Saidi
17. Khadija Urassa
18. Eugenia Maridai
19. Nelson Minja

KAWAYA RESIDENTS - MEETING HELD ON 02nd February 2005

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. Yassini Mwalimu (VEO - Kawaya)

KIKAFU AND MIJONGWENI RESIDENTS MOSHI RURAL DISTRICT MEETING HELD ON 02nd February 2005

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. John Fidelis (VEO – Mijongweni)
2. George Gweba**
3. Dainesi Kimaro**
4. Amina Mohammadi
5. Salome Danieli
6. Josephati John
7. Mary Laurent**
8. Angelitha Raphael
9. Masumbuko Joseph
10. Bonifasi Zuberi**
11. Hussein Amani**
12. Magrethi Greene**
13. Mary Peter
14. Ambrosi Mwendapole
15. Victoria Tadei
16. Queen Vicent
17. Gaspar Mwanga
18. Clemence Ambrosi
19. Gaspar Mwaimu
20. James Masanzula
21. Ludoviki Samdala**
22. Modesti Michael**
23. Jawabu Ali
24. Juma Ramadhani**
25. Elibariki Ngowi (VEO – Kikafu)
26. Aloicy Mushu
27. Swalehe Juma (Chairman Kikafu Chini)
28. Michael Chuwa

Social Impact Assessment Draft Final Report

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Reinforcement and Upgrade of Dar es Salaam, Kilimanjaro and Arusha Transmission and Distribution System Project

** Did not participate in the meeting themselves but they are affected by the project

MALULA RESIDENTS IN KING’O WARD ARUMERU DISTRICT - MEETING HELD ON 03rd February 2005

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. Anieli Gothelfu Pallangyo
2. Ombeni Matayo Isangya
3. Ezroni Matayo Isangya
4. Lais Sailepu Molel
5. Naina Siara Lazer
6. Hasan Mursali
7. Huseni Mursali
8. Zakayo Likiiniyi Molel
9. Ismail Ndikala Molel
10. Ndikala Molel Molel
11. Paulina Anderson Nnko
12. Abrahamu Anderson Nnko
13. Eliau Anderson Nnko
14. Sabaya Taranger Molel
15. Merikoni Anderson Nnko
16. Loriv Anderson Nnko
17. Daniel Anderson Nnko
18. Laizaro Anderson Nnko
19. Laban Lazeri Nnko
20. Richard Ndosy
21. Sumayani Mevaleri Laizer
22. Julius Ndikala Molel
23. Yona Lazeri Nnko
24. Lainunde Lodondare Lukumay
25. Lonana Kimbele Molel
26. Martin Kimbele Molel (Village Chairman)
27. Sumil Nkikala Molel
28. Naisilagaki Anderson Nnko
29. Lea Anderson Nnko
30. Kanankira Nkiriwa Mbishe
31. Aminu Elisa
32. Zakaria A. Nnko
33. Joseph Hoshi Mwaisiga
34. Simon Anderson Nnko
35. Loinawwi Anderson Nnko
36. Losenani Loiuda Molel
37. Pendaeli Lazaro Nnko
38. Daniel A. Pallangyo (VC)
39. Afelehi M. Majou - Village Committee Member

SAMARIA RESIDENTS - MEETING HELD ON 03rd February 2005

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. Geofrey J. Pallangyo
2. Gadieli M. Pallangyo
3. Daniel N. Akyoo
4. Yohana A. Molel
5. Elias M. Laiza
6. John A. Pallangyo
7. Samweli E. Sikawa
8. Denis Ndukai
9. Joseph L. Laizer
10. Mesaki Andrea Molel
11. Sifael Talala Molel
12. Anna Wilson Pallangyo
13. Rogache Eilehema Akyoo
14. Noe Long’oa
15. Mbonu L. Laizer
16. Daudai Emanuel Pallangyo
17. Ndewera Samosi
18. Emanueli Luka

MARORONI RESIDENTS IN MARORONI WARD ARUMERU DISTRICT MEETING HELD ON 03rd February 2005

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. Abrahamu Kaaya (Village Chairman)
2. Joranice N. Nassy (Chairman Kitongoyi K/Mojai)
3. Abrahamu Ole Senga (Village Committee member)
4. Samweli Mbiise
5. Unamboe Esau (Village Committee Member)
6. Emanuel L. Nnko
7. Sangito T. Kitomary
8. Sarikaeli A. Kaaya
9. Saulo Esau Uri
10. Mwiini Lazaro Esau
11. Frida Elisan
12. Elia Michaeli
13. Yohana E. Akyoo
14. Ataulwa Andrea
15. Akirwa Andrea
16. Kanangira Petro

