7   STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

This section is equivalent to Section ix, assessment of impacts and identification of alternatives, of the legislative structure. If in doubt, please refer to Table 1.5-1 Environmental Impact Statement Structure on page 1-5.

7.1   Introduction

The term "stakeholder engagement" describes a broad, inclusive, and continuous process between a company proposing a project and those potentially impacted that encompasses a range of activities and approaches and spans the entire life of a project" (International Finance Corporation (IFC) 2007).

Stakeholders are persons or groups who are directly or indirectly affected by a project, as well as those who may have either interest in a project or the ability to influence its outcome, either positively or negatively.

Stakeholder engagement has been an integral part of the project to date. Stakeholder engagement activities have been undertaken by the project team, including community liaison officers (CLO), and consultants including the:

- resettlement teams
- human rights impact assessment teams
- geophysical and geotechnical survey CLO teams
- environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) teams as part of their specific activities and aimed to provide stakeholders with information and to receive their inputs.

This section focuses on stakeholder engagement during the ESIA process and explains how it fits in with the project team engagement. Stakeholder engagement is an integral component of the ESIA process and the foundation for developing and maintaining the project's social licence to construct and operate.

Stakeholder engagement during the ESIA preparation has been undertaken in accordance with the requirements of Tanzanian legislation, international requirements as set out in the Equator Principles III and the IFC (2012), and project policies for stakeholder engagement.

Appendix C3 includes a stakeholder concerns table addressing:

- concerns and questions raised by stakeholders
- responses given to stakeholders in answer to their concerns and questions
- stakeholders who raised the concerns
- reference to where the concern is addressed in the ESIA
- a summary of key mitigation and the management plans that will enable the mitigation, associated with queries and concerns.

7.2 Stakeholder Engagement Principles and Protocols

The following principles are the basis for the ESIA stakeholder engagement:

- Open and Transparent: Information relevant to project activities will be as accessible and transparent as possible, providing stakeholders with a comprehensive understanding of project activities and how they are or may be affected by them (unless legitimate reasons for commercial confidentiality or the protection of stakeholders require that it be kept confidential).

- Based on Listening and Dialogue: Stakeholders will be listened to, their concerns taken seriously, and responses provided in a timely way to address their concerns.

- Participative: Stakeholders will be invited and encouraged to actively engage with the project. The project will be inclusive in this process, considering factors such as gender and cultural considerations and ensuring stakeholders feel they have an opportunity to share their perspectives.

- Proactive: The engagement process will provide information in advance of consultation activities and decision-making points. Potential risks and impacts will be communicated proactively with stakeholders.

- Impact-focused: During the impact assessment process, engagement with communities potentially affected by the project will be, whenever possible, focused around the potential and actual negative project impacts that may concern them in order to jointly identify appropriate avoidance, mitigation and compensation measures. Other stakeholders indirectly affected by the project's impacts may also be consulted.

- Safe: Steps will be taken by the project toward ensuring stakeholder engagement is free from manipulation, interference, coercion or intimidation. Any stakeholder that participates in any form of engagement can do so in a safe and protected way without risk or fear for retaliation (for example through the use of trusted third parties, individual meetings or group meetings).

- Effective: Information and forms of engagement will be acceptable to, and effective for, the individuals for whose use they were intended and will be accessible, legitimate, transparent and human rights compatible.

- Appropriate: Different forms of engagement may be required for different kinds of stakeholders and for different purposes. Information provided to stakeholders will be provided in formats appropriate to the stakeholder in question, considering the potential need to help with the interpretation of technically complex information.

- Empowering and responsive: Engagement should empower stakeholders to make their voices heard. This will include informing stakeholders of what they can expect in terms of feedback and responses to their inputs.

- Equal and human rights respectful: Everyone, without discrimination, will be afforded the right to participate on equal terms. The project will ensure a gender sensitive approach to engagement and identify the need for any special measures to ensure that vulnerable individuals and groups are inclusively engaged.

In addition to the above principles, project guidelines and protocols have been used to support respectful interactions during the stakeholder meetings, ensure consistency across stakeholder engagement teams in managing sensitivities, expectations and concerns, and avoid mixed messages. These include:

- protocol for photographing stakeholders and permission for use
- cultural dos and don't's in meetings
- procedure for recording cost reimbursements to stakeholders.

7.3 Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Stakeholder Engagement Objectives

The objectives of stakeholder engagement during the ESIA process were to:

- obtain an understanding of the number and types of stakeholders in the socio-economic study area
- inform stakeholders about the project and the ESIA
- inform stakeholders about the engagement process and grievance management
- inform stakeholders about the ESIA baseline studies in the areas traversed by the project and associated infrastructure
- obtain stakeholder input into the scope of the ESIA, including the development of valued environmental (and social) components (VEC), impact identification, mitigation measures and potential sources of cumulative impact and impact mitigation
- listen to questions and concerns from stakeholders and ensure these are addressed in the ESIA
- conduct pre-submission meetings to consult a sample of potentially impacted local stakeholders before the submission to the National Environment Management Council (NEMC) to acquire their feedback on ESIA findings (impacts and mitigation measures), cumulative impact assessment and mitigation measures
- provide a mechanism for ongoing stakeholder engagement and ways in which the stakeholders can continue to participate in the stakeholder engagement process
- ensure regulatory requirements and project standards are met.

7.4 Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Stakeholder Engagement Planning

A stakeholder engagement plan (SEP) to support effective engagement throughout the ESIA process was developed. The ESIA SEP provides direction for the ESIA engagement approach, stakeholder identification, specific engagement plans for the different ESIA phases and the key deliverables from engagement activities.

The SEP focuses on:

- the stakeholder engagement activities in each phase (see Section 7.5.1.3
- a stakeholder identification and analysis process (see Section 7.5.1.1)
- methods, materials and protocols for stakeholder engagement including information disclosure, consultation, and reporting to stakeholders (see Section 7.5.1.3)
- a data management system for all stakeholder data and minutes of meetings for analysis and follow up

- a project grievance procedure, which also serves as the ESIA grievance procedure (see Section 7.7).

7.5 Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Stakeholder Engagement Activities

7.5.1 Stakeholder Engagement During the Scoping Phase

7.5.1.1 Stakeholder Identification

A key element of the ESIA scoping phase was to identify stakeholders and determine their potential interest in, influence over or link to the project area of influence (AOI) through a systematic analysis. The identification process is crucial to ensure that a representative range of stakeholders, particularly those most vulnerable and directly affected, are incorporated within the ESIA engagement strategy.

When identifying and prioritising stakeholders, the following aspects were considered:

- who could be adversely affected by environmental and social impacts in the AOI?
- who are the most vulnerable among the potentially impacted, and are special engagement efforts necessary?
- which stakeholders can best assist with the early scoping of concerns and impacts?
- who strongly supports or opposes the changes that the project will bring and why?
- who is it critical to engage with first, and why? (IFC 2007).

Stakeholders were then identified through:

- inputs from project personnel and the ESIA team's local expert knowledge and experience
- previous ESIAs and other studies conducted in the area
- geographic information system analysis of the AOI to identify the location of communities
- site visits undertaken by the ESIA stakeholder engagement team comprising project personnel and the local expert consultants employed by the project
- stakeholder meetings.

Particular attention was paid to the identification of vulnerable people and groups which could be directly affected by the project. The IFC defines disadvantaged or vulnerable groups as follows:

> "Individuals or groups within the project area of influence who could experience adverse impacts from the proposed project more severely than others based on their vulnerable or disadvantaged status. This status may stem from an individual's or group's race, colour, sex, language, religion, political, or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. In addition, other factors should be considered such as gender,

ethnicity, culture, sickness, physical or mental disability, poverty or economic disadvantage, and dependence on unique natural resources".

Identification of vulnerable groups was undertaken during discussions at district and ward level and with project-affected communities (PAC).

Table 7.5-1 presents the identified stakeholder categories and subcategories. Appendix C1 lists the specific organisations that were consulted.

Table 7.5-1 Stakeholder Categories and Subcategories

Authorities	Directly Affected Groups	Civil Society	Others
National government Regional government Regulatory institutions Policy makers District elected officials District technical experts Ward elected officials Village elected officials Health and educational institutions Police	Landowners Local residents Farmers (nonland owning) Shopkeepers Traders Business owners Artisanal miners Fisherfolk Hunter-gatherers Pastoralists (cattle herders) Minorities Youth (including unmarried) Elderly Children (including orphans) Women (including women in the workplace) Sex workers Widows and female headed households People with mental and physical disabilities Chronically ill (i.e., those with HIV-AIDS) Refugees and migrants	Community groups and community-based organisations Media Nongovernmental organisations (NGO) Religious leaders and organisations Traditional leaders	Business sector Professional organisations Research institutions Academia Tourism service providers Emergency services

A workshop was held in March 2017 between the project and the ESIA consultants to analyse stakeholders in terms of their interest in the project, potential influence over the project or the potential impact of the project on them.

7.5.1.2 Scoping Stakeholder Engagement Objectives

The objective of scoping stakeholder engagement was to capture the main stakeholder considerations for the development of the terms of reference (ToR) for the ESIA.

