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Language: English  
Original: English

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**RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF THE  
400KV TRANSMISSION LINE FROM NYAKANAZI TO KIGOMA AND ASSOCIATED  
400/132/33KV SUBSTATION AT KIDAHWE KIGOMA**

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[Document subtitle]

FEBRUARY 1, 2018

**TANZANIA ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY LIMITED**

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

The Kigoma region in Tanzania Mainland is situated in western Tanzania and it borders the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) with Lake Tanganyika to its west, Tabora and Geita regions to its east, Kagera region and Burundi to its north and Katavi region to its south. Its economy is primarily agricultural based with a large population engaged in subsistence agriculture farming, apart from other activities like fishing, beekeeping, and livestock keeping. Whereas the region has a lot of potential for development, underdeveloped infrastructure, especially inadequate supply of electricity, has been the most significant barrier to industrialization and socio-economic development of the region.

In order to support economic activities in the region, availability of reliable electricity supply to the region and its districts of Uvinza, Buhigwe, Kasulu, Kibondo and Kakonko is of paramount importance. The current use of diesel generators to produce electricity not only affects TANESCO finances but also cannot support industrialization of the region as government wishes.

In order to address the electricity supply challenges to the region, the Government of Tanzania in collaboration with the African Development Bank (AfDB) through the Tanzania Electric Supply Company Limited (TANESCO) is intending to construct a 400kV from Nyakanazi to Kigoma (285km) and associated substation at Kigoma 400/132/33kV substation.

## **PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND COMPONENTS**

This specific project component will comprise construction of a 400kV from Nyakanazi to Kigoma (285km) and associated 400/132/33kV substation at Kigoma. The transmission line will utilize 25m wayleave corridor from either side, thus making a total of 50m wide corridor. Generally, the proposed project will follow the main regional road alignment from Nyakanazi to Kigoma and is, on average, about 200 m to 5 km away from the main regional road. The route from Nyakanazi to Kigoma is about 285km in length with single circuit. Nyakanazi Substation is located at Kabale Village in Biharamulo District 5 km north of Nyakanazi.

The proposed substation is designed to have a single busbar system of 400kV with possibility of future upgrade to 400kV double busbars. The substation will have one 400/132kV 120MVA power transformer and one 132kV/33kV 40MVA power transformer with each having a spare transformer. The rated power of the transformers covers the estimated power demand and also includes the generated power from Malagarasi hydropower plant as well as expected future load increase.

## **2. PROJECT IMPACTS**

The proposed 400 kV Transmission line project component will affect about 2135 PAPs and 3562 acres of land for the transmission line and about 413 PAPs and 375 acres for the Kigoma substation site. These PAPs will be required to relocate outside the proposed transmission line corridor and substation areas.

The following are the specific types of impacts that are expected to trigger various forms of economic losses that could lead to loss of assets or physical displacements, and hence the need for compensation.

### **2.1 Loss of land resources**

The construction of the proposed transmission line will lead to permanent loss of lands for agriculture, reserve area, grazing, residential and part of military area. The total loss of land will be confined within the way leave corridor of 50m from Nyakanazi to Kidahwe. It is expected that about 1,425 hectares for transmission line (from Nyakanazi to Kidahwe) will be taken permanently for the establishment of the facilities for the proposed Transmission Line project and some land has been acquired for Kigoma

(Kidahwe) substation. TANESCO confirmed that they have already acquired the substation land and are in the process of obtaining title deeds. The land which is utilized for agriculture is approximately 52.1% (1856 acres). The transmission line will also cross village land, game reserve, prison land, military land and wetland). Others are river reserves (19.3 acres), swampy areas (21.0 acres), Maragarasi River crossing (10.5 acres), mountainous areas (14.5 acres) and road crossings (3.7 acres). However, most people in the project area will be able to continue with their farming and livestock keeping activities within their villages and compensation will enable them get other plots.

## **2.2 Loss of structures and shelter**

During the RAP study, it was established that about 30 residential structures were found within the 50m wayleave corridor. As such, all these structures shall be compensated according to the national land acquisition Act of 1967 complying with other relevant international policies and standards, such as the AfDB Operational Safeguard 2 on Involuntary Resettlement: Land Acquisition, Population Displacement and Compensation.

## **2.3 Change of land uses**

The acquisition of community and individual lands at Biharamulo, Kibondo, Kakonko, Kasulu and Kigoma Rural Districts for construction of the proposed project will lead to total change of land use within the wayleave corridor. The land that is currently used for agricultural, grazing and forest reserve shall permanently change as it will be occupied by the project facilities.