OLKEREYANI RESIDENTS IN MOSHONO WARD ARUMERU DISTRICT MEETING HELD ON 04th February 2005

Social Impact Assessment Draft Final Report
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Reinforcement and Upgrade of Dar es Salaam, Kilimanjaro and Arusha Transmission and Distribution System Project

MLANGARINI RESIDENTS IN MLANGARINI WARD ARUMERU DISTRICT MEETING HELD ON 04th February 2005

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. Ndossi N. E. - Public Relation Officer Gomba Estate
2. Solomon Tulinani - I/C Electrical L.F.D.A. Flowers
3. Rev. Patrick Maanda - A. G. T Church
4. Justin Mollie - WEO - Mlangarini
5. George Mollie - Chairperson Chekereni Hamlet
6. Peter Sakooni - Farmer
7. Michael Iziracli
8. John Iziracli
9. Ezekiel Iziracli
10. Paulo Iziracli
11. Ayubu Michaeli
12. Meagi Lonunu
13. Zephan Iziracli
14. Loningo Lemeitei
15. Jumanne Juma
16. Geoffrey Lemeitei
17. Meshaki Lemeitei
18. Andrea Lemeitei
19. Boniface John
20. Peniel Saikon
21. Oseyi Lemeitei
22. Mitshiile Milia
23. Israel Lemeitei
24. Frank Lemeitei
25. Stephen John
26. Netvuacik Saikon
27. Anna Loe
28. George Legidare
29. Evarist Legidare

KIKWE WARD RESIDENTS IN ARUMERU DISTRICT MEETING HELD ON 04th February 2005

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. Julietta Moses
2. Adam Uro (Village Chairman)
3. William Kitomary (VEO)
4. Abasi Mohamedi
5. Peter Anaely
6. Adamson Moses
7. Naomi Anaely
8. Kenidhi Anaely
9. Jonathan Masinde
10. Felix Kanua
11. Philip Aflua
12. Ombechi Kanuya
13. Assery Njoke
14. Edward Mboya
15. Eliona Sphaely
16. Anaely Ruben
17. Kananka Elisha
18. Wilfredi Zakaria
19. Eliabari Asery
20. Wilson Lekiwalezi
21. Gerson Politarepo Mwasha
22. Merry Erasto
23. Witness David
24. Moses Mbissee
25. Evarist Nkoh
26. Hamadi Juma
27. Merry Edumeni
28. Jerema Kaaya
29. Afrasion Moses
30. Richard Jeremia
31. Amos Pallangyo
32. Elphas Oberdi
33. Wonnaft Naosy
34. Paulo Maleo

BONDE LA MPUNGA RESIDENTS - MSASANI WARD - MEETING HELD ON 06th February 2005

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. Godfrey Mushi (Ag. WEO)
2. Soud Seif Soud
3. Teddy Ikusa (Julius Nyerere)
4. Veronca Igolao
5. Francescica Kajumulo
6. Diana Kajumulo
Reinforcement and Upgrade of Dar es Salaam, Kilimanjaro and Arusha Transmission and Distribution System Project

7. Bosco Kajumulo
8. M. M. Hussein
9. Mufadai Haji
10. Salima Njani
11. Eustadius Selestin
12. C. B. S. Luamba
13. Mwita M. Chogoro
14. Elizabeth Lukumay
15. Irene Temu
16. Marama Tshifanstonos
17. Ramadhani Boy
18. Abdul Hamisi
19. Mary Wilson Chacha
20. Rosemary Tesha Tenga
21. Hamza Aziz
22. Joseph Kahaama
23. Pius Kisangali
24. Veronica Igoko (Kinondoni Municipal Town Planner)
25. Julius Shilungushela (Land Use Commission - MLHS)