The specific objectives of the scoping phase engagement were to:

- identify stakeholders
- provide stakeholders with an overview of the proposed project activities, the potential impacts and opportunities and an understanding of the ESIA process
- document stakeholder views, concerns and expectations to inform the development of the scope of the ESIA, including the development of the VECs
- acquire stakeholder input during the development of the ToR for the EIS.

7.5.1.3 Scoping Engagement Approach

To deliver the scoping phase objectives, meetings with key stakeholders were held:

- at national level
- in all regions and districts crossed by the project
- in all wards with proposed aboveground installations or construction facilities.

In addition, ten PACs were consulted (see Figure 7.5-1). The PACs were selected taking into consideration:

- land uses (crop growing, grazing, natural resource use)
- locations of social and environmental sensitivity, including important biodiversity areas
- locations of VECs
- locations of the proposed aboveground installations and construction facilities.

Meetings

The scoping stakeholder meetings were held between 1 March 2017 and 31 May 2017. A total of 2752 people participated in 91 meetings. Meetings were held with:

- nine national government agencies
- government authorities in eight regions
- government authorities in 24 district including ward representatives in 11 of the meetings
- district medical officers in 24 districts
- government authorities at ward level (16 meetings were held covering 79 wards; some wards were met jointly and some were included in the district meetings)
- 10 villages, including 1382 community attendees (nine meetings were held as two PACs were combined)
- World Wide Fund for Nature.

Appendix C1 contains the list of all stakeholders consulted during the scoping phase.

Stakeholders who were consulted with specific reference to potential sources of cumulative impact are included in Appendix C1 in a separate section. This included engagements with:

- 12 national government agencies
- government authorities in 20 districts
- three town councils
- Tanga Port Authority

- Tanga Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Authority.

Figure 7.5-1 shows the regions, districts, wards and villages engaged with during the scoping phase.
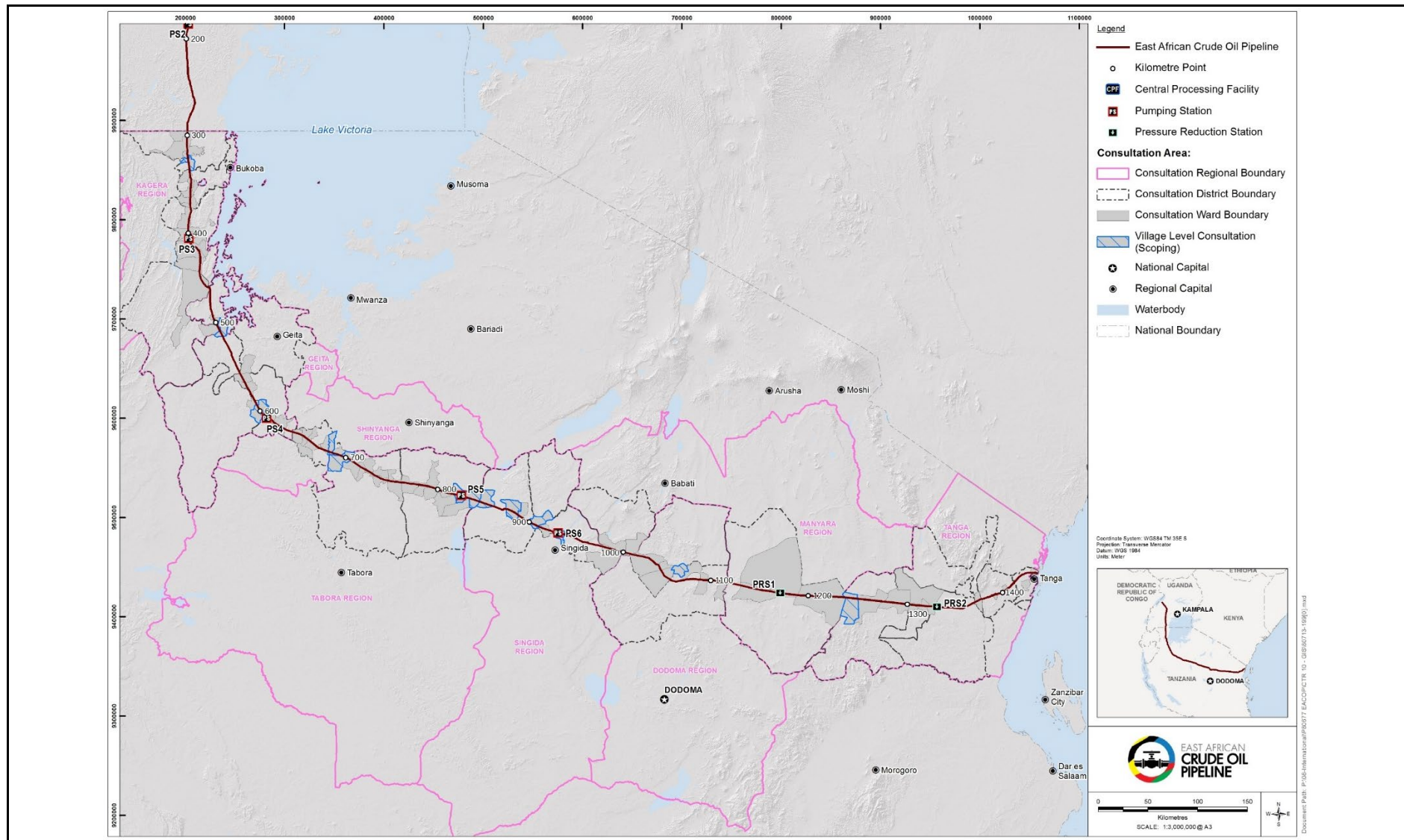
Figure 7.5-1   Regions, Districts, Wards and Villages Consulted During the Scoping Phase

Arranging the Engagement Activities

Consistent with Tanzanian protocol, all regional authorities were met by the ESIA stakeholder engagement team before engagement in their regions began. Invitations were sent to the authorities by e-mail one week before the proposed meeting, accompanied by project background and ESIA information brochures.

After completing the regional meetings, emails or letters were sent to district executive directors (DED) to arrange district, ward and community meetings. The DED of each district appointed the district environment management officer (DEMO) as the liaison for the ESIA team. For community meetings, the following procedure was followed:

- A visit was undertaken by the DEMO two weeks before the proposed engagements with the villages to announce the forthcoming public meetings and to obtain commitment from the ward and village leaders to mobilise the local communities to attend.
- A telephone call was made to the local council chairperson a week before the proposed meetings confirming dates and venues.
- Meetings were timed not to interfere with communities' daily commitments (preferably late morning or afternoons).

Engagement Protocol

The protocol adopted for the meetings is outlined below.

- Meetings were held by the ESIA stakeholder engagement team and representatives of the project.
- Meetings were held in Kiswahili or English if appropriate.
- Two background information documents (BID), one outlining the project and one outlining the ESIA, were distributed to the participants. At regional, district and national levels, stakeholders were given a choice of an English or Kiswahili version of the BID (see Appendix C2 for English version). At ward and village levels, everyone preferred the Kiswahili version.
- For community meetings, the importance of women's participation was emphasised at the start of the meeting (separate women's meetings were also held during the baseline phase).
- The community meetings started with a prayer and opening remarks by the stakeholder appointed chairperson (each meeting appointed its own chairperson) and introductions. Meetings at district and national level started with introductions.
- All stakeholder meetings included a presentation on the project and the ESIA using a presentation at regional, district and national levels and posters (see Appendix C2) at ward and village levels. The project representatives introduced the project grievance procedure.
- After the presentation, a question and answer session was held for stakeholders to question and discuss the project, the project impacts and mitigations.
- During all meetings, the type and status of vulnerable peoples and groups potentially affected by the project was discussed. This served as preparation for further meetings with vulnerable groups during the baseline and impact assessment phase. Appendix C4 presents full records of the stakeholder meetings.

- Attendance registers were completed, and all questions and responses were recorded and entered in a database.
- Minutes of district and community meetings were sent to district officials for sign off.

The results of the scoping phase consultation aided with the development of the list of priority VECs are described in Section 6.

Figure 7.5-2 and Figure 7.5-3 show scoping stakeholder meetings.

Figure 7.5-2   Stakeholder Meeting with Dodoma Regional Officials

Figure 7.5-3   Stakeholder Meeting with Igauri Village Community in Ntonge Ward, Singida District, Singida

Other Forms of Engagement

After the regional meetings, further disclosure activities to support effective engagement were undertaken. These included:

- a notice in English (see Appendix C2) and Kiswahili publicising the ESIA and its stakeholder engagement in two nationwide newspapers, *The Guardian* and *Nipashe*
- radio announcements on two national radio stations, the Power Breakfast and Jahazi, with nationwide coverage in English and Kiswahili.

Stakeholders at national, regional and district levels were provided with copies of the public notices (which appeared in the newspapers) in Kiswahili. Additional copies were provided to village executive officers to post at community centres for raising awareness of the project, its ESIA and the stakeholder engagement process among the general public.