## **2.4 Loss of income sources or means of livelihood**

All project affected persons within the corridor depend on subsistence agriculture, livestock keeping and agricultural labour as source of their incomes and livelihoods. Therefore, loss of 1856 acres of productive land for transmission line would result to loss of income sources. This however, will be avoided or minimized by payment of compensation to allow them purchase another productive land in their villages.

## **2.5 Loss of cultural and archaeological property**

Basing on the household socio-economic survey, it was reported that there about 74 graves and two shrines. All of these graves will be relocated based on the grave relocation Act of 1969. There were no archaeological sites that are internationally recognized found in the project area.

# **3. BASIS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN**

The project triggers the Land Acquisition Act of 1967 of the United Republic of Tanzania and the African Development Bank (AfDB) **OS 2: Involuntary Resettlement: Land Acquisition, Population Displacement and Compensation**. Hence, this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared to meet the policy and operational requirements of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania and the African Development Bank (AfDB). Other instrument triggered include, the Village Land Act of 1999 and the Land Regulation of 2001.

The objective of this RAP is to ensure that all households and persons that will be affected by the proposed 400 kV transmission line are promptly and fairly compensated for any loss of crops, land and assets (houses and other building structures). Efforts have been made during the detailed planning phase and survey of the proposed transmission line route to minimize impacts by avoiding settlements. The following are the main objectives of Resettlement Action Plan:

- Define rules for eligibility for compensation

- To present a social-economic basis of project affected persons (PAPs) for which identification of entitlements and livelihood restoration strategies for minimizing the impacts on the PAPs so as to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them in a pre – displacement levels
- Establish land acquisition and compensation processes and establish a dispute resolution mechanism to address any grievances arising from the displacement
- Identify gaps between international guidelines and the laws of Tanzania on matters addressing issues of involuntary displacement and suggest how the gaps can be narrowed to meet international best practices
- To propose the monitoring and evaluation program that will measure how well the mitigation will be implemented during the project cycle
- To recommend cost effective measures to be implemented to mitigate against the expected impacts
- To identify the criteria for different categories of PAPs who would require some form of assistance, compensation, rehabilitation or relocation (vulnerable groups)
- To present proposed livelihood restoration measures for the affected PAPs and the villages as discussed with PAPs.
- To identify the project affected persons (PAPs) and type of assets they own
- To assess and present type of vulnerable groups and propose the appropriate mitigation measures

#### **4. POLICY, LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK**

In preparing this resettlement action plan, TANESCO was guided by the National Land Policy 1997 for eligibility aspects and valuation principles and guidelines; The National Human Settlements Development Policy and the National Water Policy for aspects of human development and basic living standards of project affected persons.

*Legal instruments triggered* include The Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania, 1977; The Land Act, 1999; Village Land Act No.5, 1999; Local Government (District Authorities) Act, 1982; The Land Acquisition Act, 1967 (Act No 47/1967); The Land Disputes Court Act, 2002 (Act No.2/2002; The Graves Removal Act, 1969; The Land (Assessment of the Value of land for compensation) Regulations, 2001; The Land Compensation Claims Regulations, 2001 and the Antiquities Act (1964).

In order to meet international best practice, this RAP development was further guided by the AfDB Integrated Safeguards System (ISS 2013) Operational Safeguard 2 on involuntary resettlement on social considerations that promote fairness, transparency and good governance during the land acquisition including full disclosure of project and intended impacts, engagement of stakeholders and project affected persons on the principles and guidelines informing eligibility, identification of affected properties and valuation principles as well as livelihood restoration.

#### **5. INSTITUTIONAL ORGANISATION FOR RAP IMPLEMENTATION**

For effective RAP implementation, there will be many actors who will be involved in various capacities. While TANESCO is a project implementer it needs other bodies or institutions for approval, collaboration and for successful implementation of the RAP. The key institutions that will be involved in the resettlement planning and implementation will be:

- TANESCO (project proponent);
- The Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development (Land issues and approval of compensation rates and compensation schedules (Chief Government Valuer));
- Regional and District Commissioners' Offices (for endorsement of the compensation schedules and grievance redress);

- Kigoma, Kasulu, Kibondo, Kakonko and Biharamulo District Councils (oversee the land interest in the village, land use plans, to collaborate with TANESCO in valuation, approval of rates, valuation report, compensation and grievances resolution); and
- Local authorities (i.e. ward and village leaders).