CHARAMBE WARD: NZASA AND KURASINI MJJ MPYA RESIDENTS - MEETING HELD ON 19th February 2005

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. Mrisho Salum Matimbwa Chairperson
   Nzasa A
2. Mwalim Mironga Chairperson Kurasani MJj Mpya
   3. Mohamed Omari Segera Member
   Nzasa A
4. Mohamed K. Pongolani
5. Islam Chinyanya
6. Salum Abdallah Nyangaa
7. Sultan Ally Mgonza
8. Clement B. Mwambile
9. Mabruck M. Ichahwari
10. Ali Kansi
11. Rashid Mosha
12. Nuru M. Katuli
13. Rashid Abdallah Mmemwa
14. Shabani Abdu Kimburaga
15. Masudi Abdallah Nanga
16. Muhameda Musa Kambangwa
17. Abdallah Ramadhani
18. Ally Musa Njanike
19. Issa Mohamed Libubulu
20. Abnadi Musa Libubulu
21. Hamisi Musa Mmuta
22. Jafani Saidi Katundu
23. Khalifa A. Mwashaa
24. Salehe Nassoro Katundu
25. Thabiti M. Mbeugu
26. Gaspar M. Mbugi
27. Salum S. Mafengaa
28. Hassani Saidi Mchaela
29. Yusuphu Mishi Mrawa
30. Abdulahaman M. Misuru
31. Selemani Miuu Magandii
32. Zainabu Ayuma
33. Musa Kanyoli
34. Ramadhani Nassoro Ngulangwa
35. Zena Hukasha
36. Paul P. Munishi
37. Musa Hamisi
38. Bakani Saidi Ndibale
39. Sefu Saidi Ndibale
40. Salum Bakani Ngigale
41. Saidi Hassan Hupunda
42. Rashid Mohamed Habal Habali
43. Ahamad Yahaya Bram
44. Moshi Saidi
45. Ashura Shabani
46. Zuhura Mpondi
47. Salima Aliy
48. Mohamedi Milanzi
49. Zaudia Mohamedi
50. Zaintuni Mohameti Mchilu
51. Hadija Ismaili Mtham
52. Maiko Madulii
53. Adnan Mbugani
54. Jackson Lyapu
55. Mohamedi S. Mmorgoyo
56. Angelina Daoudi
57. Salum Nassoro
58. Juma Lileke
59. Bashiru Juma
60. Hamza Ally
61. Omar Selemani
62. Mohamedi Kalyeyle
63. Isa Hamisi Iia
64. Esau Milgo (Mpima Ardhi)
65. A. M. Saki (Tony Garden Bar)
66. Mbeugu Nassoro Katundu
67. Zuberi Salehe
68. Mohamedi Hassan Abdalla
69. Ramani Nassoro Mpapula
70. Juma Nassoro Mpapula
71. Hana Mayaa
72. Hemedi Ally Selemani
73. Selemani Mgeni Lugomba
74. Abdalla Saidi Mbendu
75. Yusuphu Habbalia Mkbakuli
76. Hassan Huzi
77. Saidi Mbwana Kitambuli
78. Julius Shilungushela (Land Use Commission - MLHS)

CHARAMBE WARD: RANGI TATU RESIDENTS - MEETING HELD ON 20th February 2005

Social Impact Assessment Draft Final Report
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. Mohamedi Saidi Chapyila
2. Saidi Selemani
3. Abdu Shego
4. Theophil Ngambeki
5. Rajabu Mzuzuri
6. Matayo Macha
7. J. Z. Ngolengo
8. Amini Malendeka
9. Ramadhan Mpili
10. Elly Ngolengo
11. Jumanne Ally
12. Amiri Ally
13. Fredi Mushi
14. Athumani Ally
15. Abdallah Rashidi Makolelo
16. Musa Thomasi
17. Rajabu Omari
18. Simba W. Simba
19. Zena Abdallah
20. Zena Jingga
21. Kulwa Hanna
22. Rehema Meirio
23. Asia Mzee
24. Elizabeti Mushingo
25. Ally A Mgagi
26. Kibola Mustapha
27. Musa Abdallah
28. Musambo Bakari
29. Rojazi Abasi
30. Selemani Laimu
31. Zainabu Sebastian
32. Fatuma Mohamedi
33. Rehema Jumanne
34. Selemani Yusuphu Tengo
35. Juma Mpili
36. Iddi Omari Mkambaku - Chairperson Rangi Tatu Hamlet
37. Mrisho Juma – Member Rangi Tatu Hamlet
38. Hamidu Matali - Member Rangi Tatu Hamlet
39. Julius Shilungushela (Land Use Commission - MLHS)
40. Athumani Simba – Member Rangi Tatu Hamlet