7.5.2   Stakeholder Engagement During the Baseline and Impact Assessment Phase

7.5.2.1   Baseline and Impact Assessment Engagement Objectives

The objectives of the baseline and impact assessment phase engagement were to:

- introduce the project and ESIA process to stakeholders identified during the scoping phase engagements and who had not been met

- identify and gain access to baseline data (collect, verify and close data gaps) from stakeholders
- gather stakeholder feedback on the identification of impacts and development of management and mitigation measures for potential impacts, particularly where stakeholders have a potential role in developing and implementing these measures.

7.5.2.2 Baseline and Impact Assessment Engagement Approach

Building on stakeholder engagement conducted during the scoping phase, stakeholder identification continued during the baseline and impact assessment phase. ESIA subject matter experts (social, biodiversity, hydrology and cultural heritage) engaged with national, regional and local level stakeholders in their baseline studies. The subject matter experts gathered subject-specific data, provided stakeholders with information about the project, the ESIA and potential impacts and recorded their concerns, suggestions and aspirations.

The engagement approach adopted by the teams included the following:

- International and national level:

  Key informant interviews (KIIs) were the predominant engagement tool with national government agencies and officials, businesses, international and national NGOs and academic institutions.

- District and ward level:

  KIIs and small group interviews (SGI) were used at this level targeting district government agencies, civil society organisations (CSO), service providers (e.g., health) and individual experts (e.g., land, livestock, fisheries, natural resources).

- PAC level:

  A sample of PACs with a diversity of socio-economic characteristics were included. The identification of sample PACs was based on the social baseline sampling methodology (see Appendix A11).

  PACs were engaged through community meetings, focus group discussions (FGD), SGIs (to understand different livelihood strategies), KIIs (including business representatives, village leaders, natural resource users, religious leaders, teachers and traditional healers) and household interviews (HHI). Focus group guides, which were the mechanism used for recording stakeholder responses in that forum, included questions on aspirations and concerns with regards to the project.

All engagement activities included an element of identifying vulnerable groups and exploring knowledge, perceptions and attitudes toward vulnerable groups. Women-only group sessions and interviews were also included to explore gender matters with particular reference to women's perceptions and concerns.

The different methodologies were strategically employed and aimed to identify impacts on vulnerable stakeholders (e.g., SGI with pastoralists, fishermen, artisanal miners and HHI with the very poor, widows, elderly and people with disabilities).

Meetings

The baseline and impact assessment phase engagement meetings were held between 28 September 2017 and 12 November 2017. A total of 4380 people participated in 727 meetings. The following meetings were held:

At international and national level:

- 20 KIIs and SGIs with national level government agencies
- four SGIs and KIIs with NGOs and international NGOs

At regional level:

- five KIIs with regional government agencies

At district level:

- 132 KIIs and SGIs with district authorities

At PAC level:

- 32 community meetings
- 77 FGDs with village leaders and women
- 243 KIIs with a diversity of community members including local business owners, religious leaders, teachers and traditional healers
- 100 SGIs with community members with different livelihood strategies including fisher folk, crop farmers, pastoralists, artisanal miners, natural resource users and health workers
- 114 HHIs (including vulnerable people).

Appendix C1 lists stakeholders met during the baseline and impact assessment phase.

Figure 7.5-4 shows the regions, districts, wards and villages engaged with during the baseline and impact assessment phase.
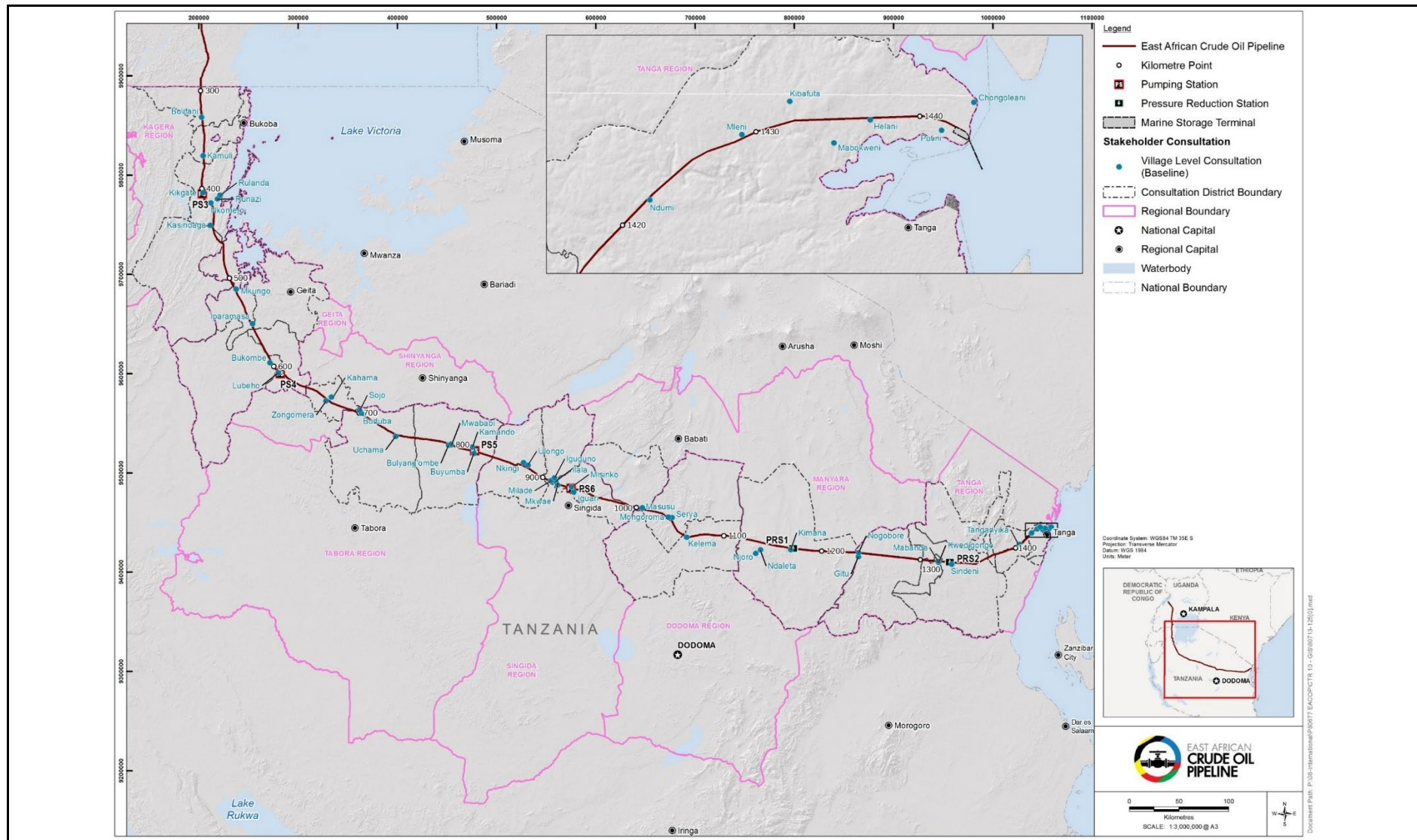
Figure 7.5-4   Regions, Districts and Villages Consulted During the Baseline and Impact Assessment Phase

Arranging the Engagement Activities

For meetings with district and national government stakeholders, a process similar to the one applied during scoping was used:

- A letter providing an update on the ESIA and stakeholder engagement process was sent by email one week before the proposed meeting. The letters were accompanied by electronic versions of the BID and ESIA information brochures.
- The DED of each district directed the DEMO as the liaison person for the ESIA team.
- Regular phone contact was maintained with the DEMOs to arrange the district, and community meetings in terms of time and location of the meetings, and mobilisation of participants.

For meetings at PAC level, the following process was followed:

- DEMOs arranged meetings for the ESIA team with the ward executive officer, village executive officer and village chairperson for an initial meeting to explain the project and the ESIA and potential impacts and to arrange for subsequent meetings with different community groups and individuals. A letter introducing the field studies was provided to the village chairperson and executive officer during the meeting.
- The village chairperson was requested to mobilise the community groups and particular individuals for follow-up meetings (SGIs, FGDs, KIIs).
- A phone call was made to the village executive officer and village chairperson at least a day in advance to confirm the date, time and venue for the interviews and group discussions in the village.

Engagement Protocol

- Community meetings and national level meetings followed the same protocol as during the scoping meetings. BIDs and posters were used and distributed during the meetings. Other stakeholder engagements (FGDs, SGIs, HHIs and KIIs) were executed in a less formal way and combined with data collection. These engagements generally started with a short presentation on the project and the ESIA process, followed by a discussion on topics relevant to the livelihood, experience or expertise of the stakeholder, followed by opinions, concerns and suggestions with regards to the project and it impacts. Appendix C4 presents full records of the formal stakeholder meetings during the baseline and impact assessment phase.

Figure 7.5-5, Figure 7.5-6 and Figure 7.5-7 show stakeholder engagement during the baseline and impact assessment phase.