Once the final valuation of affected properties and assets has been done by the competent government valuers, through consultations between the affected parties and TANESCO, an agreement will be reached on the mode of payment. A mode of payment could be either monetary, alternative land or a structure equivalent to the one to be demolished, as long as any non-monetary option is equivalent to the compensation amount agreed.

The overall coordination of the implementation of the RAP will be provided by TANESCO which will oversee all resettlement planning and coordinate all issues relating to the compensation. TANESCO will do this in close collaboration with local authorities falling within the project area as the preparation and implementation of the resettlement plan will require the participation of several institutions at different levels. Coordination of the participating institutions is a critical requirement to a successful resettlement program. It is always preferred to have this addressed early into the project cycle, so that all participating parties are made aware of each other's responsibilities, lines of reporting, communication channels, expectations and authority limits.

The overall responsibility for the land acquisition process lies with the Ministry of Lands, Housing, and Human Settlements, through the Commissioner of Lands. However, for this particular project, TANESCO will be the lead government body applying for the creation of way leaves or acquisition of land for a public purpose and will work in close coordination and collaboration with the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements during the land acquisition process.

For the practical execution of the land acquisition activities, TANESCO will work closely with the District Valuers, Village councils, Village assemblies of the affected villages, and the affected households or institutions during the compilation of the compensation schedule and the preparation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

The Valuation report will be submitted to the Chief Government Valuer for approval. The compensation schedule will be submitted to the Regional and District Commissions for verification and approval prior to compensation payments, while the RAP will be reviewed and approved by TANESCO. However, given that the project area heavily relies on agriculture (crop and livestock farming), it is prudent that the agricultural departments are involved especially in the implementation of the livelihood restoration programs. The process should also be tailored to the resettlement policy framework for the Participatory Agricultural Development and Empowerment Project, which has been implemented in Kigoma Region. This would create harmonization of approaches among sectors, which is a key ingredient to sustainable development.

## **6. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS**

Villagers who will be affected by the project have access to basic social services, schools, water, health, communications, roads and security. Most of these services are of moderate quality but sometimes lacking essential facilities or are insufficient. However, access to electricity remains one of the main challenges.

Most of the local communities along the newly proposed 400kV line, and substation areas are small-scale farmers, practicing agriculture and livestock keeping as their main economic activities. Other PAPs, especially those in semi urban areas, are employed or self-employed in commercial and service activities. Most farmers practice subsistence farming with very low annual output. There is very little use of

agricultural fertilizers and mechanization. Seasonal crops grown include palm oil trees grown for cash crops, whereas food crops include cassava, sweet potatoes, maize, groundnuts and beans.

## **7. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION**

In regard to this project, a participatory approach is adopted as an on-going strategy throughout the entire project cycle. The overall goal of the consultation process was to disseminate project information and to incorporate affected people's views and concerns in the RAP report. A detailed explanation of the project and its impacts were therefore made during PAPs consultations. Projects impacts were discussed in terms of positive and negative/ adverse impacts. Also, PAPs were educated on the alternatives or mitigation measures to control, minimize or avoid the negative impacts and enhancement measures for positive impacts of the project.

A number of issues were raised during the stakeholder engagement process and community meetings regarding eligibility, valuation and compensation processes. Views of the PAPs and responses provided during consultations included the following:

- All Project Affected Persons (PAPs) should be compensated in a timely manner: RAP study team responded that compensation will be fair and will follow government regulation of market value as well as AFDB guidelines. Government valuers of the respective region or district will conduct the valuation in accordance with the country laws.
- Most of the villages demanded to be electrified after construction of the proposed project: The national regulation clearly stipulates that project of this kind should benefit society by electrifying their villages. So the project shall ensure that rural electrification component is implemented.
- Stakeholders were worried on new transmission and or spread of HIV/AIDS diseases: TANESCO with the help of experts from district/ward shall conduct awareness on ways to control new spread of HIV/ AIDS.
- TANESCO should at least prepare special package for vulnerable groups: There should be special help to vulnerable groups; TANESCO Valuers with the help of local leaders will help in identification of PAPs who fall under this category and arrange for special help if needed.
- The Contractor shall take consideration of cultural property; TANESCO shall respect all cultural properties of any society and will compensate those to be relocated and for such sites not to be disturbed, the project will offer alternatives to avoid the area.
- TANESCO and contractor should provide employment opportunities to local labour in the villages: TANESCO will make sure contractor is instructed to employ local people of the respective area for works that requires little skills such as manual labour.
- Land valuer should prepare sensitization meetings and trainings to all PAPs before asset census and valuation processes. Government land valuers in respective districts shall provide sensitization meetings to all PAPs before valuation and compensation processes.