Social Impact Assessment Draft Final Report
Appendix III: Issues Raised by the Stakeholders
## ISSUES RAISED BY THE STAKEHOLDERS' MEETING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Stakeholders</th>
<th>Issues of Concern</th>
<th>Issues Analysis and Proposed Mitigation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| NEMC  | Ester Kirario (Director of Environmental Impact Assessment) | - Courtesy call and information about the study.  
- She suggested that the valuer study should start in line with the social study  
- The exercise is going to be very sensitive since it touches people's properties livelihood | Sensitization, open valuation process and ensuring fair and prompt compensation |
| Ilala Municipal | John Lubuva (Ilala Municipal Director) | - Courtesy call and information about the study.  
- He suggested the use of underground cable, which is the technology, used in modern days as the best option to avoid costs and disturbance of community members.  
- People will be disturbed  
- People should be assured about compensation | Sensitization, open valuation process and ensuring fair and prompt compensation  
- Exhaust all alternatives available to avoid mass relocation |
| Peter Bitwale (Municipal Planning and Coordination Officer) MPCO | - Moving people to the location attached to them with all social service available mainly schools for their children  
- People are established near to their jobs, and other social amenities  
- Kipawa residents are waiting their compensation from the Airport Authorities  
- TANESCO has to be very specific about the compensation  
- The plots for the replacement to be prepared early  
- Consider public opinions which is environmentally friendly such as using underground cables) | Prepare RAP  
- Meet with TAA |
| Temeke Municipal | Exaud Dumulimi (Municipal Planning and Coordination Officer) MPCO (Town Planner) | - Courtesy call and information about the study.  
- He thinks the project will boost the development of Temeke especially Kivukoni area by bringing more industries / factories and tourist hotels and attractions.  
- Also the project is potential economically and will encourage more investors in the new surveyed area.  
- The project will make the Temeke Municipality expand towards south-east where they are facing a serious shortage of electricity.  
- People should be compensated  
- Farmers will loose their land.  
- People will be disturbed  
- People to be provided with plots with social services, like schools, transport etc. in hand. | Prepare acceptable RAP  
- Implement the project  
- Sensitization, open valuation process and ensuring fair and prompt compensation  
- Exhaust all alternatives available to avoid mass relocation |
| Kinondoni Municipal | Edgar H Berege (Municipal Director) | - Courtesy call and information about the study.  
- He suggested that the local leaders should attend the meetings with affected residents. | Involve the local leaders in every step of the project |
| TANESCO Ilala Region | Kaali Ephraim (Ag. Regional Manager) | - Courtesy call and information about the study.  
- After the compensation usually no monitoring to see the impact of the project to the affected people | Need to change the altitude  
- Prepare monitoring |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Stakeholders</th>
<th>Issues of Concern</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TANESCO Tembeke Region</td>
<td>Nsajigwa J. Mwaisaka (Regional Manager)</td>
<td>- Courtesy call and information about the study.</td>
<td>- Sensitization, open valuation process and ensuring fair and prompt compensation</td>
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<td>- Kurusini route is very expensive area due to the congestion of houses</td>
<td>- Exhaust all alternatives available to avoid mass relocation</td>
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<td>- Lack of cooperation with Land planners when it comes to expansion of the city to their stakeholders</td>
<td>- Land Planners should involve all stakeholders</td>
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<td>- Experience of low voltage in the area</td>
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<td>- People might not cooperate during the compensation</td>
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<tr>
<td>TANESCO Kinondoni North</td>
<td>Eva Fumbuka (Regional Manager)</td>
<td>- Courtesy call and information about the study.</td>
<td>- Sensitization, open valuation process and ensuring fair and prompt compensation</td>
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<td>- Malakau is a complex area and is going to be expensive</td>
<td>- Exhaust all alternatives available to avoid mass relocation</td>
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<td>- Policy state affected people should be compensated</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kinondoni Sinza C Residents</td>
<td></td>
<td>- Reallocation of affected people</td>
<td>- Sensitization, open valuation process and ensuring fair and prompt compensation</td>
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<td>- Compensation in term of cash</td>
<td>- Exhaust all alternatives available to avoid mass relocation</td>
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<td>- People will loose their neighbors</td>
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<td>- People will become homeless</td>
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<td>Sinza A Residents</td>
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<td>- They don't want to be compensated</td>
<td>- Further negotiation with UDSM over route relocation</td>
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<td>- The way-leave should be transferred to the open area through the University</td>
<td>- Sensitization, open valuation process and ensuring fair and prompt compensation</td>
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<td>- They don't want to be moved</td>
<td>- Exhaust all alternatives available (underground cable, compact, etc) to avoid mass relocation</td>
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<td>- They suggested the use of underground cable</td>
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<td>- They think High tension technology is outdated and harmful to human's health</td>
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<td>- They are psychologically affected after receiving the news</td>
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<td>- Elderly people threatened to commit suicide if they are moved.</td>
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<td>Bonde la Mpunga Residents (Msasani)</td>
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<td>- They are suggesting rather using road reserve than the use of their 5 meters piece of land.</td>
<td>- Further negotiation with TANROADS and Kinondoni Municipal</td>
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<td>- They want to know the effect of the underground cable</td>
<td>- Sensitization, open valuation process and ensuring fair and prompt compensation</td>
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<td>- They want to use individual valuer</td>
<td>- Exhaust all alternatives available (underground cable, compact, etc) to avoid mass relocation</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Compensation should be of the current value of money and cost of life</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ubungo Residents</td>
<td></td>
<td>- Use of underground cable so as to stop this shifting of people from time to time.</td>
<td>- Prepare RAP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Compensation to be paid to the owner of the house only</td>
<td>- Involve the public in every</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reinforcement & Upgrading of Dar es Salaam, Kilimanjaro and Arusha Transmission and Distribution System Project