Figure 7.5-5   Stakeholder Meeting with Putini Mtaa Community in Chongoleani Ward, Tanga District, Tanga

Figure 7.5-6   Women Focus Group Discussion with Masusu Village Community in Gisambalang Ward, Hanang District, Manyara

Figure 7.5-7   Community Leader Focus Group Discussion with Masusu Village Community in Gisambalang Ward, Hanang District, Manyara

7.5.3   Human Rights Stakeholder Engagement

In addition to the meetings held by the ESIA team, the human rights impact assessment team conducted meetings with the following stakeholders:

- At national and international levels, meetings were held with:
  o Tanzania Commission on Human Rights and Good Governance
  o Pastoralists indigenous nongovernmental organisations
  o Haki Madini
  o Community Economic Development and Social Transformation
  o Pastoralist Women's Council
  o Tanzania Pastoralist Community Forum
  o Maasai expert
  o Lawyer Environmental Action Team
  o Statoil
  o Shell
  o Oxfam
  o Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition
  o Tanganyika Law Society
  o Muzumbe University – Law Dept.

- o Tanzania Women Lawyers Association
- o World Wide Fund for Nature
- o Legal and Human Rights Centre Tanzania
- o Haki Ardh
- o University of Dar es Salaam – Law Dept.
- o Trade Union Congress of Tanzania (TUCTA)
- o Tanzania Mine Workers Union (NUMET)
- o Tanzania Mines, Energy, Construction & Allied Workers Union (TAMICO)
- o Search for Common Ground
- o Ministry of Energy and Minerals.
- At regional and district levels, meetings were held with:
  - o regional administration offices and community development offices
  - o district administration offices in Misenyi, Handeni, Nzega, Kiteto, Muleba, Chato, Chemba, Kiteto, Bukoba and Singida
  - o district land officer in Ngeza Town.
- At ward and village levels, meetings were held with:
  - o village and ward councils, and men and women groups in the following villages and towns: Bulifani, Kamuli, Runazi, Kisindaga, Chato, Mukongo, Iparamasa, Lubeho, Chapulwa, Mwenda, Kahama, Undomo, Nzega, Ntondo, Igaura, Kalema-balai, Hamai, Mrijon, Kimana, Nbele, Loolera Sindeni and Mbagwi.

These informal meetings provided opportunities for stakeholders to discuss the project and its potential impacts. Details of stakeholders met by the human rights team are provided in Appendix C1.

7.5.4 Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Pre-Submission Stakeholder Engagement

7.5.4.1 Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Pre-Submission Engagement Objectives

As part of the project's commitment to meaningful engagement with stakeholders in general, and impacted communities in particular, the project stakeholder engagement process includes pre-submission stakeholder engagement before finalisation of the ESIA report. The objective of the ESIA pre-submission stakeholder engagement was to consult with all categories of potentially impacted stakeholders on the draft ESIA findings, specifically, the potential impacts and mitigation measures.

Pre-submission engagement served to:

- inform stakeholders of the preliminary results of the impact assessment and mitigation measures to be applied.
- inform stakeholders of how their concerns had been considered in the draft ESIA.
- receive concerns, comments and recommendations on the impacts and proposed mitigation measures for consideration and incorporation into the final ESIA report for submission to the regulators.

7.5.4.2 Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Pre-Submission Engagement Approach

To achieve the pre-submission stakeholder engagement objectives, engagement with key stakeholders was undertaken at:

- *National level*

  This focused on meetings with NGOs.

- *District level*

  Courtesy calls were made to DEDs and DEMOs to arrange PAC meetings. Any comments and questions raised by these officials and the responses provided were recorded in meeting minutes.

- *PAC level*

  PACs from each district and ward were considered a priority for additional engagement before the formal submission of the ESIA report. Priority PACs were those that featured groups identified as vulnerable, including artisanal and small-scale miners, nomadic pastoralists, groups self-identifying as indigenous people (e.g., the Barabaig), fishing communities, and communities with a significant presence of landless community members. PACs were selected where these groups are particularly prevalent.

Meetings

The pre-submission stakeholder meetings included project representatives and the ESIA contractor. They started on 20 June 2018 and continued until 29 June 2018. The following meetings were held:

- At national level:
  - o a meeting with 11 NGOs (involving 31 people)
- At district level:
  - o nine courtesy visits (involving 18 people), including short discussions with DEDs
- At PAC level, a total of 1210 people participated in 22 meetings. The following meetings took place:
  - o 11 community meetings
  - o 10 FGDs with women
  - o one FGD with small-scale miners (involving 17 people).

Appendix C1 lists stakeholders met during the pre-submission meetings.

Figure 7.5-8 shows the regions, districts and villages included in the pre-submission meetings.
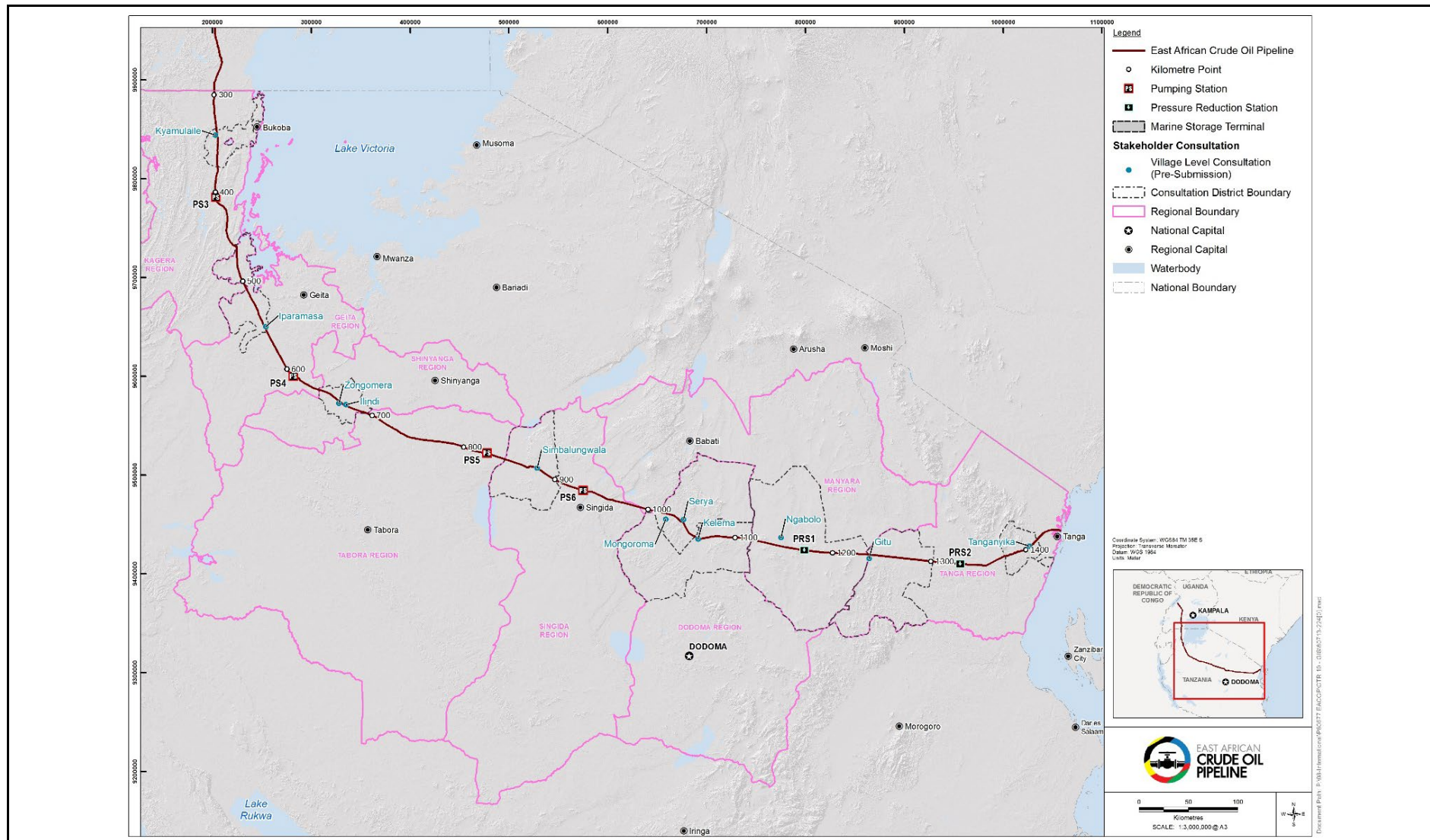
Figure 7.5-8   Regions, Districts and Villages Consulted in the Pre-Submission Meetings

Arranging the Engagement Activities

For community meetings, the following process was followed:

- A letter was sent to the office of the DED to notify them of the upcoming engagements.
- The DEMO in each district contacted the villages identified for pre-submission engagement via ward and village leaders.
- The stakeholder engagement team did a follow-up courtesy call of the letter sent to the office of the DED and proceeded to arrange meetings at PAC level via ward and village leaders. This included sharing of information on who to invite, the meeting location, venue and meeting programme.

Engagement Protocol

In each PAC, the engagement was undertaken in one day, starting with an open invitation community meeting. Community meetings followed a similar protocol as during the scoping meetings and baseline and impact phase meetings. For these meetings, a summary of updated project information, the ESIA process and the potential impacts and mitigation identified in the ESIA (Section 8) were presented.