- Most of the stakeholders requested TANESCO to consider helping the villages affected by project by providing the needed social service such as water services as part of the Corporate Social Responsibility.
- Grievance Redress: Community members expressed fear of their property being taken against their terms and consent. Members were informed that whatever payment they get will be determined according to the provisions of the law. If they are not happy with the payments, they can raise the matter with the project developer, which in this case is TANESCO or the land office in their respective districts. Where they fail to reach mutual agreement with TANESCO, they can go to the Ward Land Committee and Village Grievance Redress Committees to settle compensation issues.
- Stakeholders asked on the Entitlement Cut-Off dates: Members of the communities expressed uncertainty whether they should stop making developments in their land since the project is taking the land. In response, communities were informed that during the detailed valuation exercise, all affected properties will be identified and counted in their presence. After agreeing on the compensation rates, PAPs will be given a notification indicating that any development after the cut-off date will not be considered for compensation. The date a person gets the notification will be the cut-off date. However, the developer will take the necessary care to ensure that the names of persons omitted during the field survey or who are not around during the count of properties are given a second chance to be included in the list and their assets are valued accordingly

A detailed stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been prepared to guide future consultations as this is viewed as an ongoing engagement. The overarching purpose of the SEP is to ensure regular, timely, accessible and appropriate dissemination of information; and to involve stakeholders in the design of mitigation measures, among others.

## **8. VALUATION AND COMPENSATION**

Regarding eligibility and entitlements, eligibility criteria for compensation and assistance to PAPs included a combination of Tanzania's legislation and the AfDB safeguard policy requirements. The impacts that will arise as a result of land acquisition for the proposed 400 kV transmission line have broadly been categorized as; *impacts on land, crops and developments; and Socio-economic/livelihood loss impacts.*

The impacts on land developments will entail: loss of land; loss of buildings and other structures (residential, commercial, buildings for public use, etc.); loss of crops/trees, loss of sacred places. Socioeconomic impacts will entail loss of livelihoods. According to the international legislations, *all PAPs irrespective of their status are eligible for some kind of assistance if they occupied the land before the cut-off date.* Persons who occupy the area after the socio-economic study (census and valuation) are not eligible for compensation or any form of resettlement assistance. The entitlement cut-off date refers to the time when the valuation assessments of the land and assets/developments on the land and a census of all the affected people are complete. The date of the census will serve as the cut-off date for eligibility and no new arrivals in the project area or assets created after the cut-off date will be eligible for compensation after this date. All stakeholders including PAPs will be informed of the cut-off date and its implications. Information about the cut-off date was disseminated mainly through public meetings, during the census.

- a. *Compensation Packages for residential houses/ structures* include the following compensation:
  - Compensation of the residential structure according to the type of structure at market value;
  - Compensation of land according to the market value if the PAP owns the land;
  - Loss of Accommodation allowance;

- Transport allowance (the actual cost of transporting twelve tons of luggage by road or rail whichever is cheaper within twenty kilometers from the point of displacement as a lump sum) ; and
  - Disturbance allowance (calculated by multiplying the value of the land by an average percentage rate of interest offered by commercial banks on fixed deposits for twelve months at the time of loss of interest in land).
  - For tenants that reside in these houses they will receive transport and disturbance allowance which will be determined during the detailed census.
  - Tenants will be given sufficient notice to find another accommodation.
- b. *Compensation Packages for commercial structures* (two main categories of businesses i.e. those that are registered and therefore have records with their business and those that have no records. PAPs losing commercial structures) include the following:
- Compensation of the commercial structure according to the type of structure at market value;
  - Compensation of land where the structure is, according to the market value if PAP owns the land;
  - Loss of profit allowance calculated for six months, if business has no proper records;
  - Transport allowance; and
  - Disturbance allowance.
  - Tenants of the buildings will receive the following compensation:
    - Loss of profit allowance calculated for six months; and
    - Transport allowance
    - Disturbance allowance.
- c. *Compensation packages for community structures* included in-kind compensation and cash compensation will be proposed. For in-kind compensation the proponent will have to replace a better structure or equivalent to the one affected while for those opting for cash compensation, the properties will be entitled for the following compensation package:
- Compensation of the public structure according to the type of structure at market value;
  - Compensation of land where the structure is, according to the market value if PAP owns the land;
  - Loss of accommodation allowance;
  - Transport allowance; and
  - Disturbance allowance.
- d. *Compensation for Agricultural Production and Parcels* includes valued land mainly for rural settlements based on the market value of unimproved land and disturbance allowance as outlined by Government Valuer. Trees that are 4 meters high or higher have been registered shade trees. The compensation package includes:
- Compensation of land according to the market value of that land if the PAP owns the land;
  - Disturbance allowance (8% of the value of land and crops)
  - Compensation for the crops according to the type if the crops belong to the PAP owning the land.
- e. *Compensation for trees and perennial crops* will be based on valuation and calculation using the official regional/district approved compensation rates, plus (8%) disturbance allowance.