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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- TANESCO should hire advocate to ensure equal right to the affected people</td>
<td>step of the project</td>
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<td>- Fear of not being treated fairly during compensation</td>
<td>- Sensitization, open valuation process and ensuring fair and prompt compensation</td>
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<td>- Graves and places of worship should be respected and avoided</td>
<td>- Exhaust all alternatives available (underground cable, compact, etc) to avoid mass relocation</td>
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<td>- Provision of plots before demolishing houses and shifting</td>
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<td>- Compensation should not be channeled through the government (fear that people won’t be paid fairly).</td>
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<td>- Compensation should follow WB regulations</td>
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<td>- Need to know Time Frame of the project</td>
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<td>- They need to know health hazards of the lines</td>
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<td>- They need independent valuer</td>
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<td>- They would like to participate in each process of the project</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Mialakua Savei Residents</td>
<td>- Why the route is not straight from Ubungo to Msasani</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- High tension technology is outdated</td>
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<td>- Most of the affected residents are elderly retired people and widows/widowers</td>
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<td>- Are the plots arranged for the affected people?</td>
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<td>- Has the TANESCO board of directors pass this project?</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Utilize the underground cable to serve peoples’ houses and lives</td>
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<td>- Mialakuwa line has water pipe line they should avoid it and use Samujoma road</td>
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<td>- Believe that High Tension causes cancer</td>
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<td>- They want to see the project proposal so that they can comment on it</td>
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<td>- They should channel the route to University area</td>
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<td>- Most of the affected houses are for business</td>
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<td>- They rejected the proposal to be moved and they do not want to be compensated</td>
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<td>- They are requesting to participate in each process of the project in case the shifting is still to be instituted even though they have refused.</td>
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<td>Temeke Yombo Vituka Residents</td>
<td>- They would like to be compensated</td>
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<td>- Provision of Plots</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Replacement areas should have all the necessary social services/amenities</td>
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<td>- Provision of disturbance allowance</td>
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<td>- Compensation should follow the current economic rate</td>
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<td>- Affected people should be given enough time to resettle before demolishing their houses</td>
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<td>- People should have preferences/choice of cash or house</td>
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<td>- They want to know exactly the way leave route and house to be affected</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- The surrounding people who are not on the right of way will be affected as well – Mitigation measure to be taken.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