The discussion that followed the presentations concentrated on concerns raised in previous engagements and addressed in the ESIA. Responses provided to queries relied on information included in the ESIA. The general meeting was followed by focus group meetings with particular groups. The objective of the focus groups was to encourage discussion in a small and safe environment and encourage people to express their fears and concerns and questions around the project and its impacts. The composition of the focus groups was determined following the community meeting. Posters and BIDs were used and distributed during the meetings. Appendix C4 presents full records of the meetings. Stakeholder comments were considered in the ESIA reporting.

Figure 7.5-9 shows an example of pre-submission stakeholder engagement.

Figure 7.5-9   Stakeholder Meeting with Sojo Village, Igusule Ward, Nzega District, Tabora

7.6   Stakeholder Engagements Results

This section presents the main concerns and questions raised by stakeholders during the scoping, the baseline and impact assessment phase and the pre-submission meetings and indicates where these concerns are addressed in the ESIA.

Appendix C3 includes a more comprehensive list of the stakeholder concerns and project responses disaggregated for the scoping baseline and impact assessment phase and during pre-submission meetings and disaggregated per stakeholder engagement group.

Appendix C4 presents full records of all formal stakeholder meetings held in the scoping phase, the baseline and impact assessment phase and during the pre-submission meetings. This does not include the stakeholder comments from the KIIs, FGDs, HHIs and SGIs, as these engagements were more informal and included in the social field data records.

Figure 7.6-1 provides the percentage of comments from stakeholders (all stakeholder groups combined) across the different categories of concern. The figure indicates that during the scoping phase, baseline and impact assessment phase and pre-submission meetings, the majority of concerns related to socio-

economic and health matters. Questions about the project, ESIA studies and mitigation measures were also prevalent.

Figure 7.6-2 shows the results from FGDs with women and with community leaders[1] at PAC level during the baseline and impact assessment phase. The data is disaggregated into concerns and aspirations. From the figure, it can be seen that:

- concerns about health, safety and welfare were particularly prevalent among women and community leaders
- community leaders were particularly concerned about land matters
- aspirations about potential benefits from the project in terms of community infrastructure were prevalent among community leaders and women.

Sections 7.6.1 to 7.6.5 provide additional information on the concerns, comments and aspirations of the stakeholders and the responses of the project.

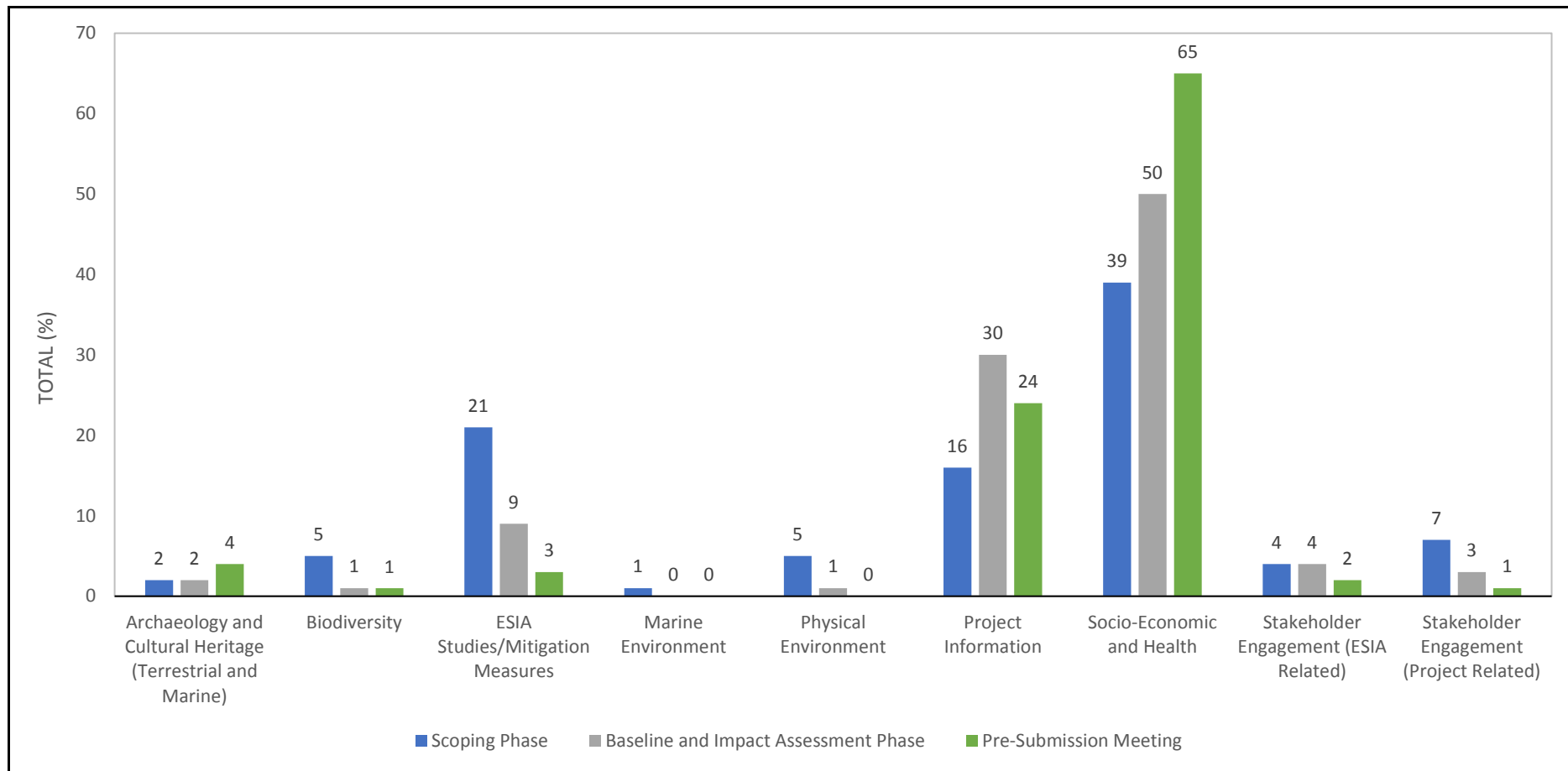[1] Community leaders group also includes women

Figure 7.6-1   Grouping of Concerns and Comments by Phase of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment

NOTE: The numbers indicate the percentage of concerns raised in that category during the scoping and baseline and impact assessment phases.
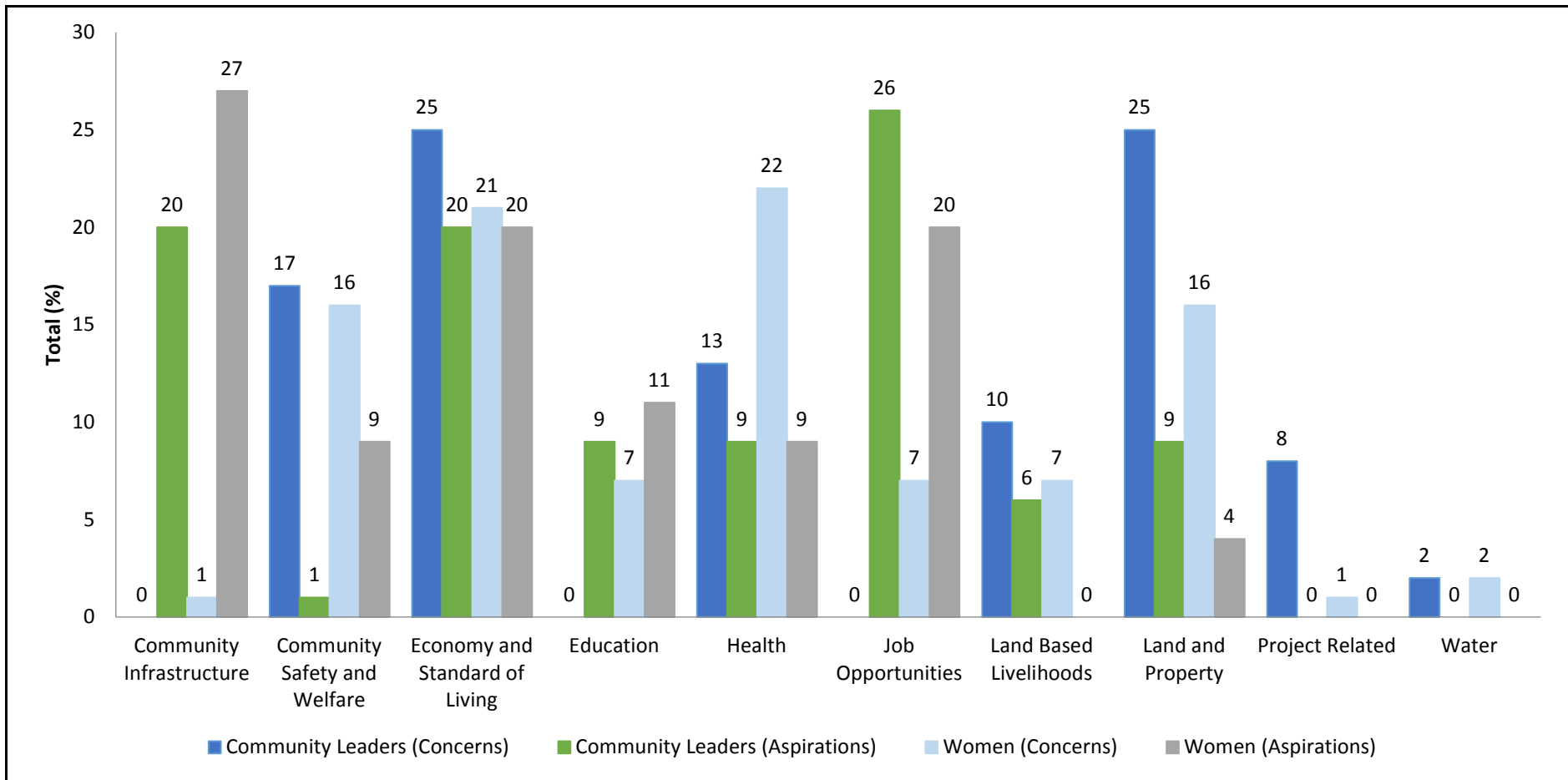
Figure 7.6-2   Grouping of Concerns and Aspirations from Focus Group Discussions During the Baseline and Impact Assessment Phase