- f. Annual crops and seasonal crops will not be compensated as PAPs will be allowed to harvest before the project implementation. However, in order to prevent any financial impact or loss of harvest that mainly includes food crops, notice will be provided to all PAPs with seasonal crops to alert them when to stop cultivating once they have been compensated for loss of land. Seasonal crops that take less than six months to reach total maturity that allows them to be fully harvested and the land cleared will include maize, paddy, vegetables, sunflower and beans, among others.
- g. *Compensation for Sacred and Patrimonial Sites:* The expenses related to the relocation of graves such labour in connection with exhumation, coffin and reburial costs will be paid to the District Council Health division who will be responsible for the relocation.

## **8.1 Eligibility**

According to Tanzanian legislation, all owners of properties located within the proposed wayleave at the time of inspection and valuation will be eligible for compensation. Notices to claim compensation will be served to all owners of affected properties along the wayleave using Land Form No.14. A "cut-off" date for eligibility for compensation and resettlement measures will be determined by the date on which these notifications are served. The owners or occupiers of the properties are expected to complete and submit Land Form No.15 and to agree upon a date for official valuation of their properties.

There are three categories of relocated people that have been identified.

- Those losing land parcels,
- Those losing crops, and
- Those who will lose shelter, graves to be relocated and those who will suffer damage to property during project implementation.

PAPs losing houses will be entitled to cash compensation for the land according to market value of the subject area, type of building and materials used and condition. Disturbance allowance at 8% of estimated land value. Compensation of the residential land/plots at local market value, accommodation allowance equivalent to 36 months' rent for the displaced house, transport allowance at cost to move 12 tons of luggage within a radius of 20 km.

PAPs losing land parcels with crops will be entitled to compensation of the agricultural land inside the project area according to area and local land market prices. Cash compensation for perennial crops, fruit trees, shade tresses and other commercially valuable standing crops (banana, etc.) at the time of valuation based on the government price list of each crop or tree. Disturbance allowance at 8% of estimated land value and crop value. Annual crops will not be compensated rather the PAPs will be allowed to harvest them.

The other category is the special case of vulnerable people, such as widows, single mothers, child-headed households, handicapped people, HIV/AIDS victims, and the elderly who when relocated often require special assistance to cope with the relocations. These PAPs apart from the above entitlements, will receive special or supplementary measures considering their particular needs.

## **9. INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION**

TANESCO shall arrange various community livelihoods restoration programs to all villages that will be affected by the proposed project. TANESCO proposes livelihood restoration interventions such as construction of social infrastructure, densification of electrification, equal access to employment opportunities during construction, entrepreneurial training amongst others. This is intended to help PAPs and community members cope with the development.

## **10. RAP IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS**

Once the resettlement action plan has been prepared, disclosed and approved, implementation of the resettlement action plan and delivery of entitlements will commence. Responsibility for implementing the resettlement measures of the resettlement action plan and delivering entitlements to displaced persons will be with TANESCO, particularly staff in the Projects Directorate and the Corporate Planning and Research Directorate. TANESCO will also work closely with other institutions, many of which have legal obligations to carry out functions related to resettlement and/or compensation. These include the Ministry of Lands and Human Settlements Development and the relevant municipal and ward authorities.

The municipalities will be responsible for the actual payment of compensation, by cheque, to each beneficiary upon production of suitable identification, with the process to be overseen by the relevant District Commissioners. Each beneficiary will be required to sign for the receipt of the compensation due on the compensation schedule. Payment will be made in the presence of the relevant sub-ward leader. In cases where compensation remains unclaimed it will be retained in the Land Compensation Fund until the rightful beneficiary does come forward to claim it. The TANESCO Project Resettlement Unit will handle complaints and disputes in the field before referring any unresolved issues to the municipal authorities, the Compensation Steering Committee and the Dispute Resolution Team.