## Reinforcement & Upgrading of Dar es Salaam, Kilimanjaro and Arusha Transmission and Distribution System Project

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>There should be known time frame for the project implementation (prompt compensation avoid cases like Kipawa)</td>
<td>- Prepare RAP</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>They accept the project as long as fair compensation is made</td>
<td>- Involve the public in every step of the project</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yombo Buza</td>
<td>Use underground cable</td>
<td>- Sensitization, open valuation process and ensuring fair and prompt compensation</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Utilize Army open reserve area instead of residential area</td>
<td>- Exhaust all alternatives available (underground cable, compact, etc) to avoid mass relocation</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>High tension is outdated</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>They are already affected psychologically</td>
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<td>Compensation is not everything no one can pay psychological defects</td>
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<td>TANESCO should consider the whole issue of economic, social and environment</td>
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<td>Compensation should be for houses and plots</td>
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<td>Time frame from now up to implementation of the project should be known</td>
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<td>Valuation process should be open and transparent</td>
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<td>TANESCO should maintain the line of communication with the affected people and their local leaders throughout the project implementation</td>
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<td></td>
<td>TAA Kipawa Area</td>
<td>TAA have prepared the master plan for future development of Kipawa area</td>
<td>- Prompt follow up of the TAA response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TAA has surveyed the area and installed the bicons</td>
<td>- Apply the ROW to The Commissioner of Lands</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>They have taken evaluation of the area</td>
<td>- Sensitization, open valuation process and ensuring fair and prompt compensation</td>
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<td>TANESCO should apply to the Ministry of Land copy to TAA to use the Kipawa land, however TAA has not compensated the residents</td>
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<td>TAA suggested for the time being not to hold meeting with Kipawa residents it will confuse them.</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>TAA has already surveyed the new plots for the Kipawa residents</td>
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<td>The compensation to the affected is now under preparation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Level</td>
<td>Stakeholders</td>
<td>Issues of Concern</td>
<td>Issues Analysis and Proposed Mitigation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Temeke</td>
<td>Mbagala Kuu</td>
<td>Most of the houses are still on the right of way of TAZAMA pipe line</td>
<td>- Prepare RAP</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Government should plan for the future development to avoid disturbance</td>
<td>- Involve the public in every step of the project</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>No objection to the project but people should be compensated</td>
<td>- Sensitization, open valuation process and ensuring fair and prompt compensation</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Relocation should be nearby their area within the same ward (Mgeni Nani area in Mbagala).</td>
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<td></td>
<td>They need new plots</td>
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<td>Employment to their youth during the project implementation</td>
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<td>The formed Resident's project committee should work with TANESCO throughout the project implementation</td>
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<td>Compensation should be paid first before relocation is effected</td>
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<td>There should be a transparent process in property valuation through to compensation payment if possible backed by a legal contract</td>
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<td>Vijibweni</td>
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<td>Most of the affected people do have plots and no houses</td>
<td>- Prepare RAP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>They would prefer valuer from private sector and not government</td>
<td>- Involve the public in every step of the project</td>
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<td>Relocation plots should have all the necessary social services such as school, roads, hospital, etc</td>
<td>- Sensitization, open valuation process and ensuring fair and prompt compensation</td>
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<td>Relocation should be nearby their area if possible in the same ward.</td>
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<td>Open and fair valuation process should be followed and everyone should know the value of his/her property before the actual compensation is effected</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mivinjeni</td>
<td></td>
<td>To be compensated</td>
<td>- Prepare RAP</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Better plots or house</td>
<td>- Involve the public in every step of the project</td>
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<td></td>
<td>The project will affect them psychologically</td>
<td>- Sensitization, open valuation process and ensuring fair and prompt compensation</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Use underground cable</td>
<td>- Exhaust all alternatives available (underground cable, compact, etc) to avoid mass relocation</td>
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<td>Model of payment should be discussed with the affected people</td>
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<td>They would like to have their private valuer to compare with the TANESCO</td>
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<td>To put sign on the houses to be affected</td>
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<td>The survey should be done again to avoid residential areas as much as possible.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>TANESCO should consider the whole issue of human rights. It shouldn't implement the project before it ensures safety of the affected.</td>
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|           | Minazini              | - They don't want to be moved. Their minds are set to stay there for the rest of their lives  
- Incase there is no alternative, they would like to be compensated  
- THA residents are on mortgage that means TANESCO will have to finish paying their debts  
- To be paid disturbance allowance  
- Through their experience the compensation does not reach to the target group on time  
- He is too old to move psychologically affected, is going to die very soon if moved from the place.  
- Use underground cable  
- TANESCO should know that, compensation is not everything in life  
- The survey should utilize the empty space close to SABA SABA grounds to avoid residential areas. | - Prepare RAP  
- Involve the public in every step of the project  
- Sensitization, open valuation process and ensuring fair and prompt compensation  
- Exhaust all alternatives available (underground cable, compact, etc) to avoid mass relocation |
|           | Ilala                 | - To be compensated  
- Better plots or house  