7.6.1 Socio-economic and Health

7.6.1.1 Land and Property

Scoping Phase

Concerns Raised

A recurrent concern raised during engagement with all categories of stakeholders was compensation for loss of land, properties and restoration of livelihoods. Local experiences of compensation procedures with previous projects such as roads, power lines, gas pipelines and fibre-optic lines generated concern, particularly about delays in the receipt of compensation payments and valuation for loss of land.

Emphases were often placed on the importance of ensuring timely, transparent and fair compensation to entitled groups and individuals.

Responses Provided

Stakeholders were informed that the project will manage land acquisition by developing a resettlement action plan (RAP) and a livelihood restoration plan (LRP), which will be informed by various socio-economic baseline studies (see Section 6.4.3 and Appendix A11). A resettlement policy framework has been developed to ensure fair compensation while the livelihood restoration programme will ensure that impacts on livelihoods will be mitigated consistent with national law and international standards (IFC Performance Standard 5, 2012). During the ESIA and land acquisition planning phases, there will be ongoing engagement with project-affected stakeholders, including vulnerable groups, to update them on the plans and receive their questions and grievances

Baseline and Impact Assessment Phase

Concerns Raised

As during scoping, concerns regarding the compensation process, timely compensation, potentially forced resettlement, choice of resettlement location and livelihood restoration were raised again by all groups of stakeholders.

An additional concern was the management of grievances with regards to land acquisition and how this would be handled. Furthermore, clarifications regarding the location of the right-of-way (RoW) were sought.

Stakeholders also reported that project-affected people in Uganda received better compensation rates than Tanzanian affected people during a 2015–2016 road construction project from Tanzania to Uganda, which crossed the Kagera region.

Responses Provided

Stakeholders were informed that compensation will be provided in accordance with national law and international standards and before construction begins. The Tanzanian Land Act (1999) requires payment of full, fair and prompt compensation

to be made to any person who has right of occupancy or recognised long-standing occupation or customary use of land and associated assets.

The development of the RAP and LRP and associated entitlement framework includes collection of comprehensive data such as land ownership, land users, assets and market prices which will be used to assess impacts, undertake valuations and determine compensation, resettlement and livelihood restoration measures. This will also include discussions with pastoralists and vulnerable groups.

Pre-Submission Meetings

Concerns Raised

While the presentation at the meeting addressed stakeholder concerns and how these had been addressed and mitigated in the ESIA, stakeholders again raised questions on the compensation process, eligibility criteria and the timing, and rates of compensation were raised by stakeholders.

Clarification was also sought on how mining licence holders will be compensated; it was reported that there is no procedure for compensation of these stakeholders whose land is required by a project.

Another concern was regarding the procedures being followed during the project resettlement process to date (i.e., registration of affected landowners).

Responses Provided

Stakeholders were advised that concerns related to land acquisition and resettlement will be addressed through the RAP process as described in the ESIA (Section 8.15.1.1 and Appendix L). Stakeholders were informed that compensation for the project will be conducted in accordance with national law and international standards. A RAP team will visit affected communities to provide information about the land acquisition process and matters related to compensation.

Stakeholders concerned with the project resettlement process to date were informed that their grievances would be passed onto the project. The project is aware of these concerns and is addressing them in the ongoing resettlement planning activities. It was indicated that project CLOs will receive concerns and grievances.

7.6.1.2 In-Migration and Foreign Workforce

Scoping Phase

Concerns Raised

Concerns were raised at the national and regional level meetings on in-migration and influx management in areas close to project construction and operation sites.

The Regional Administrative Secretary of Manyara Region expressed concern about "opportunity seekers" and an increase in unplanned developments near the pipeline route.

Fears regarding construction camps were widespread with the expectation that these may cause an increase in HIV and AIDS rates, reduce water and electricity availability, utilise healthcare resources, change the social fabric of communities and contribute to family breakdowns. A common perception was that women and girls could be victimised by construction workers.

Responses Provided

Stakeholders were informed that the potential for project-induced in-migration and the associated negative impacts will be addressed in the socio-economic part of the ESIA, which includes a health impact assessment and the mitigation measures developed.

Stakeholders were informed of the requirement for a worker management plan that will be developed before the construction phase that will address worker-related impacts (negative and positive) on local communities.

Baseline and Impact Assessment Phase

Concerns Raised

Stakeholders again voiced concerns about in-migration and project-induced in-migration-related impacts, echoing many of the fears expressed during the scoping phase.

Responses Provided

Stakeholders were informed that a project-specific in-migration management plan will be developed and implemented that has the objective of reducing the number of people that arrive into PACs.

Pre-Submission Meetings

Concerns Raised

On being presented with the proposed impacts and mitigations related to in-migration and foreign workforce, stakeholders were satisfied that these had been adequately addressed in the ESIA and no further concerns were raised on this matter.

7.6.1.3 Community Safety, Security and Welfare

Scoping Phase

Concerns Raised

Some stakeholders were concerned that explosions, spillages and leakages along the pipeline route could cause damage to the health of local people and the local environment.

Responses Provided

Stakeholders were advised that the project was designed to reduce the risk of spills and explosions. During construction and operation, stringent safety procedures will

be followed to prevent spills and an emergency response plan will be developed and implemented.

Baseline and Impact Assessment Phase

Concerns Raised

PACs, in particular women, raised concerns about health impacts, particularly HIV and AIDS, and the lack of capacity of medical facilities.

There was also concern about potential misconduct by project workers. As recorded during scoping, people were fearful that women and girls would be seduced by construction workers making them susceptible to sexual harassment and defilement. People were worried that women and girls would be impregnated and left behind when workers would return home after their jobs with the project ended.

Many of the fears were based on experiences with previous projects, particularly mining developments. Hence, there are legacy matters associated with these impacts within the project AOI. During discussions, foreign construction workers were often identified as responsible for the biggest impacts on communities.

Responses Provided

Information was provided about the health impact assessment included in the ESIA, which would identify appropriate mitigation measures. It was noted that the project construction workforce would be accommodated in camps with health and recreational facilities to avoid impacts on local health and other public infrastructure, that camps would be closed and that interactions with local communities would be discouraged.

The stakeholders were also informed that the project will develop and implement a medical emergency response plan to ensure that emergency cases can be dealt with without impacting on local health services.

The development and implementation of a community HIV and AIDS programme was discussed with stakeholders.

The grievance procedure was presented to stakeholders and it was explained how to log grievances about construction and commissioning activities and workers' relationships with PACs.

Pre-Submission Meetings

Concerns Raised

During the pre-submission meeting, stakeholders were presented with information on how impacts related to community safety, security and welfare had been addressed in the ESIA. However, further questions were asked about the measures that will be implemented to protect children from road traffic accidents and falling into trenches during pipeline construction.

Emphasis was placed on the importance of education and awareness programmes.

Responses Provided

Stakeholders were advised that matters related to community safety, security and welfare are addressed in the ESIA impacts mitigations (Section 8.19) and will be covered under the community health, safety and security plan as detailed in the ESIA.

Stakeholders were informed that procedures will be implemented before, and during, pipeline construction to prevent accidents involving children, including health and safety programmes and emergency response plans.

The engagement of CLOs at regional, district and community level to sensitise people and increase levels of awareness about the project was discussed with stakeholders.

7.6.1.4 Economy and Standard of Living

Scoping Phase

Concerns Raised

All stakeholder categories were interested in the potential benefits of the project for Tanzania as well as for local and regional communities close to the project area. Local benefits were viewed as the provision of opportunities for employment and training and the supply of goods and services to the project. Stakeholders emphasised the importance of project compliance with national local content requirements to ensure that local skills and labour are used wherever possible. Questions were raised about whether the project will improve existing public infrastructure or provide new infrastructure in places where there is a lack of schools and hospitals, for example.