## **11. GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT**

A simple Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been proposed to enable timely settlement of grievances to the PAPs. This grievance procedure will not replace existing legal processes in Tanzania but rather it will seek to resolve issues quickly so as to accelerate receipt of entitlements and smooth resettlement without resorting to expensive and time consuming legal processes.

The grievance procedures will be secured and administered at the local level to facilitate access, flexibility and openness to all PAPs. The grievance redress procedure ensures consultations and involvement of the respective District, Ward and Village officials and other key stakeholders and provides for record keeping determining the validity of claims, and to ensure that solutions are taken in the most transparent and cost effective ways for all PAPs. At the time of the detailed socioeconomic survey, the PAPs were informed of the different grievance mechanisms put in place to enable them to direct their complaints and dissatisfactions. The project will use a local mechanisms, which include resettlement committees formed at every village and local leaders of the affected people. These will ensure equity across cases, eliminate nuisance/un-genuine claims and satisfy legitimate claimants. They will also ensure that there is transparency, access and flexibility of the procedure for the PAPs.

## **12. COSTS AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE**

Based on the surveyed assets to be lost due to the project, the compensation cost provided has covered the cost of the following components:

- Cash compensation for land acquisition;
- Cash compensation for loss of fruit trees and other commercially valuable perennial plants;
- Disturbance allowance;
- Grave relocation and other allowances.

The table below shows the budget for RAP implementation for the proposed transmission line from Nyakanazi to Kigoma. There are about 2135 PAPs. 30 houses will have to be also relocate.

Compensation for 30 House Structures	207,488,010.00
Land value for the 2986 acres	2,287,444,321.00
Crops value	1,719,384,736.00
Disturbance Allowance	330,271,748.00
Graves and Shrines	4,920,000.00
<b>Total Estimated Compensation Cost</b>	<b>4,549,508,815.00</b>

In addition, it is proposed that a maximum of 10% be added to address compensation claims that may arise from additional claims for compensation for land and crops that may be raised through the grievance structure and also an additional 10% as a cost for livelihood restoration measures.

Total Estimated Compensation Cost	4,549,508,815.00
Livelihood Restoration Measures 10%	454,950,882.00
Additional Grievances redress cost 10%	454,950,882.00
Capacity building for Resolution Committees	345,600,000.00
Awareness raising programs for the PAPs	118,840,000.00
<b>Total Estimated RAP Budget</b>	<b>5,923,850,579.00</b>

### 12.1 RAP Implementation schedule

For the 400 KV t-Line, the following has been given as the RAP implementation schedule which is expected to last a period of 28 months.

	YEAR OF 2017												YEAR OF 2018												YEAR OF 2019												2020		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	
<b>Phase 1.0: Preparatory activities (3 months)</b>																																							
1.1	Preliminary selection TL route																																						
	x	x																																					
1.2	Physical verification of TL route made on line routing																																						
1.3	Stakeholders consultation on verification if there is planned infrastructures under ROW																																						
1.4	Adjustment of the line routing after feedback from the field verification mission																																						
1.5	Preparation of Draft RAP Report																																						
1.6	Disclosure to Stakeholders Including potential financiers																																						

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<b>Phase 2.0: Incorporation of Stakeholders Comments Approval and Begins the RAP implementation (6 months)</b>																																							
3.6	Sensitization meeting based on agreed rates																																						
2.1	Updating the Valuation of Assets																																						
2.2	Verification of the Valuation Report by TANESCO																																						
2.3	Preparation of Compensation Schedules and Valuation after verification by TANESCO																																						
2.4	Seeking the approval of Compensation schedules by Chief Government Valuer and endorsement by relevant Authorities (DC, RC)																																						
3.0	<b>Compensation of properties and grievance resolution (4 months)</b>																																						
3.1	Preparation of Compensation Funds																																						



External monitoring will be carried out by independent monitors, who will use the internal monitoring data and other information provided by the TANESCO. The external monitors will produce annual reports and a final RAP completion report.

In addition to these monitoring measures, the AfDB will conduct routine supervision missions which will evaluate, among others, the implementation of the RAP.

#### **14. REFERENCES**

- Resettlement Action Plan for the Proposed Construction of 132 kV Transmission Line from Malagarasi to Kidahwe Substation (53 km) KIDAHWE 400/132/33KV Substation and Hydropower Plant Area in Igamba
- African Development Bank's Integrated Safeguard Policy

For more information, please contact:

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