- The project will affect them psychologically since they are close to town all social services – Kanakoo, Muhimbili hosp, ferry and so on  
- Most of the affected houses are for business this has to be considered  
- Due to the location of their houses, the value of their houses is high.  
- Majority of the affected people are poor with low level of education and their lives depend on petty businesses  
- Compensation should consider the fact that here we don't need transport to get social services, we just walk | - Prepare RAP  
- Involve the public in every step of the project  
- Sensitization, open valuation process and ensuring fair and prompt compensation  
- Exhaust all alternatives available (underground cable, compact, etc) to avoid mass relocation |
| Kilimanjaro | Sanya station Village | - Must be paid money to construct my two houses  
- Must be provided a plot to put my two houses  
- The graves in my yard will need to be shifted a plot for graves should also be provided  
- My trees on my plot must be paid.  
- We depend solely on land for our livelihood so moving out will affect very much our life.  
- We want be paid enough money to enable us purchase another piece of land for farming or be given another land somewhere.  
- Is it allowed to use the reserve land for agriculture after construction of the transmission line?  
- Pay compensation to our food crops, permanent crops like trees for timber/fruits/banana.  
- We request the project to allocate casual employment to our youths during construction of the transmission.  
- We would prefer TANESCO to construct us | - Prepare RAP  
- Involve the public in every step of the project  
- Sensitization, open valuation process and ensuring fair and prompt compensation  
- Involve the local leaders in the process of acquiring the ROW  
- TANESCO should allow limited agricultural activities of perennial crops such as beans, maize etc. under the lines  
- Request the contractor to employ the locals for semi |
<p>|           | Longoi village        |                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                             |</p>
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<td>houses instead of compensating our houses with hard cash.</td>
<td>skilled and unskilled jobs</td>
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<td>Before paying compensation TANESCO should make sure that all family members are aware of the amount of money to be compensated to avoid one family member misusing the money.</td>
<td>- The project should consider social welfare projects to eradicate the poverty in rural areas</td>
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<td>Our village is being affected by the implementation of the project but will not benefit from this project; we request the project to consider the possibility of giving us support by helping provide electricity to our village so as to benefit out of such developments.</td>
<td>- To ensure the project belongs also to the village people, electricity should be provided in the villages where the electricity is crossing such as Kikwe and Kikafu</td>
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<td>If my whole piece of land is taken by the project I would prefer to be compensated another piece of land and not money.</td>
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<td>We request the project to give casual employment to the youths during construction of the transmission line.</td>
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<td>Ngosero village</td>
<td>The compensation should be for all our property that is going to be affected-land, houses, and all kinds of crops.</td>
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<td>Compensation should be done as soon as valuation is done to keep pace with shilling depreciation.</td>
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<td>Since our village has no power we request the project to help us get connected to electricity supply so as to benefit from these developments.</td>
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<td>The experience we have is that after valuation of properties it takes very long to be paid, we don’t want such experience again. Payments should be done immediately after valuation has been conducted.</td>
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<td>We would like to know if there is any health effects from the transmission line incase someone is living at the edge of the reserve area and for someone farming within the reserve area.</td>
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<td>Chekimaji and Rundugai villages</td>
<td>Our houses, crops, and plants will be affected we want compensation</td>
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<td>The effect is not on houses, plants and crops only but livestock as well; compensation should consider livestock bans as well.</td>
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<td>Women request the project to consider a possibility to give them credits to help them do business and alleviate poverty in their families.</td>
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<td>If it is possible for the project to consider providing the villages affected with piped water supply, health facilities where not available.</td>
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<td>Why not divert the line to avoid affecting peoples'</td>
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<td>Kikafu chini and</td>
<td>houses.</td>
<td>- On what basis will the compensation be done, we would like compensation to be satisfying that I will be able to get another land and house if I move out of my premises.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mijongweni villages</td>
<td></td>
<td>- We want compensation for our houses, trees and other crops as well as our land.</td>
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<td>- I want compensation for my house, land, crops, and my water well.</td>
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<td>- We would like to know the exact boundary with the reserve area for the transmission line.</td>
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<td>- The transmission lines are passing along our villages and were the ones affected but have not benefited from the electricity we would appreciate if the project could help our village get connected with electricity.</td>
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<td>- We would like to be paid cash to look for a place of our choice.</td>
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<td>- Women are afraid that their husband will take the money and misuse it if they are the ones to collect money for the purchase of plots so they request TANESCO to get them land or keep the money until someone get piece of lend then pay for the land.</td>
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<td>- If only a portion of my house is affected I would like to be compensated the whole of it.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Compensate our houses, crops, plants and land.</td>
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<td>- We request the project to give casual employment to our youth during construction of the line.</td>
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<td>Malula village</td>
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<td>- We want to know the procedures for compensation.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>- Compensate our land, crops, and houses.</td>
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<td>- Give us money we look for a place of our own interest.</td>
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<td>- We would like to know if there is any health effect from the transmission line for those living close to the reserve area.</td>
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<td>- We request that during construction the project give casual employment to our youths.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Samaria village</td>