Responses Provided

The stakeholder engagement team informed stakeholders that a local content plan will be developed by the project, compliant with Tanzanian local content requirements, which will include commitments to local procurement, capacity building and employment. The stakeholder engagement team further explained to stakeholders that the project will assess potential impacts on existing public infrastructure and develop any necessary mitigation measures.

Baseline and Impact Assessment Phase

Concerns Raised

Stakeholders at the national level raised concerns about increased costs of living due to the project and asked how the government would benefit from the project.

Stakeholders at village level and NGOs were concerned about employment opportunities and possibilities for the provision of local goods and services but also increased competition as result of in-migration.

It was recommended that guidance on standards and requirements set by the project for procurement and services should be provided to ensure local communities can participate in the project.

Responses Provided

Stakeholders were informed that a transparent recruitment strategy would be developed and shared with communities. Stakeholders were informed that discussions on benefit sharing will be held considering regions, districts, wards and villages traversed by the pipeline. A local content plan will be developed to maximise the purchase of goods and services from within Tanzania and will include enterprise development, capacity development and ring-fencing of contracts. However, this plan will be contingent on whether local suppliers can offer sufficient quality and reliability to meet project requirements.

Stakeholders will be informed about opportunities for provision of goods and services and the standards required. An assessment of goods and services of potential primary suppliers will be conducted during the procurement process. This will include assessment of businesses ability to meet requirements, i.e., skills, capabilities, access to finance, schedules, and availability of goods.

Pre-Submission Meetings

Concerns Raised

Stakeholders were presented with mitigation measures on how impacts related to community and standard of living would be addressed. During the discussions, stakeholders at village level raised further concerns about employment and procurement opportunities for local people, particularly youth. Questions were raised about project employment in terms of wage levels, recruitment criteria, workers health and safety and contracts.

Given the low levels of education and skills in PACs, questions were asked about how the project will build capacity and develop skills among local people.

Responses Provided

The development and implementation of a transparent recruitment strategy was emphasised to stakeholders. Stakeholders were informed that the project, as part of the ESIA impacts mitigation process and the procurement and supply chain management plan (ESIA Section 10.7.1), is committed to reinforcing the use of local workers and suppliers. They were advised that manual construction workers will be recruited in the vicinity of the project and the project will publicise its requirements for local procurement and service provision before pipeline construction. All opportunities relating to employment and procurement will be communicated to local people through local leadership.

7.6.2   Physical Environment

Scoping Phase

Concerns Raised

Concerns were raised about potential impacts on water resources (access and quality) and air quality during the construction and operational phases.

Stakeholders urged the project to consider the risks of pollution including the concern about dust pollution due to excavation, which may result in airborne diseases.

People were shown illustrations of typical project infrastructure and their responses were recorded. The responses suggest that stakeholders did not perceive proposed project infrastructure as negative visual intrusions in the landscape.

Responses Provided

The stakeholder engagement team informed stakeholders that water (hydrogeological for groundwater) assessments will be undertaken to ensure that project requirements can be met without affecting local water requirements. The project engineering team will evaluate equipment alternatives with the objective of project compliance with emission standards for air and water. The engineering team will collaborate with the ESIA team who will assess potential project effects on air and water to identify mitigation measures that may be required.

Baseline and Impact Assessment Phase

Concerns Raised

The increased demands for water caused by draught, water quality degradation and flood in PACs were reported by stakeholders.

The Ministry of Trade, Business and Investment raised concerns about the impact on water and land quality due to improper or inadequate management of waste.

Concerns were raised by many stakeholders regarding the project's ability to assist in providing improved access to water resources and facilities at a local level.

Responses Provided

Stakeholders were informed about the water source survey undertaken by the project. The project team will develop an action plan based on findings of the survey.

Pre-Submission Meetings

Concerns Raised

While stakeholders were presented with project information that showed how impacts related to physical VECs had been addressed in the ESIA, further concerns were raised about the potential impacts on the environment, particularly air and noise pollution. Questions were asked about whether the project will help to address matters such as water scarcity at village level.

Responses Provided

The implementation of a suite of measures within the ESIA impact assessment sections (Sections 8.5, 8.6, 8.7, 8.9 and 8.10) and the pollution prevention plan will reduce impacts such as air and noise pollution. In addition to these measures, stakeholders were advised that the project is in the process of developing a social investment strategy that will define the kind of projects it will support consistent with local development plans, local needs and company policies.

Stakeholders were shown illustrations of typical project infrastructure and their responses recorded. The responses suggest that stakeholders did not perceive proposed project infrastructure as negative visual intrusions in the landscape.

7.6.3   Biodiversity

Scoping Phase

Concerns Raised

Stakeholders at the district and ward levels raised concerns about the potential impacts on ecologically important habitats.

A district engineer questioned how the heat within the pipe may affect the surrounding nearby species and habitats.

Muhamba district livestock and fisheries department asked what mitigation plans were being considered in relation to potential impacts on habitats or species.

Responses Provided

Stakeholders were informed that biodiversity studies will be undertaken to assess potential project effects on animals and plants and to develop mitigation measures that may be required. Stakeholders were advised that the project engineering team has selected a route, and will continue to design the project, to reduce impacts on biodiversity.

Baseline and Impact Assessment Phase

Concerns Raised

Stakeholders at national level raised similar concerns about potential impacts on ecologically important habitats. Stakeholders also emphasised the presence of marine protected species in the area.

Tanga municipal council stakeholders stressed that there are species such as coelacanth, dugong, humpback whales, bottlenose dolphins and turtles in the area.

Responses Provided

Stakeholder concerns were noted. Stakeholders were informed that their concerns, including those of protected marine species, would be assessed in the ESIA process.

Pre-Submission Meetings

Concerns Raised

Biodiversity-related mitigation measures were presented to stakeholders to show how potential impacts related to biodiversity were addressed in the ESIA. Further concerns specific to biodiversity impacts in Swaga Swaga Game Reserve were raised in the meetings.

Responses Provided

Stakeholders were informed that, if the pipeline is to pass through protected areas, measures will be implemented to ensure biodiversity is not affected as described in the impact assessment section (Section 8.4) and the biodiversity management plan.

7.6.4 Project and Environmental and Social Impact Assessment-Related Matters

Scoping Phase

Concerns Raised

Stakeholders requested more information about the pipeline route width and characteristics, and the project lifespan.

Responses Provided

It was communicated to stakeholders that, under normal conditions, the permanent RoW required for pipeline operations is 10 m. This has subsequently changed and it is likely that a 30-m RoW will be acquired permanently. Pre-submission meetings addressed this change and communities will be updated through the ongoing engagement process. However, this is still being discussed between Government of Tanzania and the project.

Baseline and Impact Assessment Phase

Concerns Raised

Stakeholders at all levels requested information regarding a range of environmental and social impacts and the use of road infrastructure and how these could be mitigated. Further questions included funding of the project, camp locations and their potential use after construction and pipeline routing. Stakeholders also raised questions about a marine emergency response plan.

Responses Provided

Stakeholders were informed about the selection process for the pipeline route, pipeline engineering design, watercourse crossings, camps and logistics as far as known at the time of the baseline phase. They were also told that emergency and oil spill response plans will be established. Information was provided on the next steps of the ESIA process. The ESIA disclosure will include discussions on identified environmental and social impacts and provide a description of mitigation measures to reduce negative impacts and enhance benefits.

Pre-Submission Meetings

Concerns Raised

Concerns were raised about measures to ensure the safety and security of the pipeline, as well as the safety of workers and livestock during pipeline construction.

After the presentation and discussion on project impacts and related mitigation measures, stakeholders were given the opportunity to raise any other concerns. Questions raised were about the project lifecycle, project implementation and the

construction schedule. Specific questions were asked about the camps with regards to their location, the use of camp services by local people and ownership of the camps after pipeline construction is complete.

Responses Provided

Stakeholders were informed that the pipeline will be equipped with monitoring and control systems to detect any faults, leakages or intrusions during its operation (as described in Section 2.4.5.2). It was emphasised that safety is a priority for the project and that appropriate measures will be implemented to ensure the safety of workers and livestock during pipeline construction.

Stakeholders were informed about the current phase of the project. The role of different institutions and bodies with regards to monitoring project implementation and performance was discussed with reference to the stipulations of the Environment Management Act (2004). Stakeholders were advised that negotiations with regards to the location and final use of the camps between the government and project are ongoing.

7.6.5   Stakeholder Engagement

Scoping Phase

Concerns Raised

Recommendations for future consultation were made. Stakeholders at both the national and regional levels requested that they should be involved and consulted throughout the project lifecycle, not just during the construction phase.

Stakeholders at the national level made recommendations to consult with particular agencies at national and local government level. It was also recommended to engage on a regular basis with local communities.

Responses Provided

Stakeholders were advised that the project aims to engage stakeholders throughout the ESIA process, other preliminary studies and construction activities. Recommendations for stakeholder engagement in the operational phase of the project were noted and will be implemented.

Stakeholders at national, regional, district, ward and community levels will be consulted during the ESIA process and concerns raised will be documented and reported. Project CLOs will be the local point of contact for community members for ongoing engagement pre and during construction.

Baseline and Impact Assessment Phase

Concerns Raised

Recommendations for community engagement were made, as communities should be fully engaged through awareness, sensitisation and education programmes so they feel a part of the planning and implementation processes of the project.

Responses Provided

The stakeholder engagement team noted the comments and ensured that these would be considered in the stakeholder engagement process.

Pre-Submission Meetings

Concerns Raised

No further concerns were raised during the pre-submission meetings.

7.7   Grievance Procedure

The project has established a nonjudicial grievance procedure to ensure any complaint raised by a stakeholder will be registered and handled properly in order to guarantee its resolution. The grievance procedure is compliant with the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights effectiveness criteria.

The grievance procedure is the process available to stakeholders for lodging a grievance during pre-construction, construction and project operations.

The grievance procedure is readily accessible to all stakeholders at no cost and without retribution and does not impede access to judicial or administrative remedies.

The project's grievance procedure has been presented to stakeholders during each consultation phase and is managed by project personnel (CLO and grievance administrator).

The grievance management process requires the following steps by the project:

- receive
- register
- investigate
- response.

Figure 7.7-1 outlines the grievance procedure.

Stakeholders are provided with several methods of communication to report a grievance to ensure that the grievance procedure is inclusive and culturally appropriate – verbally, in an email or via post. In any case, a grievance form will be filled in with the help of CLOs and signed by the complainant and their witness.

Any grievance is registered in the grievance database, reviewed and responded to. The grievance administrator will follow up and ensure the different timings for the different steps of resolution are respected.

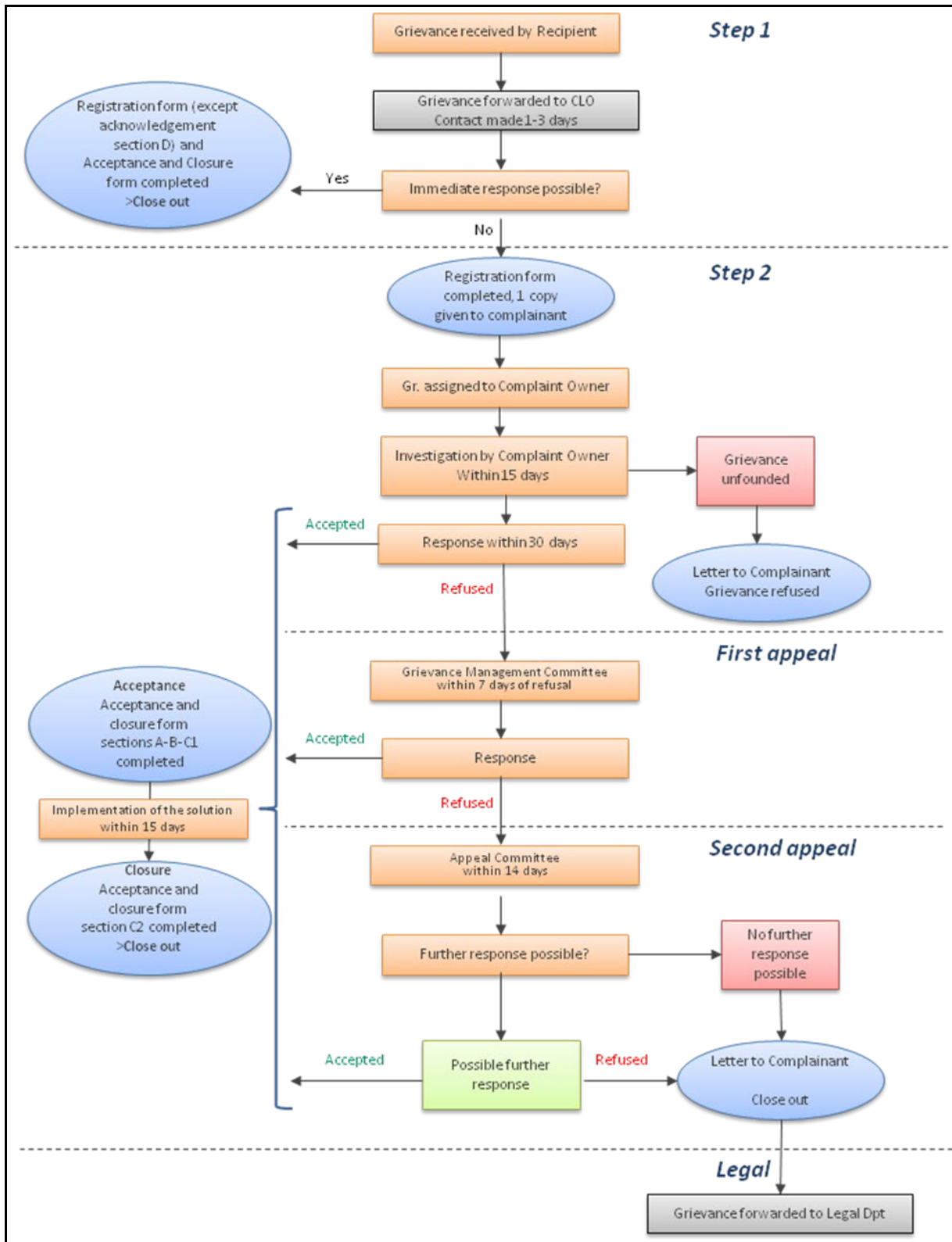Grievances began being raised in May 2017 when the land survey process started.

Figure 7.7-1   Project Grievance Procedure

7.8   Ongoing Stakeholder Engagement

7.8.1   Post-Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Submission Stakeholder Engagement

The PPT will conduct ongoing stakeholder engagement after submission of the ESIA report.

The objectives of these engagements will be to:

- further discuss the results of the impact assessment, including the cumulative impact assessment and mitigation measures
- further discuss how stakeholder concerns have been considered in the ESIA.

To accomplish the objectives, key stakeholders identified in the scoping, baseline and impact assessment phase and pre-submission meetings will be targeted. This will include key national government authorities and NGOs and government stakeholders in all districts crossed by the project. Community leaders (women and men) of a sample of PACs will be gathered at ward and village levels for engagement.

The engagement strategy will also include targeted engagement with identified vulnerable stakeholders (such as pastoralists, artisanal miners, fishing communities, and communities with a significant presence of landless community members), or their representatives (such as mothers, health workers or school teachers to represent the perspectives of children, as appropriate).

Meetings will be arranged as per the agreed protocol during the previous phases. Information materials on the ESIA outcomes (such as information brochures, nontechnical summaries of the ESIA, posters and presentations) in English and local languages, where appropriate, will be used for the meetings.

As described in some of the cumulative impact assessment parts of Section 8, liaison will be undertaken with the developers of third-party projects where there could be a significant cumulative impact.

The results of these engagements will be documented in a stakeholder engagement report.

The RAP team will continue stakeholder engagement throughout the RAP process.

Engagement activities will be adjusted to reflect evolving project activities, stakeholder preferences and concerns over the life of the project. The project will also seek to build partnerships with NGOs, CSOs and communities to support the development and implementation of practical impact management strategies.

The grievance procedure will continue to provide opportunities for stakeholders and PACs to express grievances about project activities.

A stakeholder engagement monitoring and evaluation programme will be developed to ensure efficient and effective stakeholder engagement.

7.8.2   Community Engagement

Before the start of construction, local community offices will be established at appropriate locations along the pipeline route so stakeholders can have direct access to CLOs.

Regular meetings will be held with PAC representatives before, and when construction is active in their area, to:

- communicate construction schedules and activities to those affected
- manage expectations and reduce conflicts
- receive and manage grievances
- define matters of land take, user rights and access
- ensure participation in project implementation, as needed
- communicate on project's health, safety, and security procedures and requirements concerning the communities.

Additional meetings will be held when the need arises (e.g., discontent, conflicts, incidents).

Regular meetings will be held with the district council technical teams, including health management teams, to discuss potential health and other matters related to the development of the project and to proactively plan and coordinate the development and implementation of mitigation-related community programmes.

The project will reinforce its engagement with vulnerable groups including, but not limited to, those groups that may self-identify as indigenous people. The objective is to ensure inclusive engagement reaches all vulnerable groups and to adapt engagement techniques to facilitate that objective, such as using small group meetings, focus groups, women field team members, providing additional translation and selecting accessible locations for engagement activities.

A community liaison log (meeting minutes) will be maintained detailing the content of all meetings with PACs.

7.8.3   Community Awareness Programmes

Community awareness programmes will be developed and implemented to raise awareness of PACs to matters including but not limited to:

- employment and training opportunities. The project will develop a campaign focused on providing realistic community expectations with regards to livelihood restoration options and employment opportunities. This is to avoid people making livelihood decisions based on incorrect information.
- risks associated with construction activities and construction camps and measures to protect health, safety and security
- financial literacy
- gender-based violence and alcohol abuse
- road safety awareness
- importance of staying at school (in schools)
- children's rights
- HIV and sexually transmitted diseases (for communities and project drivers).