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<td>- We want compensation for our land, houses and crops.</td>
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<td>- One family is still living in the ROW of the existing line - was not compensated and could not move out (too poor) need to be compensated to be able to move out.</td>
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<td>- For the existing transmission, we were not paid compensation. We would like to be paid for that and for this line as well.</td>
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<td>Maroroni village</td>
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<td>- I'm fed up with this shifting, the first line and this</td>
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|               |                               | Again, take all my land and refund me so that I move out and leave the land to TANESCO. I don't want the third shifting to get me again.  
- I would like TANESCO to build me a house and give it to me and save me the hassles of construction. I can stand it no more I'm too old.  
- I want compensation of my land, house crop, and all my livestock bans |                                                                                                                                                                 |
|               | Oikereyani village            | - We request the project to help us get connected with electricity  
- We request that the project provides villagers with casual employment during construction of the transmission line. |                                                                                                                                                                 |
| ARUSHA        |                               | Provide us with money we will find plots ourselves  
- Involve village leaders during the implementation of this project                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Arumeru       |                               |                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                 |
| district      |                               |                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Mlangarini village |                              | TANESCO should find a Shamba for me to avoid regular disturbances resulting from shifting  
- Lamented that they were not given compensation for the existing line early in 1983  
- Find another plots for us after taking our land  
- Involve the village leaders in every step of the project to avoid grievances and ensuring smooth project implementation |                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Kikwe village |                               | Do not delay compensation  
- One wanted to be given a new plot nearby as a replacement for the lost land  
- One wanted to be given a new house as a replacement for her house rather than given cash money  
- They wanted to be given electricity in their village to let them enjoy the planned development  
- One wanted TANESCO to allow him continue using the land after the T/l ine construction  
- They wanted to be fairly valued and fairly compensated for everything that will be demolished including the empty plots  
- They wanted the project to provide casual jobs to the young locals |                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Njiro Area    |                               | Why don't consider utilizing the 30m-way leave already in your possession?  
- Consider constructing a new substation away from urban centres like Njiro and bring to the town only 33kv feeders which take small corridor way leave  
- Wanted to know what TANESCO does to control the noise caused by the corona effect in 220 and 132kv lines  
- Wanted to know if the construction of new | - Prepare RAP  
- Involve the public in every step of the project  
- Sensitization, open valuation process and ensuring fair and prompt compensation |
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|       | transmission line in their area will not affect them health wise due to electromagnetic effects  
- Wanted to know compensation modality and how is going to be implemented. Also wanted to know what is going to be compensated  
- Some wanted to be given other plots on top of the compensation of their lost land and houses  
- Wanted to know the project time frame to prepare themselves  
- Wanted to be assured that electromagnetic fields do not affect people living close to the 220/132/33kV Njiro substation and the 132kV transmission line  
- Wanted to know why TANESCO does not compensate people (customers) when their properties get damaged as a result of over voltage or over current  
- Project should provide knowledge to the local youngsters and provide temporary and permanent employment to them  
- Project should consider using local materials whenever possible  
- Whenever possible TANESCO should use the underground cable at Njiro (and other urban areas) to reduce the social impacts that will result if conventional overhead lattice steel towers are used |
|       | Mbagala Charambe (Nzasa & Kurasini Mji Mpya)  
- The project should consider underground cable to reduce compensation costs as well as social impact to the people  
- Majority have no objection to the project but people should be compensated  
- They want transparent valuation procedure, fair and prompt compensation  
- They want the project to involve them in every step of the implementation  
- They want to be compensated first and given time to rebuild before demolishing their houses  
- Some need to be given new plots and some want cash so that they find a suitable place for themselves  
- They wanted WB compensation procedures to be followed in this project  
- Employment to their youth during the project implementation  
- They requested that the actual affected people to be known early so that they start looking for the alternative place to go.  
- They requested TANESCO to contact TAZAMA PIPELINES to see if they can share the ROW to reduce the impact to the people and properties  
- They requested the project to consider underground cable if possible or in waste case use only 15m only  
|       | Prepare RAP  
- Involve the public in every step of the project  
- Sensitization, open valuation process and ensuring fair and prompt compensation  
- Exhaust all alternatives available (underground cable, compact, etc) to avoid mass relocation  
- Contact TAZAMA PIPELINES to see the possibility of sharing the ROW  
|       | Mbagala Charambe  
- The project should consider underground cable to reduce compensation costs as well as social |
<p>|       | Prepare RAP |</p>
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<td>(Rangi Tamu Street)</td>
<td>impact to the people</td>
<td>- Involve the public in every step of the project</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Majority have no objection to the project but people should be compensated</td>
<td>- Sensitization, open valuation process and ensuring fair and prompt compensation</td>
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<td>They want transparent valuation procedure, fair and prompt compensation</td>
<td>- Exhaust all alternatives available (underground cable, compact, etc) to avoid mass relocation</td>
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<td>They wanted the project to consider even those who have properties without title deeds</td>
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<td>They want to be compensated first and given time to rebuild before demolishing their houses</td>
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<td>Some need to be given new plots and some want cash so that they find a suitable place for themselves</td>
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<td>They requested the project to facilitate the availability of new places for their businesses and for housing</td>
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